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M. R. Hailt

HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF TOLEDO
AND
LUCAS COUNTY,
OHIO.

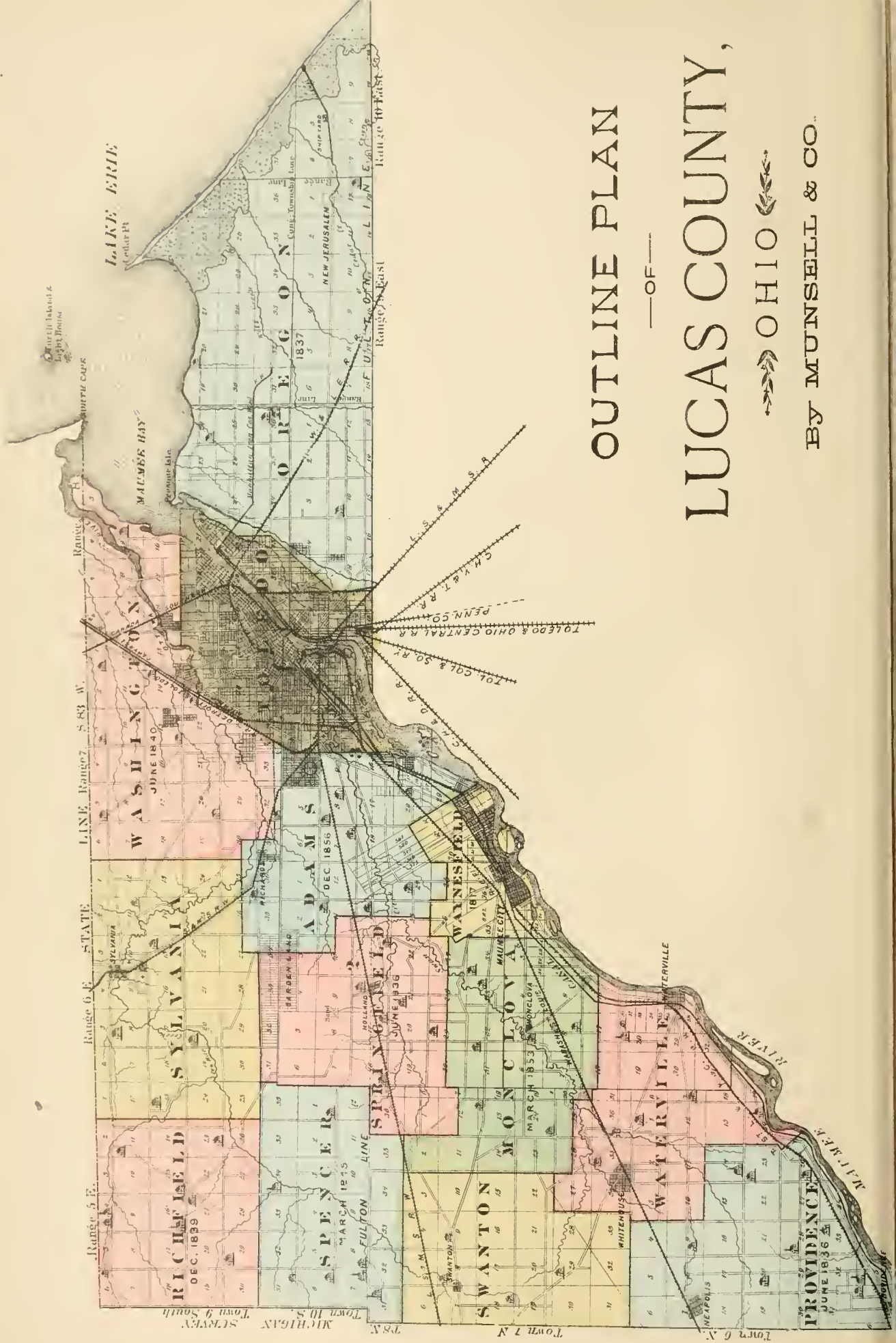
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CLARK WAGGONER, Editor.

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OUTLINE PLAN

—OF—

LUCAS COUNTY,

OHIO

BY MUNSELL & CO.

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TO THE
LOYAL MEN AND LOYAL WOMEN
BY WHOSE PROMPT, JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT ACTION, AT HOME AND
IN THE FIELD, RECORD SO HONORABLE WAS MADE FOR
LUCAS COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION,

This Volume is Respectfully Dedicated

BY

TOLEDO, AUGUST 1, 1888.

THE EDITOR.

PREFACE.

IT was with no small degree of embarrassment that the writer undertook the work of historian. While not without experience in another field of literature, he was too well aware of the special requisites for the new department, to feel assured of success. But the work was congenial and has been pursued with unflagging interest, and with results yet to be determined.

So far as the writer had definite plan at the outset, it was, primarily, to furnish facts, rather than narrative or discussion. Hence, the history here presented is little more than a record of what has been done and said by individuals resident in Toledo and Lucas County. In fact, such must substantially constitute real human history. With this understanding, the writer has sought, in connection with the record of each event, to show by whom such was brought about. Hence, the unusual proportion of names of individuals given in this work. Indispensable with such plan is an index by which may readily be found the names of the vast number of actors in the progress of events recorded. Such has been provided, with great care and labor; and containing, as it does, not less than 12,000 references, it will greatly aid in tracing personal record throughout the period covered by the history.

A leading purpose with the writer has been to supply such record as promised most of practical value for future use. Of this class may be specially cited: 1. The chapters giving the County's part in the War of the Rebellion, which is believed to be more full in record, both in Home Work and Field Work, than will be found in any like volume. 2. The political record of the County, embracing the vote for the several candidates at every general election for 50 years. 3. Full list of Toledo officers from the organization of the City in 1837. 4. The names of most County and Township officers. 5. Lists of officers, teachers and graduates of Toledo Public Schools; of members of Toledo Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, of Secret Societies, Pioneer Associations, Churches, and other organizations of permanent interest.

The work of the historian in the present case, was made specially embarrassing and arduous by the fact, that he was virtually a pioneer in the field, and as such was compelled to seek chiefly in original sources material requisite for his purpose. In this, however, he was favored, (1) by comparatively long and intimate personal knowledge of the locality concerned; and (2) by access to files of local newspapers, dating even anterior to the establishment of Lucas County. These included complete files of the *Toledo Blade* from May, 1837, to 1850, generously donated to the Toledo Public Library by Abel W. Fairbanks, now of Cleveland, who was a Publisher of that paper during the period named. Beside those of the *Blade*, the files of other Toledo papers—the *Commercial*, the *Register* and the *Times*—and of the *Maumee City Express*, have been found highly useful. In this connection, it may properly be remarked, that there is no other source as prolific of desirable material for local history, as is the local Press; hence, the special importance of careful preservation of such record, a consideration quite too generally overlooked.

It is a privilege here to state, that the protracted labor attending the preparation of this volume, was materially lessened by timely assistance. In such connection, the writer is indebted

to the Toledo Public Library, for use of newspaper files and books; to the State Library and the County Auditor, for newspaper files; to the County Recorder and County Clerk, for access to records; to Ex-President R. B. Hayes, for use of rare newspaper files and books; to Mr. John M. Osborn, for use of valuable books; to Fire Lands Pioneer Association, for use of files and map; to Clerks of different Townships, for use of records; to the Adjutant General of Ohio, for use of records; to Mr. Calvin Crane, for access to records of Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company; and to Mr. J. P. Averill, for use of illustrations of Fort Meigs and vicinity. Thanks are also due for valuable contributions, both of pen and pencil, by Hon. Richard Mott, specially mentioned elsewhere; to Hon. John R. Osborn, for use of personal diary; to Judge John H. Doyle, for chapter Bench and Bar; to William C. Chapman, M. D., and William T. Rowsey, M. D., for chapter Medical Profession; to Hon. Guido Marx, for chapter German Element; and to Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, for chapters Pre-Historic Period and Aborigines of Maumee Valley.

To claim exemption from errors in such work, would be unwarranted; for such, in the nature of the case, are inevitable. While the writer has been measurably free from the experience common to historians who rely largely for material on the memory of individuals, he has, nevertheless, been subject to errors in record, errors in transcribing and errors in printing, the whole constituting liability of no small extent. This applies especially in connection with names of persons. And yet, it is believed that extreme care has largely avoided such errors.

Of the prominent feature of this work which consists of portraits and accompanying biographies, it is proper to state, that while such accessory is found to be indispensable to the publication of local history, exceptional care has been taken in the present case, that they be justly representative of the class or interest with which the parties, respectively, are or were connected. Publishers and patrons alike may properly be congratulated on the success which attends this important department; while all concerned will appreciate so valuable a feature of the work.

In behalf of the Publishers, no less than as the judgment of the Editor, it is a pleasure here to make special recognition, not only of the evident artistic taste and skill which mark alike the typography and binding of this volume, but also the pains-taking care and patient attention given to the same by managers and workmen of the Blade Printing and Paper Company's establishment.

CLARK WAGGONER.

TOLEDO, AUGUST 1, 1888.

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PART I.
STATE OF OHIO.

OUTLINE HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD. — SETTLEMENT. — TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. — INDIAN TROUBLES. — THE STATE GOVERNMENT. — INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. — PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. — OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY. — SALT MANUFACTURE. — RAILWAYS. — THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

IN common with the rest of the American Continent, the primitive condition of the territory now embraced within the State of Ohio and of its inhabitants, is without reliable record. That this region was occupied by an active and intelligent race for hundreds of years before the advent of the white man, is made evident by proofs which leave no room for doubt. These are of various kinds, but consist mainly of stone and earthworks still remaining in different portions of the State. The predecessors of the European settlers have come to be known as the "Mound Builders," from the fact that the chief remains of their occupancy consist of the works so numerous, especially throughout the Valley of the Ohio, the number already found being not less than 10,000. The purposes of these works seem to have been various, and chiefly those of fortification, religious temples and burial places. The chief record by which the age of these remains can be ascertained, consists of the trees here and there found growing upon them. From these it is calculated that at least six hundred years have elapsed since the structures were abandoned by their builders. How much longer, of course, is problematical only. These people seem to have lived in a condition more or less compact, and were not migratory in their habits. From proofs left, they must have carried on more or less of traffic with peoples in other and distant portions of the continent. They left nothing to indicate that they used

beasts of burden or vehicles of any sort, their work having all been done by themselves, including the carrying of the heavy materials used in their mounds and fortifications. Their religion seems to have been the worship of nature, in different manifestations. Whence they came, can only be conjectured, their most probable source being Asia, entering the continent from the North, moving Southward, and being followed, if not driven, by succeeding hordes from the same general source. What was their final stopping place, is a matter no less uncertain than their origin; but they may have moved Southward into Mexico and there disappeared. The supposed successors to the "Mound-Builders"—the Indians—are the earliest occupants of this region known to history; and like their predecessors, these, too, were in time called to surrender their ground, and are now fast being crowded out of their hunting-grounds by advancing civilization and human greed. They will leave very little to mark their occupancy of the country or to indicate that they ever lived.

In considering the date of the first settlement of a country, we must at the outset determine what constitutes a "settlement." If adventures for discovery, trade, missionary labor, or other temporary purpose, be such, it is probable that the earliest settlers of Ohio were parties sent out in 1680, by Count de Frontenac, then the French Governor of Canada, for the purpose of erecting posts or stores

for occupancy and trade. One of these parties at that time built a small stockade just below where South Toledo (Maumee City) now stands, being substantially the location of Fort Miami, erected by the British in 1794. This was an important point for trade for several years, and was finally abandoned for the more desirable location at the head of the Maumee River, where Fort Wayne now stands. Other enterprises of various kinds are connected with the early history of Ohio, but they can in no proper sense be considered "settlements."

The first definite movement looking to the settlement of the territory now within the State of Ohio, was made in the organization of the "Ohio Company," in 1748, composed chiefly of Virginians, who asked the British Government for a grant of land. Their request was complied with and 500,000 acres of land given them, to be located on the South side of the Ohio River, and on which a colony of 100 families was to be located. This action excited the jealousy of France, which government, by right of discovery, claimed all the territory on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Active steps were at once taken to prevent the execution of the British scheme. The Governor of Canada notified the Governor of New York, that any attempt to carry out such project would be followed by seizure; steps at the same time being taken to excite the Indians against the proposed settlers. The result was what came to be known as the "French and Indian War," which, with more or less activity, was continued until the treaty of 1763, by which France surrendered her claim to the territory in the Northwest.

Thus relieved of sanguinary contests and uncertainty, the few weak settlements then made took on new life, while immigrants from Virginia and Maryland slowly came to open the country to civilization. Not entirely to yield their ground, the French sought to tamper with the Indians by efforts to excite their passions toward the British authorities and the settlements, in which they were so far successful as to cause serious trouble. The work of satisfying the several tribes making claims to the country in question, actively begun in 1768, was so far accomplished by 1769, that settlers began to appear in increasing numbers on the South side of the Ohio. The author of "Annals of the West," says:

"Among the foremost speculators in Western lands at that time, was George Washington." He, with others, in 1769, asked of the King a grant of 2,500,000 acres in the West. In order to locate such lands, he crossed the mountains in 1770.

The first definite step toward the permanent settlement of the territory West and North of the Ohio, was taken in 1778, when the Virginia House of Burgesses passed an act declaring that "all citizens of Virginia who were already settled there or should be thereafter settled on the West side of the Ohio, should be included in the District of Kentucky, which should be called Illinois County." This followed the singularly successful military expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in which he conquered the country of the Northwest in the name of Virginia. Five years later came the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, when Gen. Clark's success was made the chief basis of the claim of the United States to the territory which the British Government was loth to surrender. And yet, Gen. Clark was permitted to spend the closing years of his life in absolute want of the ordinary comforts essential to a man of intelligence and refinement.

Following the treaty of 1783, came the division of the Western country into three Territories—that of the Mississippi, that South of the Ohio, and that Northwest of the Ohio. Five distinct claims to different portions of the latter were set up by the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia. Beside these, several incorporated Companies presented claims to portions, while the Indians claimed the whole as their property. One by one, the State claims were relinquished, in part in consideration of lands set off to them, of which Virginia's portion was in Southeastern and Connecticut's in Northeastern Ohio (the Western Reserve). In 1784, by treaty at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York), the Six Nations ceded what claim they had made to that territory. In 1785, at Fort McIntosh (now Beaver, Penn.), the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Chippewas, and the Tawas, surrendered their claims, save and except the large tract lying between the Cuyahoga and the Maumee River, and extending South nearly to the center of the present State of Ohio. The following Indian tribes

held reservations of lands in Ohio in 1828: Wyandots (842 in number), 163,000 acres; Shawnees (800), 117,000 acres; Senecas (557), 55,505 acres; Delawares (80), 5,760 acres; Ottawas (377), 50,581 acres. Totals—2,350 Indians, and 391,846 acres, or 1,800 acres each. All these have been relinquished, the last (by Wyandots) in 1843.

Jesuit Missionaries appeared in the region between the Lake and the Ohio early in the 17th century. In 1749 English traders were at Sandusky. The Moravian Missionaries began operations in Eastern Ohio as early as 1762, and were driven away after great slaughter of their converts. The first important settlement in the State, was that made at Marietta, in 1788, while others about that time occurred along the Ohio between the Muskingum and the Hockhocking Rivers. These may have preceded that at Marietta by one year. Connecticut claimed the territory between the parallels 41° and 42° 2', and between the Pennsylvania line and a line 120 miles West (going to the present West line of Huron County), which was then known as "New Connecticut," and since as the "Western Reserve." In 1792 that State granted to such of its citizens as suffered from loss of property by fire during the Revolutionary War, 500,000 acres from the West end of this Reserve, which tract is now known as the "Fire Lands," and lies almost wholly within the Counties of Huron and Erie.

By proclamation in 1788, Governor St. Clair declared Washington County organized, with limits extending Westward to the Scioto and Northward to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with its County-seat at Marietta. Some 10 years later the Counties of Adams, Hamilton, Ross, Wayne, Jefferson and Trumbull were established, the latter including the Fire Lands, with its seat of justice at Warren. The capital of the Territory was then at Chillicothe.

The closing years of the 18th century were marked by serious Indian disturbances, especially in the Western portion of the Territory. These fortunately closed with the signal victory of Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, which occurred in August, 1794, within the present limits of Lucas County, and which was followed by the important treaty at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, whereby terms of peace were agreed upon, although the Maumee Valley was left in posses-

sion of the Indians. Subsequent treaties were made—at Fort Industry (now Toledo) in 1805, at Detroit in 1807, at Brownstown, Mich., in 1808, and at the Foot of the Maumee Rapids in 1817. By these, various reservations of land were made to the Indians, which since have been extinguished, the last case being that of the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky in 1842, which tribe left for their reservation in Kansas in 1843, then numbering about 700 souls.

Under the enabling act passed by Congress, a Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Ohio, was held at Chillicothe in 1802. The County of Wayne, embracing most of the present State of Michigan, was not included in the territory of the proposed State. This action caused serious dissatisfaction on the part of the people at Detroit and Monroe, who constituted the chief residents of that region. That County was attached to the Territory of Indiana, where it remained until 1805, when it was established as the Territory of Michigan. The Ohio Convention met November 1st, and closed its labors on the 20th same month. The Constitution then formed was not submitted to the vote of the people for approval, but went into effect without such action. The object of such step is believed to have been to avoid the risk of rejection on a popular vote.

The State of Ohio was admitted into the Union in February, 1803, and the first General Assembly convened in March following.* By the Constitution the Executive was made to consist of a Governor. The General Assembly was constituted of two bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Only white males of 21 years of age were admitted to vote, but no property qualification was required. All State officers, Judges and Military officers were made elective by the Legislature, the pay of all to be fixed by that body. The judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace, and such other Courts as the Legislature might see fit to provide. Justices of the Peace were chosen by the people of the respective Townships. The State organization

* The exact date when Ohio became a member of the Union, is with some persons, yet in dispute; but the time here named is what has been generally accepted as the correct one. The question is one not admitting of discussion here.

was followed by an increasing immigration and corresponding development, chiefly in the sections bordering on the Ohio River and the Lake.

War being declared against Great Britain in June, 1812, Ohio soon came to be the scene of important military events. The early surrender of his command to the British, by Gen. Hull, whereby Northern Ohio was at once left without protection from British and Indian attack, was the cause of most serious apprehension on the part of the scattered settlers. But the brilliant success of Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs in May, 1813, and of Maj. Croghan at Fort Stephenson, August 2d, followed as it was by Com. Perry's victory over the British fleet on 10th September, greatly relieved this state of things and secured immunity from attack for that region to the close of the War in 1815.

In 1814 the State accepted an offer of a tract of land on the East side of the Scioto River, opposite Franklinton, for use as its seat of government, and in 1816 the buildings thereon were so far completed as to be ready for occupancy, when the Capital was removed.

The subject of a Canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio, was first brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Governor in 1819, when he submitted to that body a letter from Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York on that subject. Nothing was done on the subject until 1820, when three Commissioners were appointed, with authority to employ a civil engineer to make survey of a line for the proposed Canal. As the prosecution of the work was made to depend upon a grant of land by Congress along the line of the same, action was delayed until 1822, when steps were taken for the survey of four different routes, to-wit: From Sandusky Bay; from the mouth of the Maumee River; from the mouth of the Cuyaboga or of Black River, by the Muskingum; and from the mouth of Grand River, by the Mahoning—all to the Ohio. James Geddes, a civil engineer of New York, was employed for such survey. Report was made at the next session of the Legislature, showing each of these routes to be practicable. The Commissioners made final report in 1824, recommending the line of what is known as the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, with side-cut connection with Columbns. Se-

rious protest was made to this decision by the friends of the other lines, and especially of the Sandusky route. For some time bitter discussion through the press and protest by public meetings were kept up, including suggestions more or less distinct and definite of bad faith on the part of the majority of the Board of Commissioners. But this action failed to defeat the adopted plan. In February, 1824, the Commission directed two additional lines to be surveyed, to-wit: One extending from the mouth of the Scioto to Coshocton, and thence by three different routes to the Lake; and one from Cincinnati to the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee. The estimated cost of the latter (now known as the Miami and Erie Canal) was \$2,502,494; and that of the Cleveland and Portsmouth line, from \$2,626,571 to \$2,934,024. Operations were soon commenced on the Ohio Canal, the Coshocton route from Cleveland being selected, which was completed in 1833, at a cost of \$4,695,202. In 1843 a Canal from Roscoe to Walhonding, 25 miles in length, was completed at a cost of \$607,360. At the same time the Hocking Canal, between Carroll and Nelsonville, 42 miles, was finished, at a cost of \$947,670. The Muskingum River Slack-water Improvement (Zanesville to Marietta), was completed about the same time and cost \$1,628,028. The Miami and Erie (Toledo and Cincinnati), was opened throughout its line in 1845, its length, branches and feeders included, being 323 miles. The following Canals constructed by this State have been abandoned, as no longer of sufficient service to warrant keeping in repair, to-wit: The Sandy and Beaver, connecting Bolivar and Smith's Ferry; length, 84 miles, costing \$2,000,000. The Pennsylvania and Ohio, from Akron to the Pennsylvania line; length, 87 miles; cost \$1,000,000. The Athens Branch (in part), from Nelsonville to Athens; length, 14 miles. The Lebanon Branch, from Middletown to Lebanon; 20 miles; costing \$217,552. The cost of these works, as given, by no means indicates the total outlay of the State on them. The excessive rates of interest and discount on bonds sold, made necessary by a low state of public credit and a condition of general financial prostration during most of the time of their construction, would largely augment the figures given; while the heavy expenditures for repairs and other unforeseen outlays, ma-

terially add to the ultimate cost. And yet, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of their construction. The advantages gained through them by the State, were both timely and important, in bringing to the producing classes the means for access to market which otherwise would have been impossible; in promoting intercourse and general trade, whereby all interests were advanced; and in these ways inviting to the State population, capital and enterprise, so indispensable to its development. To these should be added the consideration, that through the enterprise and energy requisite for such improvements under circumstances so unfavorable, the State was made for many years the most attractive field for the best classes of emigrants from the Eastern States and the Old World, which fact accounts for her wonderful growth for many years. Canals are often unfavorably compared with Railways, as facilities for trade and travel. As well might youth and early manhood be compared in results with matured age. The Railway system of Ohio is indebted for its present extraordinary extent and vigor, more to the foundation supplied by the Canal system, than to any other one cause.*

* The Canal system of Ohio embraces the following Works, to-wit :

Miles.	Name of Improvement.	Cost.
334	Ohio Canal	\$4,695,203 69
261	†Miami and Erie Canal.....	6,808,800 20
91	Muskingum Improvement.....	1,582,459 04
56	Hocking Canal	940,359 76
25	Walhonding Canal	600,727 01
767	Total cost of Ohio Canals.....	\$14,627,549 79

† The Miami and Erie Canal comprises the Miami Canal (including the Warren County Canal, costing \$861,473.52), the Miami Extension (costing \$3,112,-953.63), and the Wabash and Erie (costing \$2,834,-373.14).

The accounts of these Works, up to Jan. 1, 1859, as regards their net revenue and expenditure for repairs, etc., stood as follows:

Canals.	Net Receipts.	Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.	Balance applicable to Interest.
Ohio Canal	\$7,600,169 95	-----	\$4,476,646 43
Miami and Erie.....	4,500,067 76	-----	1,663,595 47
Muskingum Improve- ment	493,759 02	\$15,298 25	-----
Hocking Canal.....	160,181 73	46,522 04	-----
Walhonding.....	20,230 30	9,700 86	-----
Totals	\$12,824,408 76	\$71,521 15	\$6,140,241 90
Net balance applicable to payment of interest.			6,068,720 75

The School system of Ohio, now so ample and successful, dates its real commencement in 1825, and received its start in connection with the adoption of the Canal system entered upon at that time. This relation is due to the fact, that the friends of the two interests made "common cause" to some extent sixty years ago, when the first State tax for School purposes (one-half mill on the dollar), was levied. In 1838 the School laws were revised and a State School fund of \$200,000 was established for distribution among the Counties. The adoption by the State in 1850 of the local act known as the "Akron School Law," was a very important advance. Under it the Schools were classified so far as might be practicable, and education made free to all children and youth, save where the parents or guardians of white pupils made objection to the attendance of colored children. In 1873 the School acts were consolidated in a general law, which provides for more systematic and effective management, while more liberal provision is made for educational facilities. Among the powers given local Boards of Education are these: They may levy an annual tax not exceeding seven mills on the dollar; may require any language to be taught; and are required to have German taught upon demand of seventy-five freeholders of the District, representing at least forty pupils; all branches must be taught in English; Boards may establish separate Schools for colored children, when the number

Total original cost of Construction	\$14,627,549 79
Total cost of Repairs	6,782,526 15
Aggregate cost inclusive of Repairs	\$21,410,075 94
Interest on cost at 6 per cent. (to '59).....	\$14,042,447 68
Revenue from Canals applicable to interest.....	\$6,068,720 75
Received from sale of Canal lands ...	1,753,783 51
	7,822,504 26
Difference of Interest paid and Revenue received..	\$6,219,943 42

From 1826 to 1836, the Counties having Canals paid in Canal tax, \$481,953.78; while the Counties having no Canals, paid \$474,840.59. In both State and Canal taxes, from 1837 to 1845, the former class paid \$2,962,610.65, and the latter class, \$2,979,747.95. And in State taxes for all purposes, from 1846 to 1858, the former paid \$13,631,416.99, and the latter, \$13,097,711.75. These figures show that the \$27,630,-019.36 sunk by the State in cost and interest up to November 15, 1858, was about equally divided between the Counties having and those not having Canals. Results since that date, as the burthen of the continued loss, are not at hand, but are probably not essentially different from the foregoing.

of such exceeds twenty, and provide suitable evening Schools for white pupils not able to attend the day Schools. The following statistics for the year 1885, indicate the progress made in educational facilities in Ohio, to-wit:

Number of youth of school age in the State in September, 1885.....	1,095,469
Number of youth of school age in the State in September, 1881.....	1,082,295
Number of school districts in the State	2,099
Number of sub-districts in township districts	11,798
Number of school-houses in township districts....	11,155
Number of school-houses erected within the year..	455
Cost of school-houses within the year.....	\$1,194,821
Estimated value of school-houses, including grounds,	\$27,969,757
Number of teachers necessary to supply schools....	18,181
Number of different teachers actually employed..	24,628
Average number of weeks the schools were in session in township districts.....	29
Average number of weeks the schools were in session in separate districts	34
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools.....	774,660
Average number of pupils in daily attendance....	517,569
Number of school officers.....	51,762
Total receipts, including balance on hand September 1, 1884.....	\$13,628,709.32
Total expenditures	10,093,938.17

There are now in Ohio 54 Colleges and other institutions of learning established under authority of the State. Of these 32 are Colleges mostly denominational; 12 are Schools of Medicine; 7 of Theology; and 2 of Law.

What is known as the "Toledo War," arose from a disagreement between the State of Ohio and the United States, in regard to the boundary line between that State and the Territory of Michigan. Under the act of Congress of 1802, authorizing the organization of the State of Ohio, the Northern boundary fixed for the same, was "an East and West line drawn through the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan running East, after intersecting the due North line from the mouth of the Miami (Maumee), until it should intersect Lake Erie on the Territorial line; and thence, with the same, through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was established by Congress, and its Southern boundary declared to be "a line drawn East from the Southerly bend of Lake Michigan until it should intersect Lake Erie, and East of a line drawn from the Southerly bend through the middle of Lake Erie to its Northern extremity." The two lines did not agree, a material strip of land lying between them, which was made the more important by the fact, that it included the mouth of the Maumee River and the site of the present City of Toledo. The question did not assume its full significance until 1835, when the State of Ohio

found it necessary to fix upon a Northern outlet for the Miami and Erie Canal, then in the course of construction. It being necessary to reach the waters of Lake Erie within the disputed territory, the question of boundary became urgent. The Territory of Michigan, from the first, had exercised jurisdiction over this strip, without dispute. In 1835 action was taken by the Ohio authorities looking to the assertion of its claim to such territory, when the Michigan Territorial Legislature passed an act making it a penal offense for any person to assume to exercise official authority there, under color of any other authority than the laws of that Territory. This action was followed by the erection of the County of Lucas by the Ohio Legislature, to include the disputed strip. Following this, came military demonstrations on both sides, which were more or less threatening. A few arrests were made and much bitterness provoked; but the matter was soon put in shape for adjustment, by referring the dispute to Congress. The result was, the confirmation of the Ohio claim and the admission of Michigan into the Union with an extension of its Northern boundary to include the upper peninsula and the country lying along the shore of Lake Superior and the rich mining region of that section.*

The first salt manufactured in Ohio, was made on the Scioto River, as early as 1794, and was transported by pack-mules across the Alleghany Mountains, and sold at \$6 to \$10 per bushel. The product of the Scioto salt-works in 1808 amounted to 20,000 bushels, and then sold at \$3 per bushel. Stronger brines appearing elsewhere, the manufacture at that point in time ceased. The salt-producing sections in this State are divided as follows: District No. 1—Hocking Valley (Athens County). No. 2—Muskingum Valley (Morgan and Muskingum Counties). No. 3—Tuscarawas Valley (Columbiana, Guernsey and Tuscarawas Counties). No. 4—Ohio River Valley (Meigs County, Ohio, and Mason County, W. Va.) Three-fourths of the entire product of salt in these districts, is made in District No. 4, where 7,917,236 bushels were manufactured in 1884. The depths of the 115 wells average 956 feet, with a strength of brine of 36 5 per cent.

* The subject of the "Toledo War" is treated more fully in a subsequent chapter of this work.

The first Railroad charter granted in Ohio, was that of the Mad River and Lake Erie Road, to connect Sandusky and Dayton (since the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Road), enacted June 2, 1832. Other charters soon followed, the most of which were never used. The first Railroad operated within the State, was the Erie and Kalamazoo, from Toledo to Adrian, Mich., (33 miles), and now constituting a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road. Its charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature of Michigan in 1832, when the entire route of the Road was under Michigan jurisdiction. It was opened for traffic during the fall of 1836, and operated by horsepower, the first locomotive being used the next summer. The Sandusky and Dayton Road was finished to Bellevue (16 miles), in 1839. In 1841 the Railway mileage in Ohio was 41 miles; 572 in 1851; 3,024 in 1861; and 3,457 in 1871. In 1881, there were 5,353 miles of main track, 356 miles of branches, 194 miles of double track, and 1,185 miles of sidings, etc., making a total of 7,088 miles, of which 266 miles were in Hamilton, 258 in Cuyahoga, 208 in Lucas and 189 in Franklin County. The total taxable valuation of these Roads was then \$82,713,780, on which \$1,223,711 in taxes was paid.

The first Territorial Delegate from the Northwest in Congress, was Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, elected in 1799. In 1800 he resigned upon being appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and William McMillan, also of Hamilton County, was chosen as his successor. Paul Fearing of Washington County was elected in 1801, who served until the State Government went into operation, when Thomas Worthington of Ross, and John Smith of Hamilton, as Senators, and Jeremiah Morrow of Warren, as Representative, represented the State in Congress, the latter continuing as such until 1813, when the State was divided into Congressional Districts. The number of these at this time (1886) is 21.

Amendments to the State Constitution were added from time to time, but no general revision thereof was made until the Constitution of 1851 was adopted. The changes made in the form and mode of government were not numerous, nor very important. A Lieutenant Governor was provided and made elective by the people, to preside over the Senate and act as Governor in case of vacancy, and Pro-

bate Courts for the several Counties. The limited power of the Governor was continued. Among the more important of the provisions of this Constitution, was that forbidding the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was a departure from the preceding policy of the State in that regard. A third Constitutional Convention assembled in 1873, adjourning in 1874, by which a new organic law was framed, after a session of 188 days, but it failed to meet the popular approval at a succeeding election. The work of this body was singularly unsatisfactory to the people, and not less so for the expense of which it was the source. The entire cost of the Convention of 1802 did not reach \$5,000; whereas, the official report of the proceedings and debates alone in 1874 amounted to \$13,695.78, the aggregate expense being but little less than \$200,000. Special amendments to the Constitution have been submitted to the popular vote by the Legislature from time to time, some of which were adopted and others rejected. Notably among these was the one approved in 1883, providing for a system of Circuit State Courts, intermediate between the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, and designed to facilitate the administration of justice by relieving the latter judiciary of its impracticable charge. At the same time, were submitted two antagonistic provisions relating to the liquor traffic, one for a license system, under direction of the Legislature, and the other for utter prohibition of the manufacture or sale of liquors in the State. The result was defeat of both propositions. In this connection may be mentioned two separate attempts by the Legislature so to subject the liquor traffic to taxation and regulation, as should evade the prohibitory section of the existing Constitution. One of these was known as the "Pond" and the other as the "Scott" law. Both were pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, although the latter act was approved by that Court when first submitted. At the session of 1885-86, a third act, looking to the taxation of the liquor traffic, was passed by the Legislature. It is known as the "Dow" law, and in its general scope and aim, is much like the two acts already named. Its constitutionality was challenged, but the Supreme Court, by a decision rendered in December, 1886, affirmed its validity.

The right to vote in Ohio is now secured to all male citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, provided they be 21 years of age, and have a residence of one year within the State, 30 days in the County, and 20 days in the Township, Village or Ward next preceding the election. The State or general elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November annually, when State, District and County officers, members of Congress and of the Legislature and Presidential electors are chosen. Elections for Township and Municipal officers are held on the first Monday of April annually.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 105 members, both chosen for two years. The sessions are biennial, although they are made practically annual by an adjournment to the succeeding January, at the close of each regular session. The Executive officers of the State consist of a Governor, with a salary of \$4,000; a Lieutenant Governor, salary, \$800; a Secretary of State, salary, \$2,000; an Auditor, salary, \$3,000; a Treasurer, salary, \$3,000; a Comptroller of the Treasury, salary, \$2,000; an Attorney General, salary, \$1,500, and fees; and a Commissioner of Schools, salary, \$2,000. Of these all are elected for two years, except the Auditor, whose term is four years, and the Comptroller and Commissioner of Schools, elected for three years. The Board of Public Works, three in number, are chosen for three years each. The Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, the Superintendent of Insurance, the Supervisor of Public Printing, the Gas Commissioner and the State and Law Librarians are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The State Board of Agriculture, consisting of ten members, is chosen by a Convention of Presidents of the

County Agricultural Societies, five being selected each year. The Supreme Court of the State consists of five members, one elective each year, and the one serving on his fifth year acting as Chief Justice. Their salary is \$3,000. There are nine Common Pleas Districts, each having three sub-divisions, in which are provided one or more Judges, according to the demands of the case. The Circuit Court provided for in 1883 consists of 21 Judges, with salaries of \$4,000 each, chosen for seven Circuits, who hold two terms of Court each year. There are special Superior Courts in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Xenia. Justices of the Peace, elected for each Township, have exclusive jurisdiction in civil actions in which not more than \$100 is involved, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Common Pleas in cases of \$100 to \$300. By act of Congress the State is divided into two Districts for United States Courts, which are held, the one for Southern Ohio at Cincinnati, and the other, for Northern Ohio, at Cleveland and Toledo. Besides, Federal Circuit Courts are held in each of these Districts.

Under the laws of Ohio, a married woman may hold, free from claim by her husband or his creditors, all property belonging to her at the time of their marriage or afterward acquired by her by gift, bequest or inheritance, or by purchase with her own separate means, and may, by will or otherwise, dispose of such property. Like control over her earnings is possessed by her. Divorces may be granted for three years' desertion, for adultery, impotence, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract of marriage, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for three years, or imprisonment under criminal sentence. The legal rate of interest is six per cent., and not to exceed eight per cent. may be agreed upon in writing, while six per cent. may be recovered where more than eight has been contracted.

CHAPTER II.

BENEVOLENT AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. — GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. — THE OHIO PRESS. — OHIO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. — GOVERNORS. — GLASS AND IRON MANUFACTURES. — CLIMATE. — POPULATION OF STATE AND CITIES. — THE "BUCKEYE STATE." — HISTORICAL BREVITIES.

LIBERAL provision for the care of the unfortunate classes has been made by Ohio. As early as 1829, and far in advance of many older States, an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was established. This was followed by an Asylum for the Blind, in 1837, one for the Insane in 1839, one for Idiots in 1857, a Reform School for Boys in 1857, an Industrial Home for Girls in 1869; to which have been added five asylums for the insane—the Northern, at Cleveland; the Southern, at Dayton; the Southeastern, at Athens; the Longview, at Cincinnati; and the Northwestern, at Toledo, the latter to succeed the Lucas County Asylum. The Longview Asylum, while belonging to Hamilton County, is largely occupied by State patients. Both white and colored insane are treated there. The Reform School for Boys is situated on a tract of 1,170 acres, six miles South of Lancaster. The inmates are boys sent there for crime or misdemeanor, and besides receiving literary instruction, they are employed in farm and other industrial work. The average detention of them is about two and one-half years. The Industrial Home is at White Sulphur Springs, Delaware County, on a tract of 189 acres of land. The inmates are girls sent by authority of Probate Courts for reasons of viciousness and incorrigibility, or for want of proper parental care. At the session of the Legislature for 1885-86, provision was made for an Intermediate Penitentiary, for the incarceration of convicts for first offense, and for crimes of lesser turpitude, the prison being located at Mansfield.

The first geological survey of the State was made in 1837-8, under direction of Prof. W. W. Mather. A second and more full survey was begun in 1869, and completed in 1874, by Prof. J. S. Newberry, assisted by E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and John H. Klippart.

As shown by the census of 1880, there were then in Ohio 774 newspapers, of which 683 were printed in the English language, 89 in the German, one in the French and one in the Bohemian language. There were 57 religious

papers, published for 17 different denominations. Of the whole, 56 were issued daily, 584 weekly, and the balance at various periods, 90 being monthly. Their aggregate circulation per issue in 1879, was 3,093,931 copies, of which 216,336 were by dailies, and 2,877,595 by weeklies and others.

Few States responded as promptly or as freely to the call of the Government for troops in defense of the Union, as did Ohio. Her volunteers were among the first at the front, and throughout the struggle their numbers were kept well filled, while their service was creditable alike to them and to the State they represented. The whole number of troops furnished by this State for the Union Army was 317,133, or, reduced to the three-years' standard, 239,976, making an aggregate of 719,928 years' service. Besides these, were large numbers of local troops, doing temporary service within the State and on the border. It so happened that Ohio was made even more conspicuous in the War for the Union by the relations which many of its most distinguished leaders bore to the State, among whom may be named Generals Grant, McPherson, Sherman, Sheridan, Roscerans, Garfield, and others of more or less renown.

The Governors of Ohio and years of service have been as follows: Arthur St. Clair, 1788-1802; Charles W. Byrd, 1802-1803; Edward Tiffin, 1803-1807; Thomas Kirker, 1807-1808; Samuel Huntington, 1808-1810; Return J. Meigs, 1810-1814; Othniel Looker, 1814; Thomas Worthington, 1814-1818; Ethan Allen Brown, 1818-1822; Allen Trimble, 1822; Jeremiah Morrow, 1822-1826; Allen Trimble, 1826-1830; Duncan McArthur, 1830-1832; Robert Lucas, 1832-1836; Joseph Vance, 1836-1838; Wilson Shannon, 1838-1840; Thomas Corwin, 1840-1842; Wilson Shannon, 1842-1844; Thos. W. Bartley, 1844; Mordecai Bartley, 1844-1846; William Bebb, 1846-1848; Seabury Ford, 1848-1850; Reuben Wood, 1850-1854; William Medill, 1854-1856; Salmon P. Chase, 1856-1860; William Donnison, 1860-1862; David Tod, 1862-1864; John Brough, 1864-1865; Charles

Anderson, 1865-1866; Jacob D. Cox, 1866-1868; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1868-1872; Edward F. Noyes, 1872-1874; William Allen, 1874-1876; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1876-1877; Thomas L. Young, 1877-1878; Richard M. Bishop, 1878-1880; Charles Foster, 1880-1884; George Hoadley, 1884-1886; and J. B. Foraker, 1886—.

The earliest record of glass-making in Ohio, is of date of 1817, when ten glass-houses were in operation in the State. None were reported by the census of 1840; but six were found in 1850, four in 1860, and nine in 1870. The number in 1880 was 20, with a capital of \$1,194,850, employing 1,688 hands, with a total product of \$1,549,320.

The first venture in the iron industry in Ohio was that of Daniel Heaton, in 1804. His furnace stood in Poland Township, now Mahoning County, where the present furnace of the Struthers Furnace Company stands. The next furnace in the State was that Robert Montgomery and John Struthers built in 1806. Of these establishments Mr. Struthers said: "These furnaces were of about equal capacity, and would yield two and a half or three tons per day. The metal was principally run into moulds for kettles, bake-ovens, flat-irons, stoves, andirons and other such articles as the needs of a new settlement required, and any surplus into pigs, and sent to the Pittsburgh market." The Struthers furnace closed in 1807, and the Montgomery in 1812, by the drafting of its men into the army. The next venture of this sort was at Niles, Trumbull County, in 1809, by James Heaton, where was produced the first hammered bars in Ohio. Subsequently, at various dates, furnaces appeared—in 1816 at Middlebury and at Tallmadge, now Summit County; in Madison, now Lake County (the "Arcole" furnace), in 1825; and in Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Huron (now in Erie), and in Lorain Counties. These Lake shore establishments sprung from the deposits of bog-ore found in swales and swamps near, and generally to the North of a ridge of land which was probably once the shore of Lake Erie, and extended, with some interruptions, from the New York State line to the Huron River, the Westernmost furnace having been in Vermillion Township, now Erie County. One after another, these establishments were suspended, in consequence of the increasing cost of charcoal, their only fuel, and the cheaper

product of regions possessing bituminous coal and larger deposits of iron. The first use of the new fuel in the State, was at Lowell, Mahoning County, by Wilkeson, Wilkes & Co., in a blast furnace which was blown in on the 8th of August, 1846. This use of uncoked coal was followed by like use at various charcoal furnaces in the Mahoning valley and elsewhere. The discovery of the coal fields of Ohio and of the iron ores of Lake Superior, joined to stimulate the iron product in this State to a high degree, the latter article being found highly valuable for mixture with Ohio ores. The first rolling mill in Cleveland (in 1855) was a plate-mill, worked a direct ore process, but was not a success. Rails were first re-rolled at Cleveland in 1856. In the census of 1870 and 1880, Ohio stands second in rank as an iron-producing State. The latter return shows that there were then in the State 134 iron and steel manufactories, with a capital of \$25,144,294; employing 20,000 hands, at an annual cost of \$8,265,070 in wages, with \$34,918,360 worth of products. Pennsylvania had 366 establishments, with 58,000 hands, and \$145,576,268 in products.

The climate of Ohio is subject to material changes, the extremes in temperature being from 16° below zero to 100° above, showing a range of 116°. The annual mean at Cleveland for ten years was 49.77°—that of January being 27.36°, and that of July, 72.57°, showing the annual range to be 45.21°. At Cincinnati, the average for sixteen years was found to be 54.67°; the mean for January 31.20°, and for July 78.61°. The annual precipitation ranges from 33.24 inches at Kelley's Island, to 44.87 at Cincinnati. Observations for ten years at Cleveland, by G. A. Hyde, showed the annual maximum fall to be 48.91 inches in 1866, and the minimum to be 30.76 in 1863.

The population of the State and its rank in the Union as to population, as shown by the Federal census, have been as follows:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.	RANK.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365	18
1810.....	228,861	1,899	230,760	13
1820.....	576,572	4,723	581,295	5
1830.....	928,329	9,574	937,903	4
1840.....	1,592,122	17,345	1,519,467	3
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329	3
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	2,339,511	3
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	2,665,260	3
1880.....	3,117,920	79,900	3,198,062	3

There are in Ohio 88 Counties, having population in 1880 and 1870, as follows:

State	1880.			1870.		
	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COL'D	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COL'D
	3,198,062	3,117,920	79,900	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213
Adams	24,005	23,662	343	20,750	20,377	373
Allen	31,314	30,800	510	23,623	23,410	213
Ashland	23,883	23,843	40	21,923	21,907	26
Ashtabula	37,139	36,875	263	32,517	32,365	151
Athens	28,411	27,236	1,170	23,768	22,995	773
Auglaize	25,444	25,375	69	20,041	19,979	61
Belmont	49,638	48,007	1,631	39,714	38,406	1,307
Brown	32,911	30,595	2,316	30,802	28,735	2,067
Butler	42,579	41,435	1,140	39,912	38,921	988
Carroll	16,416	16,355	61	14,491	14,433	58
Champaign	27,817	26,145	1,661	24,188	23,078	1,110
Clarke	41,948	38,366	3,580	32,070	30,014	2,056
Clermont	36,713	34,895	1,817	34,298	32,638	1,629
Clinton	24,756	23,293	1,463	21,914	20,769	1,145
Columbiana	48,602	47,918	684	38,299	37,814	485
Coshocton	26,642	26,582	59	23,600	23,567	33
Crawford	30,583	30,475	108	25,556	25,454	101
Cuyahoga	196,943	194,735	2,175	132,010	130,564	1,445
Darke	40,496	39,917	579	32,278	31,717	561
Defiance	22,515	22,371	144	15,719	15,608	111
Delaware	27,381	26,770	610	25,175	24,618	557
Erie	32,640	32,170	468	28,188	27,845	342
Fairfield	34,281	33,881	400	31,138	30,821	314
Fayette	20,364	18,919	1,444	17,170	16,095	1,074
Franklin	86,797	82,846	3,956	63,019	60,251	2,768
Fulton	21,053	20,998	55	17,789	17,766	23
Gallia	28,124	25,178	2,945	25,545	22,743	2,802
Geauga	14,251	14,240	11	14,190	14,169	21
Greene	31,349	26,774	4,553	28,078	24,199	3,815
Guernsey	27,197	26,611	586	23,838	23,493	345
Hamilton	313,374	302,793	10,533	260,370	252,934	7,432
Hancock	27,784	27,632	152	23,847	23,730	117
Hardin	27,023	26,381	640	18,714	18,440	274
Harrison	20,456	19,809	647	18,682	18,197	485
Henry	20,585	20,552	33	14,028	14,017	11
Highland	30,281	28,515	1,763	29,133	27,449	1,684
Hocking	21,126	20,921	205	17,925	17,783	142
Holmes	20,776	20,774	2	18,177	18,173	4
Huron	31,609	31,357	251	28,532	28,332	200
Jackson	23,688	22,774	912	21,759	20,970	789
Jefferson	33,018	31,835	1,183	29,188	28,183	1,005
Knox	27,431	27,128	302	26,333	26,144	186
Lake	16,326	16,174	152	15,935	15,835	100
Lawrence	39,068	37,319	1,746	31,380	30,120	1,241
Licking	40,450	40,077	370	35,756	35,513	243
Logan	26,267	25,210	1,057	23,028	22,066	962
Lorain	35,526	34,351	1,169	30,308	29,196	1,106
Lucas	67,377	66,281	1,093	46,722	45,944	776
Madison	20,129	19,046	1,083	15,633	14,928	705
Mahoning	42,871	42,419	449	31,001	30,744	257
Marion	20,565	20,868	197	16,184	16,087	97
Medina	21,453	21,417	36	20,092	20,042	50
Meigs	32,325	30,327	1,798	31,456	29,841	1,624
Mercer	21,808	21,502	306	17,254	16,810	444
Miami	36,158	34,984	1,172	32,740	31,691	1,049
Monroe	26,496	26,416	80	25,079	25,676	103
Montgomery	78,550	77,234	1,310	64,006	68,197	809
Morgan	20,074	19,881	193	20,363	20,127	236
Morrow	19,072	18,928	143	18,583	18,440	143
Muskingum	49,774	48,446	1,329	44,886	43,719	1,166
Noble	21,138	21,044	94	19,949	19,864	85
Ottawa	19,762	19,726	33	13,364	13,272	92
Paulding	13,485	12,838	647	8,544	8,069	475
Perry	28,218	28,127	91	18,453	18,366	80
Pickaway	27,415	26,140	1,252	24,875	23,795	1,080
Pike	17,927	16,700	1,227	15,447	14,304	1,142
Portage	27,500	27,356	144	24,584	24,479	105
Preble	24,533	24,051	482	21,809	21,390	419
Putnam	23,713	23,619	94	17,081	17,008	73

	1880.			1870.		
	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COL'D	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COL'D
Richland	26,306	36,119	186	32,516	32,372	144
Ross	40,307	37,020	3,286	37,097	33,862	3,230
Sandusky	32,057	31,863	194	25,503	25,260	143
Scioto	33,511	32,352	1,159	29,302	28,289	1,013
Seneca	36,947	36,806	141	30,827	30,668	159
Shelby	24,137	23,602	535	20,748	20,142	600
Stark	64,031	63,738	292	52,508	52,190	318
Summit	43,788	43,397	384	34,674	34,373	299
Trumbull	44,880	44,635	245	38,659	38,425	233
Tuscarawas	40,198	40,052	146	38,840	33,724	116
Union	22,375	21,971	404	18,730	18,387	343
Van Wert	23,028	22,539	476	15,823	15,619	204
Vinton	17,223	17,011	212	15,027	14,819	208
Warren	28,392	27,109	1,283	26,689	25,511	1,178
Washington	43,244	42,000	1,243	40,609	39,551	1,058
Wayne	40,076	39,892	183	35,116	35,061	55
Williams	23,821	23,787	34	20,991	20,949	42
Wood	34,022	33,888	132	24,596	24,553	43
Wyandot	22,395	22,222	171	18,553	18,462	82

POPULATION OF CITIES IN OHIO,

Having 4,000 inhabitants and over in 1880 and 1870:

NAME OF PLACE.	1880.			1870.		
	TOTAL.	Native.	Foreign	TOTAL.	Native.	Foreign
Akron	16,512	12,901	3,611	10,006	7,402	2,604
Alliance	4,636	4,159	477	4,063	3,495	568
Ashtabula	4,445	3,652	793	1,999	1,628	361
Bellaire	8,025	6,873	1,152	4,033	3,165	668
Canton	12,258	10,315	1,943	8,660	7,037	1,623
Chillicothe	10,938	9,295	1,643	8,920	7,111	1,809
Cincinnati	255,139	183,480	71,659	216,239	136,627	79,612
Circleville	6,046	5,543	503	5,407	4,845	562
Cleveland	160,146	100,737	59,409	92,829	54,014	38,815
Columbus	56,647	42,576	9,071	31,247	23,663	7,611
Dayton	38,678	31,432	7,246	30,473	23,050	7,423
Defiance	5,907	4,751	1,156	2,750	2,072	678
Delaware	6,894	6,006	888	5,641	4,739	902
East Liverpool	5,568	4,612	956	2,105	1,643	402
Elyria	4,777	3,667	1,110	3,038	2,339	699
Findlay	4,633	4,255	383	3,315	2,898	417
Freemont	8,446	7,077	1,369	5,485	4,383	1,072
Galion	5,635	4,765	870	3,523	2,814	709
Gallipolis	4,400	4,144	256	3,711	3,456	255
Hamilton	12,122	9,587	2,535	11,081	8,019	3,062
Ironton	8,857	7,647	1,210	5,686	4,604	1,082
Lancaster	6,803	6,087	716	4,725	4,005	720
Lima	7,567	6,614	953	4,500	3,832	668
Mansfield	9,859	8,371	1,488	8,029	6,507	1,522
Marietta	5,444	4,788	656	5,218	4,353	865
Massillon	6,836	5,381	1,455	5,185	3,952	1,233
Middletown	4,538	3,821	717	3,046	2,476	570
Mt. Vernon	5,249	4,735	514	4,876	4,327	546
Newark	9,600	8,424	1,176	6,698	5,413	1,285
Norwalk	5,704	4,842	862	4,498	3,666	832
Piqua	6,031	5,159	872	5,967	4,840	1,127
Pomeroy	5,560	4,457	1,102	5,824	4,173	1,651
Portsmouth	11,321	9,695	1,626	10,592	8,530	2,062
Salem	4,041	3,731	301	3,700	3,420	280
Sandusky	15,838	1,128	4,555	13,000	8,396	4,604
Springfield	20,730	17,646	3,084	12,652	10,483	2,169
Steubenville	12,093	10,150	1,943	8,107	6,460	1,647
Tiffin	7,876	6,650	1,224	5,648	4,490	1,158
Toledo	50,137	35,778	14,349	31,584	20,485	11,099
Urbana	6,252	5,579	673	4,276	3,632	644
Van Wert	4,079	3,871	208	2,625	2,487	138
Warren	4,428	3,732	696	3,457	2,896	561
Wooster	5,840	5,233	607	5,419	4,730	689
Xenia	7,026	6,436	590	6,377	5,686	691
Youngstown	15,435	10,678	4,757	8,075	5,258	2,817
Zanesville	18,113	15,996	2,117	10,011	8,448	1,563

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the settlement of Cincinnati, December 26, 1833, a "Buckeye dinner" was given. Dr. Daniel Drake, one of the oldest and most intelligent physicians of the West, gave an ingenious and humorous description of the Buckeye tree. He said it belonged to a family, of which but few existed. It was of the genus *Æsculus*, belonged to the class *Heptandria*, signifying "seven men," and there were seven species of the genus, of which the Ohio species was the last discovered. Neither Europe nor Africa has a native species of *Æsculus*, and Asia but one, the *Æsculus-Hippocastanum*, or horse chestnut. Nearly 300 years previous, a minister from a Court in Western Europe, found this tree growing in Moscow, whither it had been brought from Siberia, and, struck by its beauty, naturalized it in his own country, where it flourished and spread rapidly, reaching England, where it became a favorite. Dr. Drake said the qualities of our native "Ohio-ensis," the "horse chestnut," made it the fit representative of the hardy pioneers of the "Buckeye State." It is eminently prolific, hardy, beautiful in leaf and blossom, a native, and grew nowhere else until transplanted, as it had been to considerable extent. Its slowness in combustion made it specially valuable to the pioneers for "back-logs" in their ample cabin fire-places, where it survived the burning of several supplies of "fore-sticks" and accompanying fuel. The medicinal qualities of the Buckeye are such, that if skillfully used, it is useful in fever and ague, but unskillfully employed, it is a violent emetic. As the earliest tree in foliage each spring, it was a fitting emblem of the advance-guard of the present millions in the "Buckeye State."

A few of the more prominent facts in the history of Ohio may be stated as follows:

The first permanent settlement within the bounds of the State was made at Marietta early in the year 1788, and the second settlement at what was known as Columbia, near to the present site of Cincinnati, was made in the latter part of the same year.

The establishment of a Territorial Government was made by Congress in 1787, and was organized in July, 1788.

The first and only Territorial Governor was General Arthur St. Clair.

The first County established in Ohio was

Washington, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, July 26, 1788. The three next Counties organized were Hamilton, Wayne and Adams, that of Wayne embracing all that portion of Michigan south of Mackinaw.

The first Court held within the State of Ohio met at Marietta, September 2, 1788.

The battle most disastrous to the peace and welfare of the white settlers was that of Governor St. Clair by the Indians, November 4, 1791, within the limits of Darke County.

The most important victory gained over the Indians was that of General Anthony Wayne, at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee River, and now within the County of Lucas, August, 1794.

The first Territorial Legislature met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799.

The State of Connecticut, May 30, 1801, ceded to the United States her claim to the territory since known as the Connecticut Western Reserve, extending from the Pennsylvania line to the Western boundary of Huron County, and embracing, substantially, the Counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Summit, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Huron and Erie.

The first State Constitution was formed November, 1802, at Chillicothe, which had become the Capital of the Territory.

The first State election took place in January, 1803, the new State Government being in operation in March, following.

What was known as the "Burr Conspiracy," compassing the separation of the Southwestern States and their union with Mexico, to be seized by military and naval force, was fully organized and entered upon in the year 1806, and ended in the arrest of Burr and several associates in January, 1807.

The most important events in connection with the war of 1812-15, and occurring within the limits of Ohio, consisted of the successful defense of Fort Meigs, in May, and of Fort Stephenson, in August, 1813, and the victory of Perry over the British fleet, in September, same year.

The permanent location of the State Capital at Columbus was made in 1816.

The formal "breaking of ground" in the commencement of the great system of State Canals, took place at Newark, a point on the Ohio Canal (Cleveland to Portsmouth), July 4, 1825. Present and taking part in the cere-

monies, were Governor Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio, and Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York.

The first definite steps toward a system of Public Schools, were taken in 1825.

The first Railway opened within the State was the Erie & Kalamazoo Road, in the fall of 1836. It extended from Toledo to Adrian, Mich., a distance of 33 miles.

Ohio has furnished four Presidents of the United States—William H. Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield, the first and the last named of whom died in office, the former after a service of one month, and the latter six months after his inauguration. One Vice-President, Hendricks, of Indiana, was a native of Ohio. Two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were appointed from Ohio—Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite; as were three Associate Justices of the same—John McLean, Noah H. Swayne and Stanley Matthews. Four Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States—Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin, S. P. Chase and John Sherman—were citizens of Ohio while holding such office. Of such were three Secretaries of the Interior—Thomas Ewing,

Jacob D. Cox and Columbus Delano; three Secretaries of War—John McLean, Benjamin Stanton and Alphonso Taft; two Attorneys General—Henry Stanbery and Alfonso Taft, and three Postmasters General—Return J. Meigs, John McLean and William Dennison.

Of those prominent in the military service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion (1861-65), the following were from Ohio: U. S. Grant, James B. McPherson, William T. Sherman, Phillip H. Sheridan, George B. McClellan, Irwin McDowell, Quincy A. Gilmore, Wager Swayne, James B. Steedman and the McCook Brothers.

Among others from Ohio renowned for success in their respective spheres of activity, are Thomas A. Edison, the first Electrician of the age; Dr. Hall, the great Arctic Explorer; Professor O. M. Mitchell, the Astronomer, who died in the military service of his country. Of eminent Divines, may here be named Dr. Lyman Beecher, of the Congregational Church; Bishops Philander Chase and Charles P. McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Bishop Edward Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and President Finney, of Oberlin College.

PART II.
LOCALITY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY.* — GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE. — SURFACE GEOLOGY. — SOILS. — ECONOMIC GEOLOGY. —
WATER SUPPLY. — ANALYSIS OF TOLEDO CLAY. — THE HISTORIC "GREEN SCUM" ON THE
MAUMEE.

THE surface of Lucas County is nearly flat. From the shore of Lake Erie there is an almost imperceptible ascent to the Western boundary, which has an elevation of from 90 to 130 feet. The Lake coast is low, and guarded by a sand beach. The Maumee River, which forms a part of the Southern boundary, and divides the County into two unequal triangles, descends 60 feet in a series of rapids, over limestone strata, from Providence to Maumee City, the head of slack water and of navigation. The same beds of limestone project above the level drift, at a few points further North, but have no notable influence on the topography.

The rocks of the County are: Huron Shale, Hamilton Group, Corniferous Group, Waterlime Group, Onondaga Salt Group and Guelph Group (Niagara).

Guelph Group.—There are no rock exposures in the Eastern Townships, but enough outcrops have been observed in the neighboring parts of Ottawa County to render it highly probable that the Guelph beds underlie a considerable portion of the Town of Oregon.

The *Waterlime* and *Onondaga Salt Groups* have not been separated in this County, and there is some doubt as to the occurrence of the latter. At Genoa, in Ottawa County, characteristic Waterlime fossils are found but a few feet above the Guelph limestone.

The *Waterlime* is exposed at various points. From the West line of Waterville, to slack-water at Maumee City, it forms the bed of the Maumee, presenting a series of variable scittle, argillaceous limestones, with numerous local flexures, but no decided general dip. The same beds are exposed on the plain near Maumee City, in the bed of Swan Creek at Monclova Village, and at Fish's quarry, in Northern Monclova. In Sylvania, Ten-mile Creek cuts the Waterlime for some distance, and it is

further exposed in the road West of the Village, so as to afford the following section:

	FEET.
Alternations of hard gray, and soft drab limestones, both thin-bedded.....	40
Massive buff limestone, in part brecciated, with many small, lenticular cavities, and some chert nodules..	30
Gray, shaly limestone—exposed	6
Total.....	76

The *Corniferous Group* is seen to overlie the Waterlime in Sylvania, at Fisher's quarry, and in the bed of the Maumee, the line of junction crossing Sylvania, Springfield, Monclova, and Waterville, in a Southerly direction. All of its members are exposed in Sylvania, in a rocky ridge, that lies two miles West of the Village. They are:

	FEET.
6. Dark, bluish gray, scittle limestone, with crowded fossils.....	5
5. Thick-bedded, open, buff limestone, with white chert.....	25
4. Drab limestone; beds 6 to 10 inches.....	50
3. Alternations of hard, arenaceous limestone, with fine-grained, gray limestone.....	52
2. Massive, friable white sandstone (glass-sand)	20
1. Soft, massive, cream and buff limestone, with fossils at top.....	12
Total.....	164

The full thickness of the upper bed is not shown. At Whitehouse, 15 feet are seen, but the upper limit is nowhere exposed. At Sylvania, all the beds dip rapidly to the West, and their outcrops can be noted in the space of a mile. Southward, the dip diminishes, and the belt of outcrop becomes broader, until, where it leaves the County, in Providence, it is not less than five miles across. Nos. 2 and 3 outcrop at Fish's quarry, Nos. 5 and 6 at Whitehouse, and No. 3 two miles further East. In the bed of the Maumee the glass sand (No. 2) is seen a few rods East of the East line of Providence, and the successive strata appear in order as we ascend to the Providence dam, which rests on the buff limestone (No. 5). Fossils occur in nearly all the beds, but are especially abundant in the highest and the lowest. Few were collected, as good specimens are rare, but of those that were preserved Mr. F. B. Meek, the Palaeontologist of the

*See Geological Survey of Ohio. Report of J. S. Newberry, Chief Geologist, 1870.

Survey, distinguished 34 species of invertebrates. The fishes, that so abound in the equivalent beds at Sandusky and other points East of the great anticlinal axis, are but meagerly represented. A few teeth of *onychodus* have been found in limestones 1 and 5, and the gray limestone (No. 6) yielded at Sylvania a single cranial bone not referable to any described genus.

The *Hamilton Group* is not exposed, but is believed to be represented by a bed of soft gray shale, outcropping in a narrow band along the edge of the Huron shale. At Delta, Fulton County, where it was traversed in boring for oil, it has a depth of 20 feet.

The *Huron Shale*, a hard bituminous black shale, is entirely concealed under the drift, but has been struck by the auger at many points in Richfield. It must underlie the whole of that Town, together with Spencer and Swanton, and the Northwest portion of Providence. Its dip is to the West.

Glacial Stria are found in Lucas County, wherever the Erie clay is freshly removed from the rock surface. Even the friable sandstone of the Corniferous, which crumbles away at the first frost, has preserved them. Their bearings were noted at seven different localities, and range from S. 80° W. to S. W., the general direction being S. 55° W. The effect produced, when the ice encountered some flint nodules in the waterlime at Monclova Village, is very interesting. Each hard nodule projects boldly from the ice-planed surface, and retains a long train or ridge of the limestone on one side. The semi-plastic ice did not at once fill the groove curved in it by the unyielding flint, and so failed to remove the limestone immediately behind it. These trains all point in one direction (S. 60° W.), and prove that the motion of the ice was toward, and not from, that direction. By the kindness of Messrs. Coder and Wilson, of Monclova, a slab of this worn limestone has been placed in the State collection. The *superficial deposits* consist of two members: the Erie clay and the Lacustrine clay and sand. The former was deposited immediately after the retreat of the glacier, and is formed of glacial detritus, transported in part by icebergs. The latter are due to the sorting and redeposition of the former, by Lake action. At Toledo, the Erie clay is blue, and the Lacustrine yellow, but the dis-

tingtion is not general. Boulders afford a better mark, for they are rarely absent, in this vicinity, from the Erie clay, and never present in the Lacustrine. A majority of the Erie clay boulders attest their glacial origin by exhibiting one or more ground faces. A large and beautiful specimen of Trenton limestone, in the possession of Dr. J. B. Trembley, of Toledo, is plainly a fragment torn from the bed of the glacier, and not subsequently worn, but deposited with its fractured edges still angular. The leveling action of the Lacustrine forces has proceeded further in Lucas than in the more Westerly Counties, as it was longer submerged. The original surface of the Erie clay doubtless conformed, in great measure, to that of the subjacent rock, but has been remodeled without regard to it. While there is no drift on the limestone ridge, at Sylvania, its depth is over 145 feet at Metamora, eight miles West, and nearly 100 feet at Toledo, 10 miles East. The sand tract of the County records a shore action similar to that now transpiring at the head of Lake Michigan. The sand accumulated by the currents, was thrown up by the waves in beaches, and by the wind in dunes. It is so fine (and hence light and mobile) that it owes its present form chiefly to the wind, and no persistent beach ridges remain. In its vertical range, it extends from 60 feet above the present Lake to 110 feet, and will not improbably be found, when its connections shall have been traced, to represent more than one stage of water, if, indeed, it was not accumulated during a gradual subsidence. The belt crosses the country in a Northeast and Southwest direction, covering Swanton, with a considerable portion of Providence, Spencer, Monclova, Springfield and Sylvania, and small areas in Waterville and Washington. An extension Southeastward from Sylvania covers nearly the entire Town of Adams.

It is reported by Dr. J. B. Trembley that a tooth of *mastodon* was obtained from a marsh in the Town of Springfield. I was unable to ascertain the precise locality and other particulars, but, as all the marshes of that Town lie in depressions, that originated with the dunes, the tooth cannot be more ancient than they; and the *mastodon* is shown to have survived at least, to the epoch of the lowest raised beach of Lake Erie.

The Towns of Oregon and Manbatian, and

the Eastern part of Washington, are part of the tract of country to which the name of the "Black Swamp" has been applied. The soil is a fine clay, black with decayed vegetation, and varied by streaks having an admixture of sand. Lying nearly level (the average descent lakeward is four feet per mile), it has retained water on its surface many months in each year, and, by its aid, converted into mold the leaves and trunks that have fallen upon it. Most valuable assistance in this work has been rendered by the fresh-water lobsters that abound throughout the district. When the land dries they dig little wells that they may retain the supply of water essential to their existence. As the season advances, they burrow deeper and deeper, always bringing the excavated clay to the surface, where it is mingled with the mold. In this way the mold has become incorporated with the clay to a considerable depth, constituting a soil of great endurance. The soil of Richfield and Northwestern Sylvania is somewhat similar in character, but has a fine gravel, evenly mingled with the clay.

Along the margins of the sand district are belts of shallow sand, with clay subsoil, and supporting, like the clay soils, a heavy forest growth.

The district of deep sand is covered by "oak openings." It comprises many treeless, sandy swamps, some of which are of considerable extent. There can be no doubt that thorough drainage will convert them from inhospitable, miasmatic wastes into superior farming lands.

Building Stone.—The Upper Buff limestone (No. 5, in the table of Corniferous rocks) is the most important building stone in the County. It is readily quarried in large blocks, and very easily wrought while wet. While it is an impure limestone, it contains no sand, and it owes its open texture, not to loose aggregation, but to the loss of some component by dissolution. It has been extensively used, with the best results, for abutments and like heavy work, and it is now proposed to saw it into slabs for lintels, sills, etc. The principal quarries are at Whitehouse and Providence, while it is also worked in Sylvania, on the farms of Mr. Lee, Mr. Shay, and Mr. Kenyon Cooper.

The Arenaceous limestone (No. 3) is likewise a valuable building stone. It is most exten-

sively worked by Mr. George Loeb, at a point two miles East of Whitehouse, and by Mr. Wm. Fish, in Northern Monclova. Near the former quarry, Mr. A. Shear, near the latter, Mr. W. S. Holt, and in Sylvania, Mr. J. Rampus, have openings in the same bed.

The stoneless Lacustrine clay is well adapted and extensively used for the manufacture of bricks. On the border of the sand district it contains a measure of incorporated sand, in virtue of which it is the more readily worked. Bricks burned from it have a pale red color, which is commonly heightened by an admixture of the convenient ferruginous sand.

Lime is manufactured for local consumption from beds of the Waterlime group, at Maumee City, at the Villages of Waterville and Monclova, and at Fish's quarry; from the Drab limestone of the Corniferous (No. 4), at Sylvania (by Mr. Cooper), and at Providence; and from the Gray limestone (No. 6), at Whitehouse. All of these form efficient and durable cements, but differ in color and facility of use. Those from the Corniferous beds slake and set more quickly than the others, and evolve in slaking a great amount of heat. A series of experimental tests of these and other limes, available for the Toledo market, was undertaken, but no satisfactory result was reached, and they will be continued in the coming season.

It is hoped that in the Waterlime group will be found beds suitable for hydraulic cement. Several samples that were selected for examination have been shown, by Dr. Wormley's analyses, to resemble the best cement rocks very closely in chemical composition; but the more practical and decisive tests are yet to be applied.

The friable sandstone (No. 2) affords a nearly pure white sand, adapted to the manufacture of glass. In 1863 it was opened in Sylvania, on the farm now owned by Mr. John Rampus, by Messrs. Card and Hubbard, and a considerable quantity quarried, ground and shipped to Pittsburgh, Pa., where it was used in making flint glass. Seven or eight hundred tons had been shipped, when the business terminated, in consequence of the death of the managing partner, Mr. Card. The price received for the sand, delivered in Pittsburgh, was \$16 to \$17 per ton.*

* The development of the Water Supply, Building Stone and Glass Sand is noted elsewhere.

Water Supply.—The first discovery of the Artesian water, now obtained in so many parts of the Maumee Valley, was made in Bryan, in 1842. The water does not differ materially in character from that ordinarily received from the Drift, and owes its Artesian head to some peculiarities of the distribution of the sand beds of the Erie clay, by which they are enabled to carry the water which permeates them from higher to lower levels, while they are prevented from discharging it through springs by a continuous covering of impervious clay. The flowing wells of Williams County are part of a series that occur in a narrow belt of country, lying just West of the upper beach. The evenly spread Lacustrine clays form, in this case, the impervious cover, and the reservoir, by which the flow is rendered perennial, is afforded by the broad, and often deep, sand beds, from which the supply is directly obtained. More remotely it is doubtless derived from the oxidized upper portion of the unmodified drift, lying East of, and higher than the beaches. This is generally permeable, and receiving the water from rains, yields it slowly to the sandy beds wherever they are connected.

The wells of Lucas County are of two classes, the shallow and the deep. The shallow pierce only the Lacustrine deposits, and receive either the water that accumulates in the deep sands of the oak openings, or that which percolates through what sandy beds are interstratified with the Lacustrine clay; the deep penetrate nearly or quite to the rock. I am not aware that any wells draw water from the body of the Erie clay. Though it contains frequent permeable beds, they are not so connected as to permit a free circulation.

At the base of the Erie clay, and resting on the rock *in situ*, there are commonly—not always—a few feet, or a few inches, of gravel and sand, from which water rises freely, supplying the Artesian and other deep wells. Whether the water is confined to this horizon, or circulates also through the underlying rock, is a question of little importance. If we say that it passes under the clay, along the limestone ridge, in the West part of the County, and follows the rock surface until it finds escape upwards, we shall have proposed a theory by no means demonstrable, but quite

adequate to account for the Artesian head in Toledo and Oregon. The Artesian water of Richfield rises higher than this supposed source and must receive its supply from some point further West. The water in the Toledo wells formerly stood 14 feet above the Lake level; but with increasing use, has gradually fallen to seven feet, and the only wells now flowing discharge below that height.

In July, 1859, an analysis of Blue Clay underlying Toledo was made. It was taken from a cut then made in Adams Street, West of Michigan Street. Fifteen parts of the Clay yielded the following result:

	PARTS.
Protoxide of Iron (FeO).....	1.25
Silica (SiO ₂).....	2.79
Carbonate of Calcium (CaO, CO ₂).....	0.14
Water (HO).....	1.68
Alumina (AlO).....	7.90
Trace of Sulphur and loss.....	1.21
	15.00

Four parts of Alumina yielded 1.25 parts of metallic Aluminum. This analysis at the time attracted some attention, and more especially by the showing made of Alumina. But it has never been considered best to pursue the matter further.

In August, 1859, Mr. Aug. A. Fahnestock, Horticulturist, of Toledo, made careful examination of the green matter, which previously, more than at that time, had appeared on the surface of the River at that season of the year, the result of which was thus stated by that gentleman:

First, that it is the pollen or fecundating of an aquatic plant, the *Zizanie Aquaticæ*, or Indian Rice. This plant is always found in low, swampy lands and along the borders of Rivers and streams. It attains an altitude of from three to nine feet, and begins shedding its pollen about the 1st of August and continues until late in September. The pollen when thrown from the glumes, is of an oval shape, and in color light yellow. When submerged it loses its color, and commences to vegetate; and if it does not happen to be thrown into shallow water, soon decomposes. From the immense quantities of this pollen, many would think it impossible to be of vegetable origin; but we have only to examine that borne by the Thistle, Poppy and many other common plants, to find a parallel. What effect this decaying vegetation may have on the health of the City, I am unable to say. It is a question for Chemists and Physicians.

Since the date above named, the pollen has almost wholly disappeared from the surface of the River.

CHAPTER II.

THE PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD.

THE beginning of the history of the mouth and valley of the Maumee River, is involved in unusual obscurity. The first settlements of the Dutch, and afterward of the English, were up the Hudson, and slowly towards the interior of the State of New York. Between these settlements and Ohio was the Iroquois Confederacy (Five Nations), the most powerful of Indian Tribes. They were not in the main unfriendly to these settlements; but there was in the earliest times little temptation to penetrate beyond, and in later days the Iroquois claimed to control Ohio as their hunting-ground.

In 1609, about a quarter of a century before Lake Erie was known, Champlain, at the request of the Ottawas, met in battle the Iroquois. This was the first introduction of the latter to civilization. The lines of the allies opened, and the Indians were struck, as seemed to them, by "lightning from the gods," with the usual "thunder." But the confederated Iroquois in the end conquered the other Indian nations, and this brilliant exploit of Champlain, for nearly a century and a half, prevented the settlement of the Ohio. The Iroquois were not friendly, though not always at war.

The French way to the West, for trade and settlement, was North of Lake Erie. In 1671, Lake Superior was quite well represented on the maps. As late as 1744, the French official Geographer, in the map furnished for that learned work, Charlevoix's "New France," has along the South shore of Lake Erie the legend, "*Toute cette cote n'est presque point connue*" (All this shore is nearly unknown). The other more Southern English Colonies were separated from the West by the Alleghanies—often on the maps not inaptly called "The Endless Mountains." Gradually from the East and the West, adventurers, traders and settlements approached what is now Ohio; and when Washington was a young man, the French and English first met in the West. The country of the Ohio was the border-land on which they met. It had for many years lain between them. It continued thereafter to be the border-

land, all through the Revolution, and even in the war between the United States and Great Britain, known as the War of 1812. Even in that war we can tell pretty well what was done by the people of New York and of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Kentucky are reasonably prominent in written history. The West in British hands was well reported; but we know little of the part of Ohio in that war, except as we gather its history from the narratives of citizens of other States. As was the case of the English and Scottish border, and as is the case of border-lands generally, the history of Ohio is rich in romance and dramatic interest, but precise information is wanting.

The earliest known man in Europe was the Glacial Man—living when most of Europe was covered with glaciers, and following up closely the retreating ice. A large share of the United States was similarly covered. The Southern limit is easily traced and with close accuracy. Even the very farms which that limit crossed, can be and have been pointed out. This Southern line—the terminal Moraine, as it is called—formed a continuous line from the Atlantic Ocean to at least the Mississippi River. The line entered Ohio on the center line of Columbiana County, not far from a line with the center of the State, and pursued a zigzag course to the Southwest, crossing the present valley of the Ohio in Brown County, some distance East of Cincinnati; re-crossing into Indiana below Cincinnati, and zigzagging to the Mississippi. The accumulations of the ice are found 500 to 600 feet on each side of the Ohio River, at Cincinnati. At that point was a great glacial dam. The Ohio must have been a Lake, with its water several hundred feet higher than at present, with irregular shores—up the present Valleys of the Rivers flowing into the Ohio. Abundant evidences are found in the Upper Ohio Valley of the existence of this Lake. Toledo, of course, was far behind the front of the belt of ice.

In New Jersey—in the striated beds of gravel which were deposited by the large streams running from the ice—are found thousands of

relics of the Glacial Man, substantially identical with those of Europe. As these are found in undisturbed strata 20 feet and more from the surface, they must have been deposited at the time the gravel was. In short, man lived in New Jersey while the ice covered the Northern part of the State. He may have lived along and South of the ice-belt, in the West; and may as well have fished in the Ohio Lake and in the streams leading to it, as in the Sea and the River which deposited the Trenton gravel.

There have been found in the West a few relics similar to those of Glacial Man, and supposed to have been his. The line has only recently been traced in the West, so that more precise information is wanting. The Glacial Man is not long known to have been American as well, but surely living on this Continent may have been the earliest inhabitant of Ohio; and, following the retreating ice, have been the first denizen of the Maumee Valley.

The earliest man, however, who left permanent imprint upon the face of the country, was the mysterious Mound Builder—so-called, because we have no other name for him. Nowhere are his works more numerous or more extensive than in Ohio. The Southern Valleys of the State were his thickly populated home. These works are far less in number in the Northern part of the State, and still less in the lower Maumee Valley. That may well then have been to him, for some reason, a "borderland."

The earliest dweller in Ohio may not unlikely—if he passed over the site of Toledo at

all—have passed over a Lake. Before the Glacial period, Lake Erie was a River. The glacial streams from the South emptied their waters some 200 feet lower than at present. As that is about the depth of Lake Erie, there could then have been no such Lake. The Niagara River (to call it by that name, did not then flow over the present Falls, but had a channel to the North, and at a level not far from that below the Falls. That channel has been partly identified, but the ice which dammed the Ohio, dammed the Niagara, as well, and high enough so that in the retreat, Lake Erie was higher than at present. The well known ridges were Lake beaches, and the Lake has not yet, by far, found its ancient level.

The country of the Maumee differs widely from the Moraine in its manner of deposit, and may well have been the bottoms of a Lake, higher than the present, causing a level deposition of matter not so deposited where the ice alone had covered the land. Possibly, in the earlier days of the Mound Builder, it may have been covered with water, Niagara River having a higher bed than now. Some Mounds are found not far from Toledo, and on land no higher. But the days of the Mound Builder in Ohio were ended, and they had disappeared from the State. Peace gave way to war, and agriculture to a more savage life. There is no reason to suppose that the people who drove away the Mound Builders were any other than those found succeeding them and in a desultory way dwelling on their lands.

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINES OF THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

WHEN the French made their first approach up the St. Lawrence, the Indians in or bordering on Ohio might have been divided into two great lingual divisions—those speaking the Algonkin language and those of Huron-Iroquois tongues. The Iroquois proper were South of the St. Lawrence and in Central New York. The Hurons, to whom they were allied, were to the Northwest of them; the Neutral Nation to the West and around the East end of Lake Erie; and the Eries or “Cats” (so-

Nations (often thereafter called the Six Nations). The Cherokees were also, it is said, of original Iroquois stock. They lived South of the Ohio River. It is likely the Huron-Iroquois stock and the Algonkin, or both, met and drove off the Mound Builders.

The most Southern of the Tribes of these stocks West of the Alleghanies were the Cherokees, of the Iroquois; and the Shawnees, of the Algonkin stock. Both languages had become much corrupted, and they may well have rep-



called) were South of the Lake and upon the upper Ohio.* These tribes lay in a compact body, surrounded on every side by Algonkins. In some collision or catastrophe the Tuscacoras (also of Iroquois tongue) had become separated and were far to the South, to return long after they were first known to unite with the Five

resented the advance-guard of these great migrations. The languages of the Delawares and Miamis—the one East of the Shawnees, and the other West—were more alike than either like the Shawnee.

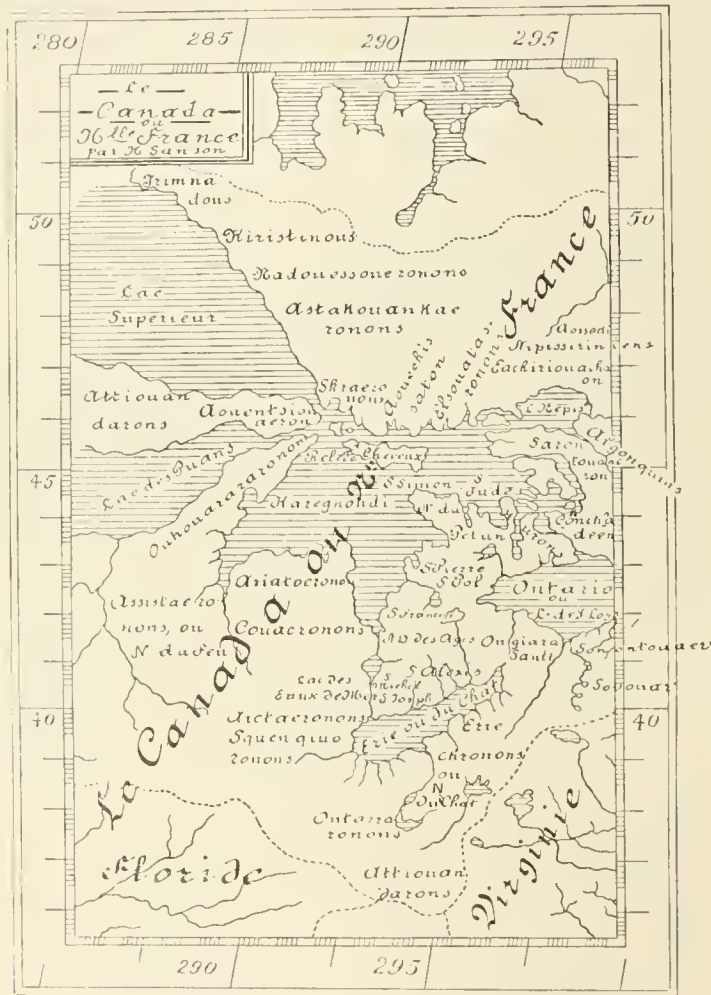
The positions of the Indian Tribes in and about Ohio shortly after the year 1600, is probably not very inaccurately represented by the above map.

In this map the Ottawas, Miamis, Illinois and Shawnees were Algonkin.

*The Eries are here spoken of as allied by language to the Iroquois, as would appear from the early French Relation, although it is not forgotten, that lately it has been claimed that they were Algonkin.

The earliest map which undertook to represent the positions and names of the Tribes at the West end of Lake Erie, was that of Nicholas Sanson, the Royal French Geographer, in his little quarto atlas of America. The map is itself without date, but is supposed to have been made about 1657. A *fac simile* of that part of it which covers and surrounds the lower Maumee Valley, may be of interest. It is as follows:

which only appears flowing from Chautauqua Lake. Southeast of that branch of the Ohio, are the Attionandarons (a Nation speaking a little different language), which may mean either the Neuters or the Andastes (probably the latter). South of the West end of Lake Erie are the Ontarraronons (meaning "Lake People," as Ontario means "beautiful Lake"). The names on this map are in the main Huron, and the



Homer P. Rille, Del.

The positions of the Tribes and the similarity of names with those of the earliest Jesuit Relations, show that the geographical date of much of the map is 1640, about 30 years before the Ohio or Mississippi was discovered. The Western Tribe of the Iroquois are the Sonontouans (Senecas), and East of the Genesee. The Hurons and Petuns occupy the Northern part of the Peninsula North of Lake Erie. The Eriechronons, or du Chat, are between the Eastern half of Lake Erie and the Ohio, the upper part of

termination, "ronon," means "Nation," as the terminations "nek" and "gonk" are Algonkin for the same.

The Jesuit Relation of 1648, written among the Hurons, says Lake Erie was formerly inhabited along its South coast by the Cat Nation, who had been obliged to draw well inland to avoid their enemies from the West. The Ontarraronons were likely the Algonkins, who had pushed back the Eries (Cat Nation), and very likely the "Miami due Lac," who gave name to

the Maumee River, at first and long called upon the maps the "Miami du Lac." The Lake referred to may have been Sandusky Bay, attempted to be represented on the map, but very much out of position.

On this map there appears to be a slight attempt to represent the Maumee. The Squenquioronons, at the extreme West end of Lake Erie, may have been the Nepissing branch of the Ottawas, called Squekaneronons.* The first supposition is most probably correct, but the Indians were so apt to make a descriptive name, to sound to the whites like a tribal name, as to add greatly to the labor of study. In the very map before us, the Skraeronons, living East of Sault St. Marie, are simply people of the Skiac or Sault. The Assistaeronons, or Nation du Ferr, represented as in Western Michigan, or South of Lake Michigan, were the well-known Mascoutins.

The Jesuit Relation of 1662 has an enumeration of the bands of Indians in the Michigan Peninsula, all Algonkins, all friends of the Hurons, and all trading with the French, save some of the Five Nations and some Puauts farthest to the West. The Outaunek are no doubt our old friends in Northwest Ohio, the Ontararonons. The Outaonsinagouk are substantially identical in name with the Squenqueronon. The others are Kichkagoneiak, Nigouaouichiriniuk and Onachaskesouek. The first were probably the Nepissings; the next to the last were no doubt the Nick Konek of the Relation of 1648, likely the Couacronons of the map and no doubt Ottawas.† The geography of this map was not to be long unchanged. In 1655, before it was published in Paris, the Eries had received their final overthrow at the hands of the Iroquois—so complete, indeed, that what became of the survivors is not known. The Iroquois had before this (in 1649), overcome and driven away from their homes, North of Lake Erie, the Hurons and the Ottawas, their allies. The Ancient Nation de Petun (Owendat), kinsmen of the Hurons, were involved in the common ruin, and the Hurons and Petuns were afterwards known as Wyandots, and lived in Northwestern Ohio until 1832. Although their stock and language were the Huron, the Iroquois and the Ottawas were Algonkin; the common alliances, defeats and ruin

made them close companions, and the intimacy continued to the last.

But this migration was not direct. The Petuns, with some Hurons, removed to Wisconsin. They were driven back to Lake Superior by the Dacotahs, and about 1680 removed to the neighborhood of Detroit. In 1706 their war parties reached the Cherokees, Choctaws and Shawnees by way of Sandusky, the Scioto and the Ohio. In 1732 they claimed all Ohio as their hunting-ground, and warned the Shawnees to plant their Villages South of the Ohio. They gradually centered at Sandusky and the West end of Lake Erie, before the Revolution. The Ottawas, after the overthrow, fled to the mouth of Green Bay and beyond the Mississippi. Driven back, as were the Wyandots, they were, after 1672, their inseparable companions. In 1709 they were at war with the Miamis. In 1747 the Wyandots, already established at Sandusky, persuaded a portion of them to settle on Lake Erie, on the lower Maumee, promising trade with the English.*

The Indians of the neighborhood of the Maumee were not alone in claiming dominion in Ohio. The same Iroquois who had driven them from the North of Lake Erie, and who had destroyed the Eries, claimed its territory as their best hunting-ground. They occupied a considerable part of Ohio at will, and the portion of Northern Ohio East of Sandusky, seems to have continued, even after the Revolution, a partly neutral ground, permanently occupied by no tribe, and no doubt the seat of many small contests. In 1685 they warred with the Illinois and Miamis, and the war was partly carried on across Ohio. The English persuaded the Iroquois to peace with the Western tribes, wishing under the friendship of that Nation to advance their own trade. The English claimed the country of the Ohio as against the French, under a deed gotten from the Iroquois in 1684, which, however, conveyed the land to be defended by the English to and for the use of the Indians. To use legal language, the Indians were "certui qui trusts," and were to have the subsequent use of the lands.† After 1696, from time to time, Iroquois, chiefly Senecas, settled in Northeastern Ohio. In 1817 and 1818 the United States granted the Seneca Reservation, (now in Seneca County), on which these Indians lived until 1831.

* Said by Sagard, in 1624, to be their proper name; or the name may refer to the Lake "Skekonan."

† Early Indian Migration in Ohio. Page 90.

* 10 New England Colonial Documents, p. 162.

† Wars of Iroquois, p. 27.

CHAPTER IV.

GAME.—THE AGUE IN POETRY AND ELSEWHERE.—PUT-IN-BAY ISLANDS.—THE WORD "MAUMEE."

MARCH 15, 1869, Judge E. D. Potter delivered an address before the Maumee Valley Shooting Association, Toledo, which was devoted mainly to the subject of "Game in the Maumee Valley." It was a very interesting and valuable paper.

By way of introduction, Judge Potter said, that when he came here, in 1835, the entire region, North of a line drawn from the head of Lake Erie to the Pacific Ocean, was one unbroken hunting ground, the settlements in the intervening States interfering very slightly with the game. This region then contained a greater variety and greater abundance of valuable game than ever did any other section of the globe in the same latitude, foremost of which were the Buffalo, the Grizzly Bear, the Caribou, the Elk and the Stag. In this Valley were the Red Deer, Bears, Wolves, Panthers, Lynx, Wild Cats, Foxes and Turkeys, with an almost infinite variety of small game. In 1835 Deer were probably more plentiful here than elsewhere on the continent, and engaged almost exclusively the attention of the sportsman. The Red Deer (the only kind here) gets its growth at five years—the Stag and the Hind, popularly known as Buck and Doe. The terms Buck and Doe are applied to the Fallow Deer, a different kind, with large flattened horns like a hand, and are smaller than ours. The Doe, at one year old, brings forth in May or June one Fawn; at two years and after, two Fawns, going seven months with young. The Deer relies for safety upon his sense of smell, and no gunner must expect to get within gunshot of him, except from the leeward. Thus located, the hunter will soon, though in open sight, find him coming within a few yards of him, utterly unconscious of danger. Judge Potter stated that he had killed Deer in every Ward of the present City of Toledo. An Oak ridge near the High School building was a favorite resort for them; there were many in Stickney's Woods, in the First Ward; also on the "Nose," where the Oliver House now stands, in the Fifth Ward. Where the residence of V. H. Ketcham stands, in the Seventh Ward, was a runway for them. He never heard that there were Elk in this Valley; but in the region of Cleveland, at an early day, they were numerous.

Next to the Deer, the Turkey was important as game. They grew to be very large, often weighing when drawn, 30 pounds. In habit they much resembled the domestic bird, laying from 13 to 15 eggs, and generally hatching a full brood. To get within range of the Turkey, the sportsman must keep out of its sight. An expert hunter, by shooting into the flock

or sending in his dog to scatter them, may, with his "call," get them within range and shoot the flock. This "call" consists of a quill or a wing-bone of the Turkey, and the expert may so imitate the bird's voice as to entice them to his very presence, if he be perfectly hidden from sight. They were often caught in great numbers by building a tight-covered pen of rails or poles; digging a trench leading under one side of it, and then scattering corn in the trench, which they pick up, and following the bait thus placed soon find themselves imprisoned, and not having sense enough to look down, but only up, are made secure.

The Wolf is a cowardly rascal. Like some men, he wants to know who his backers are, before he goes into a fight. At an early day, a bounty was paid for Wolf scalps, ranging from \$8.00 to \$25.00. He knew two trappers, one of whom was then living, who would get from 10 to 15 scalps apiece during the season, all being males, for they never killed females, for that would injure their next year's harvest of scalps. They were sometimes caught in steel-traps, and sometimes in dead-falls; and in the former case, when secured, are meek as Lambs, and handled with impunity. The trapper is thus enabled to release the female and kill the male. The Judge once sought information as to the mode of catching the Wolf, from an old experienced trapper, a Pennsylvania Dutelman, who said to him: "Well, Chutch, I vas dinking dis ting all ofer, und ich kon only dell you dat der Volfs are ketch, principally, py main art." Seeing his lesson thus suddenly at an end, the Judge said, "Mr. K., I thank you a thousand times;" when the old trapper replied, "Never minte, Chutch, one dime is a blenty."

The Bears were very numerous, particularly in Wood, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Paulding and Van Wert Counties. Their practice of hibernating in hollow trees throughout the winter, made them little more than skin and bones when they came forth in the Spring.

The Red, Black, Silver Grey and Cross Fox, were found in this region. They all were of one family, and intermix with each other—the last named by a "cross" between the Red and the Black. The furs of the Silver Grey and the Black were most highly valued, a single skin having been sold as high as \$75.00. The Woods Grey, a very common species, was readily caught by treeing, but his fur was comparatively coarse and brittle. A Black Fox was often scented in this neighborhood, where he was readily found for a number of years, and led the hounds in a straight line for the Cottonwood Swamp, some 15 miles distant; but in a couple of days would be sure to return.

He lost his life by crossing a road near to where John Kaufman, then and yet of Toledo, was watching a Deer runway, on the Manhattan Road below Tremainsville, when Kaufman wounded him with a charge of buck-shot, and he never again appeared. His remains were soon afterwards found near the place where he was shot. Since then very few Cross Foxes have been seen in this region, though previously much the larger proportion were of that description.

Badgers never were numerous in this section, though Judge Potter had occasionally seen them on the sand ridges in Washington Township, near the Haughton settlement. Being gregarious, they burrowed in sand-knolls and dry places. They were a dirty gray on the back and black on the belly. Badger hunting was characterized as "more a barbarous than a civilized recreation." The hunter creeps stealthily to the burrow at night, and inserts a bag in the hole, with a puckering string at the open end made fast to a stake in the ground. The dogs are then turned loose, the field scoured, and the Badgers fly to their home only to be bagged. They are taken one at a time and removed from the bag and despatched by dogs trained for such conflicts, the Badger often making a heroic fight, terribly wounding the dogs.

Panthers were frequently killed on the East side of the River, but were not numerous. Once or twice Lynx were found, and Wild Cat in great abundance. The latter offered good sport for the hunter. The Judge had killed as many as three in a day in the swale near East Toledo (the Sixth Ward).

Small game was abundant—Prairie Chicken, Partridge, Quail, Woodcock and Snipe. He had seen on Summit street near Oak, over 500 Prairie Chickens at one time; and thousands together on the open lands within six miles of Toledo. Hundreds of dozens of Quail had been sold in the streets of Toledo for a shilling (12½ cents) per dozen alive, and at 18¾ cents a dozen when dressed, having been caught with traps in the neighborhood. Ducks and Geese were plenty in the River above the Town, though very few persons hunted them or any of the smaller birds. Frenchmen from the Bay brought in Ducks and Geese and sold them for 30 cents per dozen.

The first shot-gun Judge Potter ever saw here belonged to Naaman Goodsell; the next brought here were by Dr. H. A. Ackley and Charles M. Dorr. For a long time he that used a shot-gun was not regarded as much of a hunter. The rifle was the popular weapon. But as the Deer and the Turkey became scarce, attention was called to the smaller game, for which the shot-gun was better adapted, until the rifle has pretty much disappeared from among sportsmen.

Of the Hunter of pioneer times, Judge Potter said:

He is a pretty jolly, independent sort of an individual. His appetite never fails him; his digestion is always good. He sleeps well, whether under the

open sky or in a wigwam. He has his laws—unwritten, but well understood—and more strictly observed than your City ordinances, with a Police Chief and his *posse* to enforce them. The Hunter could hang up his game in the woods, and it would hang until it rotted down; and nobody—not even a hungry Ottawa Indian—would touch it. Attracted to the forest by a love for the chase and a passion for adventure, the Hunter becomes the pioneer of civilization. The forests disappear before him. Sunlight is let into the dark corners; the Savage and the wild beast recede before him. The waving Corn, the School-House, the Seminary and the Church spire, that rise up in his path, are the monuments of his courage, his perseverance and his sacrifices. It is no wonder that the Indian Heaven is "the happy hunting-ground," for I look back upon my hunting days in the Maumee Valley as I may probably be allowed to do in the time to come.

Throughout the earlier years of Western settlement, the forests and waters were so abundantly supplied with game that the thought of its protection from undue destruction was not entertained. Hunters roamed and killed, as their need or their pleasure might suggest. The result was, that the more valuable species of wild game were gradually reduced in quantity, and so rapidly that ere long the matter of their preservation from early extinction commanded attention both from citizens and from the State Legislature. In due time laws were passed for the protection of game and fish, which, duly enforced, gave promise of valuable results. But these were so largely at variance with all previous usage, that no little repugnance, and even defiance, were shown by those who looked upon game as upon the air they breathed, as the natural right of all who might seek it. This was specially true in the cases of the owners of the lands and waters where game and fish were found. To say that an owner should not, at his will, trap or shoot the animals or birds grown upon his lands, was an innovation quite revolting to his views of right. Hence, the policy of legal protection to game and fish, was strongly opposed in nearly all localities where it was applicable, and it was found necessary in that, as in many other cases of popular disfavor to law, to give the enactment the organized support of its friends. And here, again, was met a source of weakness, in the fact that such support came largely from non-residents, and, worse still, from residents of Cities and Towns, to whom, with more effect than justice, could be attributed the motive of

the English land-owners, in denying to the common people their natural right to game, in order that others might monopolize it. But the laws referred to, while not meeting wholly the end sought, were valuable in materially checking the rapid destruction of game.

The most prominent organization in this region, if not in the State, for the support of the game laws, was the Maumee Valley Shooting Association. It was organized October 28, 1867. Its avowed principal objects were to secure the enactment and enforcement of proper laws for the protection and preservation of fish and game in this section, and to promote acquaintance and social intercourse among resident sportsmen. From December, 1867, until July, 1869, the Association occupied rooms in the Chamber of Commerce (corner of Madison and Summit streets). Thence it went to more commodious quarters in the Drummond Block (corner of Madison and St. Clair streets). For nine years the organization maintained a vigorous activity and accomplished much in inspiring respect for the game laws of the State; enforcing their general observance, and creating a public sentiment in favor of the objects which led to its organization. It also made an extensive and valuable ornithological collection, embracing specimens of nearly or quite all the upland game-birds and water-fowls known to this locality. That collection was destroyed by fire at the burning of the Hall Block, in December, 1880, incurring a loss not only great, but from the nature of the case, irreparable.

The principal officers of the Maumee Valley Shooting Association from October, 1867, to 1876, were as follows: To January, 1868—President, Robert Cummings; Secretary, Zebulon C. Pheatt; Treasurer, Dr. C. H. Harroun. For 1868—D. C. Baldwin, President; Z. C. Pheatt, Secretary; C. H. Harroun, Treasurer. 1869-70—Chas. O. Brigham, President; Z. C. Pheatt, Secretary; E. R. Skinner, Treasurer. 1871—W. B. Wiltbank, President; Theo. Klemm, Secretary; William Schansenbach, Treasurer. 1872-76—Z. C. Pheatt, President; Theo. Klemm, Secretary; William Schansenbach, Treasurer.

Under date of July 17, 1815, Alex. C. Lanier, who had been a soldier in General Harrison's army at Fort Meigs, furnished the *Ohio Republican* (Cincinnati), a letter in

regard to the fish supply in the Maumee River, and suggested "a plan for supplying the State of Ohio with salted fish." His plan was substantially this: To establish a company at Cleveland, with a capital of \$40,000; build vessels suitable for Lake service of 70 tons, which should be employed in transporting salt from the port nearest to Onondaga, N. Y., to the different fisheries on the Maumee, as far up as the Rapids of the St. Mary's. He would have four seines of 100 fathoms each in length, to be employed from the breaking up of the ice to close of the season. The fish, when cured, to be taken by the vessels to the different Lake ports, and thence distributed. The fish season over, he would employ the fishermen in building traps up the Maumee, Auglaize, St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers, whence the fish thus caught would be taken in keels and pirogues up the St. Mary's and Auglaize, wagoned across to Loramie's, and conveyed down the Miami River to supply the Western portion of the State.

Mr. Lanier stated that he had known of 27 barrels of fish being taken by one trap in a single night above Fort Winchester, on the Auglaize. He said: "Nature has destined the waters of this Lake to supply this country with fish," and asked: "Will the people of Ohio be so neglectful of their own interests, as to let this valuable branch of business be neglected (or fall into the hands of the British), and still continue to import the few fish we now use from the Eastern States?" A writer, under date of Chillicothe, Ohio, June 9, 1813, says, "the quantity of fish taken at Fort Meigs was most surprising. Some days there were not less than 1,000 to 1,500 of an excellent kind taken with the hook, within 300 yards of the Fort." The writer said: "No one can visit this spot and not be charmed by its appearance and the advantages of its situation."

A severe storm of wind occurred about the 1st of November, 1873, causing severe injury to the fishing interests, chiefly about Sandusky. Following the storm the catch of fish was extraordinary. One firm brought to Toledo 44,000 pounds, chiefly white fish, taken from their nets at a single haul. In some cases the fishermen were unable to remove the fish as fast as they got into the nets.

In March, 1858, Robert C. Navarre, then fishing at Cedar Point, Maumee Bay, after 3 o'clock p. m. made three hauls with an 80-rod

seine, taking at the first haul, 50 baskets, at the second, 42 baskets, and at the third, 22 baskets, making 114 baskets of extra size. The weight of fish was 250 pounds to the basket, thus making the total weight 28,500 pounds, or over 14 tons. The fish were mostly pickerel. It was said to be the greatest success ever had in the Bay. The value of the fish, ready for the market, was \$950.

So abundant were fish in the Maumee River in early days, that great quantities were caught by spearing with pitchforks and by means of baskets and bed blankets. It is reported that Major Stickney constructed a rude sort of a diving-bell, into which he put one of his sons (possibly Two), and plunged it overboard in the River, the boy catching the fish as they swam by, and passing them up to his father, who sat quietly smoking his pipe in a canoe overhead. But this story lacks somewhat in the verification of absolute history.

While the Maumee Valley has always been reserved in its claims to eminence in the way of poetry, there has been for over 50 years intimately associated with the locality at least one production. It was first definitely recognized as genuine, and as the work of "a genius of the Cat-Fish tribe," by the *Maumee City Express*, June 24, 1837, although then already familiar to the country. It is as follows:

On Maumee, on Maumee,
Potatoes they grow small;
They roast them in the fire,
And eat them—tops and ail.

There's Bass and Mullet, too;
They run from Spring till Fall;
They take them by the tail,
And down them—seals and all.

There's 'Possum, Coon and Fox,
So poor they scarce can crawl;
They catch them in a trap,
And eat them—fur and all.

There's Crows upon the bank,
So lean they never squall;
They shoot them through the eye,
And take them—down and all.

The soil is rich and black;
The Corn it grows quite tall;
They take it from the field,
And eat it—cobs and all.

On New Year's holiday
The chaps they have a ball;
'Tis whiskey in a gourd;
They drink it—gourd and all.

The Girls are plump and fair;
The Babes know how to bawl;
The Boys they always court
The Girl, Mam, Dad and all.

On Maumee, on Maumee,
'Tis Ague in the Fall;
The fit will shake them so,
It rocks the house and all.

There's a funeral every day,
Without a hearse or pall;
They tuck them in the ground,
With breeches, coat and all.

This certainly shows something of "poetical license." Old settlers, sensitive about such matters, may think it has more *lie* than *sense*. And even these have seen the time when they could have better endured the "poetry," had there been in it less of "truth." The present generation of dwellers on "the Maumee," in view of the exceptionally good health of the region, feel no sensitiveness over the old-time reports in that respect, whether set forth in prose or in rhyme. They can even endure the "old, old story" of the traveler, who, following directions to take "the main traveled road," soon brought up in a grave-yard.

In this connection, may be pertinent an article from the *Express* of November 24, 1838, in which the then not rare subject, "The Ague," is philosophically treated. It was written by the Editor, Mr. Henry Reed, Jr., now of California, after the issue of two or three editions of his paper on what were called "half-sheets," or sheets half the regular size. In one of these issues he stated that every body about the office was sick—"both seniors and juniors—every person, except the Devil!" The editor said: "As there is a striking affinity between poverty and pickled salmon, so there no doubt exists a near relationship between the fever and ague and profane asseveration; and if the Recording Angel has not on hand a fountain of tears more plentiful than the wash-pots of Edom, he has doubtless but a sorry time of it in the expenditure of elbow grease and blotting paper, to keep his accounts with this country posted up between the 1st of August and the last of September. Be that as it may, let a man try it, and if his *pious* matter does not become hard granite, his crystalline humors get out of all good humor, and the milk of his human kindness turn to rank 'Bonny-Clabber' in his bosom, he may con-

gratulate himself on possessing more of the spirit of the martyrs, than any man we wot of between the great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. We know we shall disoblige a young friend of ours, by stealing his doggerel; but as it expresses what almost everybody feels on such occasions, we shall run the risk. The language has a savor of technology, but we hope no one will from thence infer the author:

"I know it's not right to swear and curse,
For it puts no money in the purse;
Besides, it only makes one worse,
To curse and to swear.

"But when a-body's shivering and shaking,
Os dentes chattering, *os humani* aching,
The spinal pillar twisting and breaking,
Who can forbear?"

The group of Islands lying at the Western end of Lake Erie, and known as Put-in-Bay Islands, although having been partially occupied by a few squatters for many years, never attracted much attention from persons seeking permanent settlement until after the year 1854. At that time Mr. J. DeRivera, a Spaniard, and a merchant in New York, having become acquainted with that vicinity and favorably impressed by its natural attractions, purchased five entire Islands—South Bass (Put-in-Bay), Middle Bass, Ballast, Sugar and Gibraltar—the whole containing 2,500 acres of land. The circumstances of his purchase, as stated by himself in 1886, were as follows:

I was a poor lad, born in Spain in 1813. At the age of 13 I came to America, and in time was engaged as the representative of a New York house which took me much abroad. I did well, and in time went into business for myself. Fortune was with me, and I accumulated wealth in the foreign commission trade. Withal, I had a taste for agricultural pursuits on a large scale. In 1854 I made a tour of the Southern States with the view of opening up a plantation manned with Spaniards. I found a suitable location, but was told a plantation cultivated by whites (in the days of slavery) would never do, and so desisted. I came North and heard of the beauty of the Islands of Lake Erie, and resolved to visit them. A Sandusky boat was engaged for the trip, and three unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the Islands. I then went to the harbor near where now is Lakeside. A lone fisherman and his boat were chartered and the voyage was made in the night. This was 32 years ago. The old Mansion house was the only structure on the Island, and to this I made my way. Next morning I was up with the sun, and walked about the Island and down on the beach. It was a case of love at first sight, and in forty-eight hours

after I first set foot on Put-in-Bay, I owned the five Islands at a cost of \$44,000. From that time on I have circulated much between New York and my Island home, generally summering here. I first turned Put-in-Bay into a sheep ranch, at one time having a herd of about 2,000. Gradually I disposed of these and converted the Island into a fruit farm. As other people turned their attention this way, I disposed of my interests until I have only 300 acres left. Jay Cooke paid me \$3,000 for Gibraltar, where his castle now stands. Fifteen years ago I retired from business, a millionaire. The estate consisted of slate works in Vermont, a West India sugar plantation, a large property in Kentucky and other interests. Four years ago I came to Put-in-Bay to live permanently, where my family visit me in the summer. It is here I expect to pass quietly the rest of my life, and it was here the news came of my financial ruin.

The financial embarrassment referred to by Mr. Rivera, was caused by obligations assumed in aid of a son, a Sugar Merchant in New York, who failed in 1886, for a large sum of money. The development and improvement of these Islands, without doubt, were materially promoted by Mr. Rivera's purchase, followed, as that soon was, by successful tests of the soil and climate for grape production, as well as for health and pleasure.

In a letter published in the *Toledo Blade* of July 17, 1846, Maj. B. F. Stickney, by request of Elisha Whittlesey, made the following explanation of the origin of the name "Maumee," as given to the stream now bearing it:

"At an unknown, but very remote period, the Wyandot Indians were acknowledged to have the most power and wisdom of any of the Eastern part of the Continent—occupying all the country North of the Niagara River and Lakes Ontario and Erie—having an absolute Monarchical Government, with its seat where Montreal now is. The title of the Monarch, in their language, was Sans-taw-rit-sa. He exercised a general superintending control East of the Mississippi, and probably farther West. The Wyandots acknowledged no superior, on the Continent, except the Mexicans; and communication was kept up between Sans-taw-rit-sa and Montezuma. The traditions of all tribes of the Eastern part of the Continent show that they all came from the West. The tribe we now call Miami, came subsequent to the Wyandots. The King of the Wyandots, for some cause, sent a deputation from Montreal as far West as where Fort Wayne now is. There, for the first time, they saw some persons of this tribe, and they were very old or ancient people, *Mi-a-mi*. The name they use for themselves is Tweet-twee. The French took the name from the Wyandots and gave it their authority. In English the sound would be Mee-a-mee—the French sounding *i* as we do *ee*; and *a* as we do in father. We took the orthography from the

French, and they called this River Mi-a-mi, because they found people here whom they called *Miamis*. They found some of the same on the two Rivers discharging into the Ohio, and called by the same name. To distinguish between them, they said 'The Miami of Lake Erie,' and the 'Big' and the 'Little Miami of the Ohio.' During the extensive military operations on this River in the War of 1812, much use was made of the name by persons who did not understand French, and took the French sound of Mi-a-mi to be *Maumee*; and when the City of *Maumee* was named, this corruption was confirmed.

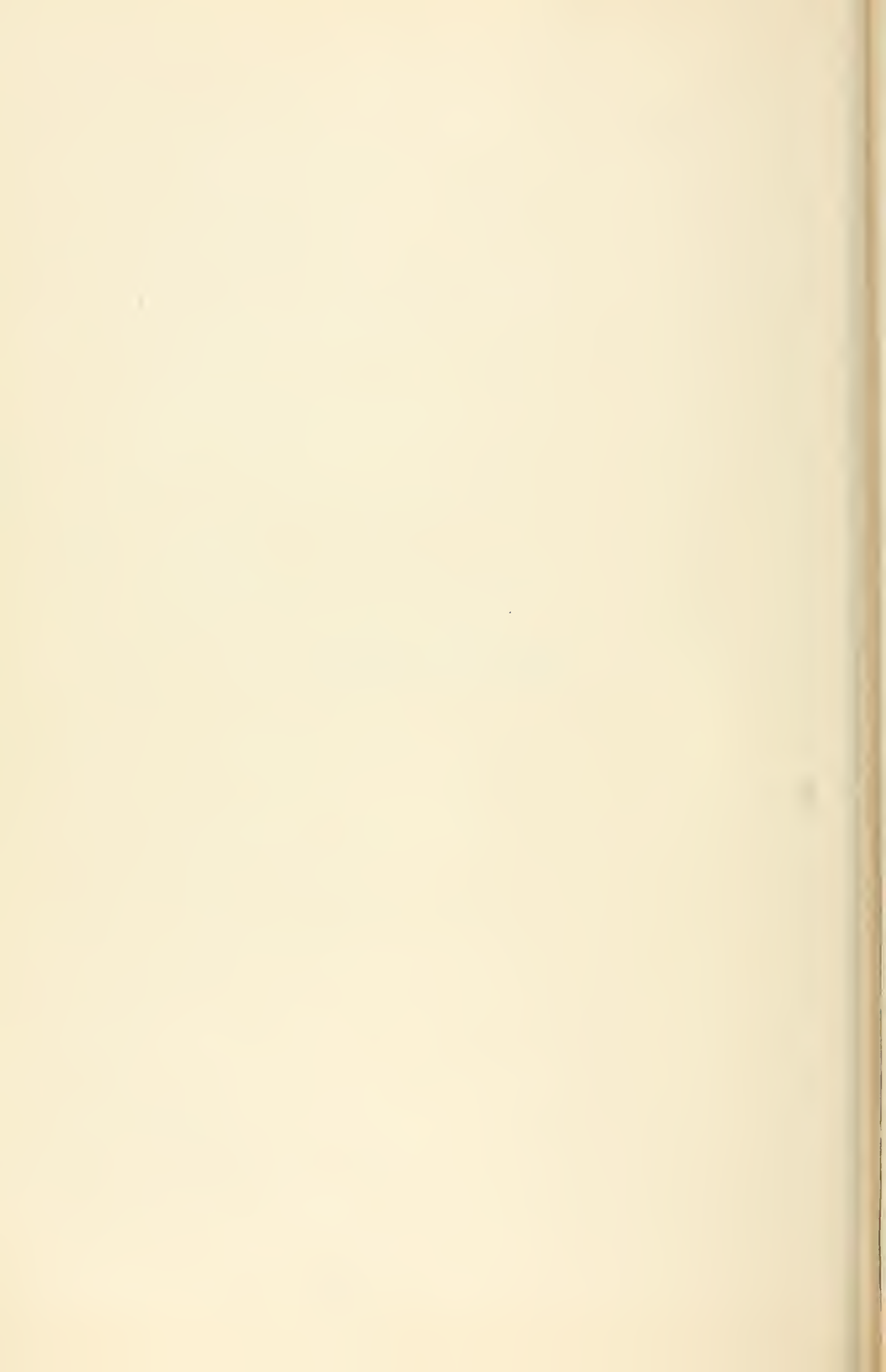
"The *Miamis* showed me a treaty on parchment, which they negotiated with William Penn at Philadelphia. They said this was their first treaty with white people. It had a blue ribbon attached to the seal. In addition, there was a pressed dried heart attached to the ribbon. The end of the ribbon appeared to have been inserted into the heart in its undried state, and then dried and pressed. They told me this was the heart of the Indian who was the first signer, and who held it in his possession until his death."

An unsuccessful attempt was once made to change the names "*Maumee River*" and "*Maumee Valley*," to "*Grand Rapids River*" and "*Grand Rapids Valley*." For this purpose, a number of persons met in Toledo November 7, 1855, and after setting forth by preamble that

"the early associations of the River, aided by a poet's wit, had given these an unjust and unfavorable reputation," it was "resolved, that the *Maumee River* and the *Maumee Bay* be hereafter known as the *Grand Rapids River* and the *Grand Rapids Bay*," and the local press of "*Grand Rapids Valley*" was requested to publish such action. The Chairman of this meeting was S. J. Kuder, and the Secretary W. M. Scott. No further mention is found of efforts in that direction, the public sentiment not approving the proposed change. The only step taken of that sort was the substitution of *Grand Rapids* for the name of *Gilead*, on the River in Wood County. Not long after the above named meeting, the matter of substituting the name "*Miami*" for "*Maumee*," was discussed with much favor, but nothing was accomplished. Still later, the people of *Maumee City*—for a reason substantially the same as given in the case of the River, Valley and Bay—had the name of their Town changed to *South Toledo*, a change which never commended itself to the general approval of the people of that place, or to the judgment of the public.



PART III.
MILITARY.



CHAPTER I.

INDIAN TROUBLES FOLLOWING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. — INDIAN STATESMANSHIP. — FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS. — GENERAL WAYNE'S MILITARY MOVEMENTS. — TREATY OF GREENVILLE. — RESTORATION OF PEACE. — DEATH OF WAYNE. — CAPTAIN WILLIAM WELLS.

THE continued unsettled condition of the entire Northwestern country, largely aggravated by the failures of the campaigns of Harmar and St. Clair, and other coincident hostile movements against the Indians, imposed upon the Government imperative necessity for prompt and more vigorous measures in behalf of enforced peace. Recognizing such emergency, President Washington, in April, 1792, nominated General Anthony Wayne for Major-General of the Army, with special reference to operating against the Indians of the Northwest. Such appointment was accepted by General Wayne, upon the expressed condition that he should not, as in the cases of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, be required to advance into the wilderness before his army was properly constituted and drilled; and with the further condition, that adequate provision of material be supplied before a movement. He was specially led to such requirements by the knowledge that two of his Revolutionary compatriots had suffered failure, and one of them (General St. Clair) serious defeat, from untimely advance upon the enemy. The following spring (of 1793), preliminary to an advance by General Wayne, a Board of Commissioners (Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering) was appointed by the President, with authority to negotiate a treaty of peace and boundaries with the several tribes of Indians in the Northwest. Much confidence was felt in the success of this measure, on which would depend the necessity of a military campaign for the enforcement of peace. In April, 1793, the Commissioners received their instructions, which included the securing of a confirmation of the treaty of Fort Harmar (1789), and more particularly that part of the same which fixed the boundaries and ceded to the Government the lands lying East, South and West of a line drawn up the Cuyahoga River, from its mouth to the portage of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks; thence West to

the portage of the Big Miami, called the Loramies; thence along that portage to the Miami (sometimes called Ome or Maumee), and down the same to its mouth; thence along the Southern shore of Lake Erie to the beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. In consideration of such concessions, the Commissioners were instructed to offer the Indians the guarantee by the United States of the right of soil to all remaining lands in that quarter, and the relinquishment of places granted in the former treaty for trading posts; and also the abandonment of any military posts existing within the boundaries named in the treaty. To this, they were to offer payment of \$50,000 in hand, and a permanent annuity of \$10,000. The Commissioners proceeded to Niagara, where they were received by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, of Canada, whose hospitalities they accepted. May 30th they advised Colonel McKee, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of their mission and their purpose to hold a treaty at Sandusky, requesting him to inform the Indians that they would meet them the latter part of June following. General Chapin, Superintendent of the Six Nations, was invited to attend the treaty, with compensation. June 7th they addressed Governor Simcoe, suggesting the delicacy and importance of their mission, soliciting his co-operation in removing the prejudices then existing with the Indians toward the United States, and suggesting the appointment of British officers, to accompany them to Sandusky. To all this the Governor acceded. They were detained for some days by adverse winds. Meantime Colonel Butler, a British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Captain Brandt arrived, with some 50 Indians, a delegation from the Nations assembled at the Rapids of the Maumee, to confer with the United States Commissioners in the presence of Governor Simcoe, in regard to the proposed meeting of the Indians at the Rapids with the Commissioners, for holding a treaty. The matter was freely discussed, *pro* and *con.*, but

without reaching an agreement for a joint meeting. The Indians made it a condition precedent to undertaking a treaty, that the Ohio River should be the boundary between their lands and those of the Whites. This proposition was signed by Chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Mingoes, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Connoys, Chippewas and Munsees.

Replying to such proposition, the Commissioners said:

We do know very well, that at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, 25 years ago, the River Ohio was agreed on as the boundary line; and we also know, that seven years after that boundary was fixed, a quarrel broke out between your father, the King of Great Britain, and the people of the Colonies, which are now the United States. The quarrel was ended by the treaty of peace made with the King about 10 years ago, by which the great Lakes and the waters which unite them, was declared by him to be the boundaries of the United States.

The Commissioners then refer in detail to the several treaties with tribes held subsequent to the close of the Revolution, and in support of the claim to a division of the lands North of the Ohio, cite the White settlements already made within such territory, which could not be abandoned. The Indians were inflexible in their condition of boundary, when the Commissioners declared the negotiations ended, saying: "We sincerely regret that peace is not the result; but knowing the upright and liberal views of the United States, which, so far as you gave us opportunity, we have explained to you, we trust that impartial judges will not attribute the continuance of the war to them." This was done at Captain Elliott's, at the mouth of the Detroit River, August 16, 1793.

In this connection may properly be given a specimen of the acumen and true statesmanship which marked the discussion of the rude denizens of the forest. For such purpose is reproduced a portion of the final answer of the Indian Council at the Rapids of the Maumee to the communication of the Commissioners in which they declared the negotiations closed. Referring to the offer of money consideration by the Commissioners, the Council said:

Money to us is of no value, and to most of us unknown. And, as no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers

may be very easily removed, and peace thereby obtained. We know [as the Commissioners had stated] that these settlers are poor, or they would never have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble ever since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered us among these people. Give to each, also, a portion of what you say you would give to us annually, over and above this very large sum of money; and, as we are persuaded, they would most readily accept it in lieu of the land you sold them. If you add, also, the great sum of money you must expend in raising and paying armies, with a view to force us to yield to you our country, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and their improvements. You have talked to us about concessions. It appears strange that you should expect any from us, who have only been defending our rights against your invasions. We want peace. Restore to us our country, and we shall be enemies no longer. You make one concession to us by offering us your money; and another, by having agreed to do us justice, after having long and injuriously withheld it—we mean, in the acknowledgment you now make, that the King of England never did, and never had a right to give you our country, by the treaty of peace. And you want to make this act of justice a part of your concessions; and you seem to expect that because you have at last acknowledged our independence, we should for such favor surrender to you our country. You have talked, also, a great deal about pre-emption, and your exclusive right to purchase Indian lands, as ceded to you by the King at the treaty of peace. We never made any agreement with this King, nor with any other nation, that we would give to *either* the exclusive right of purchasing our lands; and we declare to you that we consider ourselves free to make any bargain or cession of lands whenever or to whomsoever we please. If the White people, as you say, made a treaty that none of them but the King should purchase of us, and that he had given that right to the United States, it is an affair that concerns you and him, and not us. We have never parted with such power. * * * * We desire you to consider that our only demand is the peaceable possession of a small part of our once great country. Look back and review the lands from whence we have been driven to this spot. We can retreat no further, because the country behind hardly affords food for its inhabitants; and we have, therefore, to leave our bones in this small place to which we are now confined. We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice when you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our meeting would be altogether unnecessary. This is the great point which we hoped would have been explained before you left your homes, as our message, last Fall, was principally directed to obtain that information.

Done at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, the 13th day of August, 1793.

This decisive message was signed by all tribes represented in Council at that place, viz.: The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Mingoes, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Connoys, Chippewas and Munsees.

Thus closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate for an adjustment of existing troubles, without the arbitrament of arms. Considering the matter at this distant period, free from the conditions involved, it is difficult to see how the case of the Indians could have been more clearly or more forcibly put. It has been truly said of the matter, that "among the rude statesmen of the Wilderness, there was exhibited here as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race as ever won applause among civilized men. The White men, ever since they came into the country, had been encroaching upon their lands. They had long before occupied all the regions beyond the mountains. They had crushed the Confederacy which the far-sighted Pontiac had formed to protect his race 30 years before. They had taken possession of the common hunting grounds of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. They were now laying out settlements and building Forts in the very heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which was now all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end made of the continual aggressions of the Whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country, and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of this great Council."*

While, however, the world must ever accept and admire the lofty patriotism and heroic devotion thus shown by these untrained statesmen of the forest, and question the course of aggression to which they were made subject, the fact remains of the impracticability of the policy of defiance to which their logic led them. It was not—unfortunately for them—an issue for decision by reason or by discussion; but a case of peace or war, in which superiority in

arms, not in fact and argument, was to determine the result. But there was with the Indians a most important—perhaps a controlling—consideration, outside that of the justice of their cause, to wit: The assurance of British, and even the hope of Spanish, intervention, should the case come to arms. The proof of this was found in admissions by the Indians, and speeches and messages of British and Spanish emissaries active in encouraging the Indians to resistance of American demands.

Accepting the situation as thus plainly fixed by the Indian Council, the United States Commissioners, the following day (August 17th), left the mouth of the Detroit River and reached Fort Erie on the 23d, whence they advised General Wayne of the outcome of their attempt at treaty. That officer at once directed his efforts toward raising, organizing and equipping such force as would be necessary to the gigantic charge thus devolved upon him, meantime keeping himself advised, as far as might be, of the plans and movements of the Indians. He was supplied with proof clearly showing the strong assurance of these, that in the crisis at hand they would have the active and decisive support of the British. Two Pottawatomies, taken prisoners in June, 1794, replied to questions as follows:

When did your Nation receive the invitation from the British to join them and to go to war with the Americans?

On the first of the last moon. The message was sent by three Chiefs—a Delaware, a Shawnee and a Miami.

What was the message brought by those Indian Chiefs, and what number of British troops were at Roche de Beuf* (foot of Rapids of the Maumee), May 1st?

That the British sent them to invite the Pottawatomies to go to war against the United States; that they (the British) were then at Roche de Beuf, on their way to war against the Americans; that the number of British troops then there was about 400, with two pieces of artillery, exclusive of the Detroit Militia; and had made a fortification around Colonel McKee's houses and stores at that place, in which they had deposited all their ammunition, arms, clothing and provision, with which they promised to supply all hostile Indians in abundance, provided they would join and go with them to war.

What tribes of Indians, and what their numbers, at Roche de Beuf, on the 1st of May? [1794.]

The Chippewas, Wyandots, Shawnees, Tawas, Delawares and Miamis.

* "Annals of the West," J. D. Albach, 1856, pp. 631-632.

* A point on the North side of the Maumee River, and a short distance above Waterville, Lucas County.

The prisoners further stated that Governor Simcoe the previous Winter sent the Pottawatomies a message urging united war against the Americans, saying he would command the whole force; and again in May, 1791, from Roche de Beuf, sent another message, promising fullest support in the proposed hostilities. "All the speeches that we got from him," said they, "were as red as blood; all the wampum and feathers were painted red; the war pipes and hatchets were red; and even the tobacco was red." They stated the Governor promised to join the Indians with 1,500 of his warriors; but the tribe wanted peace, except a few foolish young men. Like testimony was obtained from members of other tribes—all concurring in clearly establishing the unscrupulous activity of the British authorities in fomenting trouble and encouraging hostilities on the part of the Indians, but for which promise of support the whole difficulty would probably have been adjusted on a peaceful basis.

If more conclusive proof be wanting as to the part taken by the British Government in fomenting antagonism between the Indians and the United States, it is supplied in the fact, that in April, 1794, Governor Simcoe was sent to the Rapids of the Maumee, within the acknowledged territories of the United States, and at a time of special irritation between the Indians and our Government, to erect there a Fort. This action could have no other possible object, than by such means to encourage the savages with assurance of active support from the British Government. About the same time, and as if in co-operation with the British intervention, a messenger from the Mississippi Province of Spain appeared in the Northwest, for the purpose of giving the Indians assurance of the sympathy and support of the Spanish Government. The character of his mission is shown in the opening sentences of his address to the Indians:

"Children!" said he, "you see me on my feet, grasping the tomahawk to strike them. We will strike together. I do not desire you to go before me in the front; but to follow me. I present you with a war-pipe, which has been sent in all our names to the Musquakies, and all those Nations who live toward the setting Sun, to get upon their feet and take hold of our tomahawk; and as soon they smoked it, they sent it back with a promise to get immediately on their feet, and join us and strike this enemy. You hear what these distant Nations have said to us, so that we have nothing further to do, but to put our designs into immediate execution, and to forward this pipe

to the three warlike Nations who have so long been struggling for their country, and who now sit at the Glaize. Tell them to smoke this pipe, and forward it to all the Lake Nations and their Northern Brethren. Then nothing will be wanting to complete our general union from the rising to the setting of the Sun, and all Nations will be ready to add strength to the blow we are going to strike."

The reasons and object operating both with Great Britain and Spain, in such alliance with the Indians, were understood at the time. The former power in March, 1793, had joined Russia in steps for cutting off the trade of France, then in a revolutionary state, with a view to the subjection of that country. To that end, the British Government, in June, 1794, issued an order for interdicting trade with all ports of France or ports occupied by French troops. To this the United States interposed its protest, and the matter soon assumed the character of serious irritation. This source of trouble, added to the lingering sensibility over the result of the recent revolution and the interests of Indian trade, was sufficient with the British Government to induce it to the aggressive action taken with the Indians. Spain's motive for the steps taken by her, arose in jealousy provoked by the advance of American colonies toward her domain in the Mississippi Valley. She had long been tampering with the Indians in the South, and now turned her attention to those of the North, in the hope of crippling the advancing settlements in the Northwest.

While measures were in progress with reference to a peaceful adjustment of difficulties with the Indians, General Wayne was active in the raising, equipping and drilling his forces for aggressive steps, should such be found necessary. On the 30th of April, 1793, he moved down the Ohio, from Legionville, and encamped near Fort Washington, at a point called "Hobson's Choice,"* from the fact that the high water prevented the selection of any other place in the vicinity. Here he was engaged in drilling his troops, etc., while negotiations for peace were in progress at the North. Such

*This term is understood to have had its origin in the practice of the pioneer livery-keeper of Cambridge, England, whose name was Hobson, and whose rule was, that customers must, in succession, take the horse nearest the stable door, to the end that no favoritism should be shown or advantage had by one customer over others. Hence, "Hobson's Choice" is no choice.

menacing preparations were offensive to the Indians, and had no doubt the effect of embarrassing peaceful measures.

The United States Commissioners left the mouth of Detroit River August 17, 1793, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d, whence they despatched a messenger with notice to General Wayne of the failure of the negotiation. That officer at once commenced operations looking to an early advance toward the Maumee River. October 23d, he was six miles from Fort Jefferson; and soon thereafter, in view of the approach of the Winter season, he established Winter-quarters at Fort Greenville (built by him), near the site of the present Town of Greenville, Darke County. While lying there he sent out a detachment to the field of St. Clair's defeat, where 600 skulls were gathered up and buried. One of the party stated that before lying down in their tents at night, they had to scrape the bones together, to make room for their beds. Here was built Fort Recovery.

During the early months of 1794, General Wayne was engaged in preparation for a careful, but sure, advance. Meantime, by means of Captain Gibson and his force of spies, he was kept advised of the plans of the Indians.

July 26th, Colonel Scott, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, joined Wayne at Greenville, and on the 28th, his force moved forward. He reached the junction of the Au Glaize and Maumee Rivers, at Grand Glaize, and built Fort Defiance at that point. The Indians, learning of his approach, had hastily abandoned their Towns. Wayne was disappointed in not reaching Grand Glaize, the headquarters of the Savages, without discovery; but they learned of his advance through a runaway member of the Quartermaster's Corps, who afterwards was taken at Pittsburgh. To accomplish such surprise, Wayne had cut two roads—one to the Rapids of the Maumee, at Roche de Boenf, and another to the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph, while he pressed forward between the two, which strategy was defeated by the deserter referred to.

While at Fort Defiance, Gen. Wayne became fully advised of the movements and plans of the Indians, and of the collusion with them of the British authorities. In order, however, that hostilities even then might be averted, he transmitted by Christopher Miller a message to the Indians, appealing to them, in the name

of humanity and peace, for an amicable adjustment of matters, closing his address in the following language :

Brothers! Be no longer deceived or led astray by the false promises and language of the bad men at the foot of the Rapids. They have neither power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interests and happiness; nor your ears to this overture of peace. But, in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood. Let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the invaluable blessings of peace and tranquillity.

This was dated at Grand Glaize, August 13, 1794.

Advancing down the Maumee, Gen. Wayne met Miller on the 16th, with the message of the Indians, to the effect, that if he would wait ten days at Grand Glaize, they would decide for peace or for war. Fully understanding the subtle design of such a proposition, Gen. Wayne continued his advance, reaching Roche de Boenf, 41 miles below Grand Glaize, on the 18th. Here he commenced some light works, which he named Fort Deposit, taking its name from the fact that its chief purpose was that of deposit for heavy baggage during the battle then imminent. On the 20th, about 8 A. M., Wayne moved down the North bank of the River. The Indians were encamped on Swan Creek, in rear of the British Fort (Miami), and behind thick brushwood. The Legion was on the right, its right covered by the River. A Brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brig-Gen. Todd, and another in the rear, commanded by General Barbic. A select Battalion of mounted men, under Major Price, moved in front of the Legion, whose duty it was to give notice for any needed action. About five miles down, Price's force was so severely assailed by the enemy, ambushed in woods and grass, as to compel retreat. In two lines, the Legion promptly formed, extending some miles on the left, and some distance in front. The presence on the ground of a large quantity of fallen timber, the result of a severe tornado a year or two previous, constituted a barrier insurmountable to the Cavalry, while affording excellent defense for the enemy, who were formed in three lines, within supporting distance, and extending for nearly two miles, at right angles with the River. The purpose of the enemy to turn Wayne's left was at once discovered. The

General ordered his second line to advance to the support of the first, the whole mounted force being in motion. He directed Major-General Scott, by a circuitous movement to gain and turn the right flank of the Indians, the front line at the same time advancing and charging with trailed arms, to drive the enemy from their covert at the point of the bayonet, a close and well directed fire to be dealt at their backs, followed by a brisk charge, in order that no time be allowed them for re-loading. The Legionary Cavalry, under Captain Campbell, were sent to turn the left flank of the enemy, next the River, for which operation the field was favorable. All these movements were made with promptness. Such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of Infantry, that the Indians, Canada Militia, and Detroit Volunteers were driven from all coverts so suddenly, that it was impossible for other portions of the command to gain their proper positions in season to participate as contemplated by the plan of the movement. The result was, that by a force one-half their own, the Indians were driven two miles through thick woods, within the space of one hour. Their number was estimated at 2,000; while of Wayne's force, not more than 900 were sufficient to drive the savages and their allies precipitately in all directions, leaving the victors in complete possession of the field. The battle closed in full view of the British Fort, and even under the muzzles of its guns. A large portion of the Indians found themselves so completely cut off from retreat, that they took to the River, across open ground, in passing which many were cut down by the Cavalry, who followed them into the stream.

Captain Campbell, of the Dragoons, was killed, and Captain Solomon Van Rennsalaer, of the same Corps, was shot through the body, devolving the command of that force on Lieutenant Covington, who had cut down two Indians during the fight. The General's orders made strong commendation of all officers and men engaged, specially recognizing Brigadier-General Wilkinson and Colonel Hamtramck. His Aides (De Butts, Lewis and Wm. H. Harrison) and Adjutant General (Major Mills) were also mentioned for special service. Besides these, like acknowledgment was made as to Captains Lewis and Brock of the Light Infantry; of Captains Slough and Prior and Lieu-

tenant Campbell Smith of the Legionary Infantry; Captain Van Rennsalaer of the Dragoons, and of Captain Rawlins, Lieutenant McKinney and Ensign Duncan of the Mounted Volunteers—all wounded in the engagement. Among the dead, were Captain Campbell of the Dragoons, and Lieutenant Fowler of the Infantry of the Legion, killed in the first charge. The number of Americans killed, including those dying of their wounds, was 39; and number wounded, 100. The loss of the enemy was estimated at twice that of General Wayne's command. The woods, for considerable distance, were strewn with dead Indians and the bodies of White auxiliaries, armed with British muskets and bayonets.*

General Wayne remained three days and three nights in front of the scene of battle, during which time his forces destroyed all houses and cornfields of the Indians for miles above and below the Fort, and some within pistol shot of the British fortification. This work of destruction included not only the property of the Savages, but the houses and stores of Colonel McKee, the British Agent, who was mainly responsible for the hostile course of the Indians. The destruction of McKee's property was the more significant, since the fact was well known to General Wayne that it belonged really to the British Government, and was sent there to sustain the Indians in their warfare on the United States.

* Andrew Race, a soldier of Wayne's Army, is credibly reported as giving the following statement in regard to the battle of Fallen Timbers: That the Indians were camped back some three miles from the Maumee River on the "Openings," the position having been selected by them with reference both to springs of water there existing and to the advantages of an open space, whereby they were secured against sudden attack, with dense forests about them, to which they could readily retreat if attacked. While thus situated, the Indians were visited by a man claiming to have been sent by the commander of the British Fort at Miami, to notify them of Wayne's defenseless condition at Presque Isle, and of the ease with which he might be overcome and captured by vigorous attack. Accepting such statement as correct, the Indians at once moved forward for attack of the supposed defenseless force, who quietly awaited their approach within ready musket shot, when a murderous fire was opened on the Indians, who soon became demoralized and sought escape, mainly through the River, with Wayne's Cavalry in hot pursuit. What extent of credence is to be accorded to this statement, cannot now be known.

While tarrying in the vicinity, General Wayne, in company with several officers, including General Wilkinson and Lieutenant Harrison, made critical examination of the British Fort, for such purpose approaching very near to the same. He found it to be a complete military work, mounting five guns on the River front. The rear had two bastions, with eight pieces of artillery. The whole was surrounded by a deep ditch with horizontal pickets projecting from the parapet over the ditch. The rise from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, perpendicular, was about 20 feet. All was surrounded by an abatis, and defended by a numerous garrison. General Wayne was so deeply impressed by what he there saw, that it was understood to be his strong desire to storm the Fort. The special examination made in the face of the British commander was designed as well to provoke that officer to hostile action as for information as to the fortification. He did not succeed in the former of these purposes, but he did command the attention of the officer in command, as shown in the correspondence which followed the inspection. This was opened August 21st, by Major Wm. Campbell, commanding the British fortification, in the following letter to General Wayne :

MIAMI RIVER, August 21st, 1794.

An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami (Manmee) for upwards of the last 24 hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, occupied by His Majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison. I have no hesitation, on my part, to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

To this, on the same day, General Wayne replied as follows :

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America. Without questioning the authority or the propriety, sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms, yesterday morning, in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms ; but, had it contin-

ued until the Indians, etc., were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

Major Campbell replied in the following note on the 22d :

Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States in this neighborhood, under your command, yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision which, perhaps, is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forbore, for these two days past, to resent those insults you have offered to the British flag flying at this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands. Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals ; but should you, after this, continue to approach my post in the threatening manner you are this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my King and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavor to arrest.

The same day General Wayne responded in the following note :

In your letter of the 21st you declare : "I have no hesitation on my part, to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America." I, on my part, declare the same, and the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present is the hostile act you are now in commission of, *i. e.*, by recently taking post far within the well-known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes now at war with the United States. This, sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression, and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union. Hence it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand, in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery, and stores, under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by His Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

Which correspondence closed with the following letter of Major Campbell :

I have this moment to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date ; in answer to which I have only to say that, being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present

position. These are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations. Having said this much, permit me to inform you that I certainly will not abandon this post at the summons of any power whatever until I receive orders for that purpose from those I have the honor to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me. I must still adhere, sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to desire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon, without expecting the consequences attending it. Although I have said, in the former part of my letter, that my situation here is totally military, yet, let me add, sir, that I am much deceived if His Majesty the King of Great Britain had not a post on this River at and prior to the period you mention.

"The only notice taken of this letter," says Wayne, "was the immediate setting fire to and destroying everything within view of the Fort, and even under the muzzles of the guns. Had Major Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable that he would have experienced a storm."

It has been confidently stated, with much appearance of correctness, that Little Turtle, or Mosh-e-noh-quā, the famous Miami Chief, who had already successfully fought St. Clair and Harmar, was opposed to meeting General Wayne at the Maumee Rapids. It was reported that at a council held the night previous to that engagement, he addressed his associates, counseling prudence, saying:

We have beaten the enemy twice, under different commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a Chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him. And during all the time he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispering me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace.

The fact is well attested of a general belief among the Indians of the Northwest, that General Wayne was supernaturally endowed, and thus invulnerable. This view no doubt operated largely toward the condition of discouragement and apprehension on their part which followed their great disaster at Fallen Timbers in August, 1794.

The immediate object sought in this expedition to the Maumee River having been attained in the brilliant and complete victory of "Fallen Timbers," General Wayne by easy marches made his way to the Grand Glaize, arriving

there August 27th. On his way he laid waste whatever could be found of the villages and crops of the Indians, extending his search for the same to a distance of 50 miles North and South of the River. Fort Defiance was improved and strengthened for subsequent use. Thence Wayne proceeded to the Miami Villages, which General Harrison had laid waste in 1790, at which point General Wayne constructed a strong fortification, which was named Fort Wayne, being now the site of the City of that name. October 14th the Mounted Volunteers marched thence to Fort Washington (Cincinnati). Leaving a sufficient force at Fort Wayne, the General, with a remnant of his former command, proceeded to Greenville, where he arrived November 2d, after a fatiguing tour of 97 days, during which he marched upwards of 300 miles, through the heart of the enemy's country, being compelled to cut his way throughout a dense wilderness, meantime erecting three fortifications—Fort Adams, at the St. Mary's; Fort Defiance, at An Glaize, and Fort Wayne at the Miami Villages.

The effect of long fatigue and exposure upon General Wayne's troops was very severe. The sick list was large, rendering many unfit for duty. Besides these causes, the army was reduced materially by expiration of terms of service. Such state of things gave not a little apprehension of unfortunate results, should the enemy by any concerted movement renew their hostility. To prevent this, every effort was made to keep them ignorant of the true state of things with him.

Meantime, General Wayne was kept advised of the active efforts of the British authorities to cheer up the Indians, and, with promises of more adequate support, sought to encourage them to renewed war. Thus, on the 30th of September (40 days after the battle on the Maumee), Governor Simcoe, Colonel McKee and Captain Brandt, arrived at the foot of the Rapids, with 100 Mohawk and Massasagoe Indians, having sent for Chiefs of other hostile tribes to meet them with reference to a treaty to be holden at the mouth of Detroit River. It was further learned that the above parties, with Blue Jacket, Buck-on-ge-he-las, Little Turtle, Captain Johnny, and Chiefs of the Delawares, Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, had started for the same place,

October 1st; and that the Indians were being supplied with provisions from the British stores at Swan Creek. Other information, indicating strong probabilities of the success of British collusion, was received by General Wayne and forwarded to the War Department at Washington, with a strong appeal for recruits for his enfeebled army. His anxiety was increased by the killing of Colonel Robert Elliott, the acting Contractor, by the Indians, while passing between Cincinnati and the out-posts, October 6, 1794.

With all these untoward facts and indications, General Wayne was in receipt of communications from Chiefs of different tribes friendly to peace, with some of a hostile nature. As the Fall and Winter passed, the friendly sentiment communicated to him increased in strength, making the situation somewhat more hopeful. It was evident, that the Indians were not agreed as to their policy. A majority were disposed to war, provided British pledges of help could be relied on. It was a source of serious doubt on that point, that the Fort built at the foot of the Rapids ostensibly for their protection, was kept closed against them on the occasion of their extremest distress, in the defeat of August 20th—neither Chiefs nor Warriors having been admitted to its protection from Wayne's fierce assault. Wayne saw that with a divided sentiment among the Indians, there was hope for an early adjustment of the trouble. The result was, a steadily growing tendency toward permanent peace among the several tribes; and by June, 1795, several Chiefs, without apparent concert of action, began to assemble at Greenville, with the view of a treaty of peace. The first to arrive were Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians. After they had received and smoked the calumet of peace, General Wayne addressed them as follows:

I take you all by the hand, as brothers, assembled for the good work of peace. I thank the Great Spirit for this glorious Sun, who appears to rejoice at our meeting; and also for permitting so many of us to assemble here this day, being the first of the Moon, for the purpose of holding a treaty. The Great Spirit has favored us with a clear sky, and a refreshing breeze, for the happy occasion. I have cleared this ground of all brush and rubbish, and have opened roads to the East, the West, the North and the South, that all your Nations may come in safety, and with ease, to meet me. The ground on which this Council-

house stands, is unstained with blood, and is pure as the heart of General Washington, the great Chief of America, and of his great Council—as pure as my heart, which now wishes for nothing, so much as peace and brotherly love. I have this day kindled the Council-fire of the United States; and I now deliver to each tribe present, a string of white wampum, to serve as a record of the friendship, this day commenced between us. [Wampum delivered.]

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

To this greeting *Te-ta-bosh-ke*, King of the Delawares, replied in the expression of a friendly sentiment, when the fire was raked up and the Council adjourned.

The next day, June 17th, 40 Pottawatomies, with their Chief, New Corn, arrived and were received. On the 21st, Buck-on-ge-he-las, with a party of Delawares, and Asi-me-the, with more Pottawatomies, came in. On the 23d arrived Le Gris, the Little Turtle, and 70 Miamis.

On the 25th, the Chiefs present assembled, and were addressed by General Wayne, in a few words of friendly feeling. On the 26th, 34 Chippewas and Pottawatomies arrived.

June 30th, the Chiefs, on their own motion, assembled, when several of them addressed the General in warm terms of friendship. The same occurred on the 3d of July. On the 4th, A-gosh-a-way and 23 Ottawas arrived from Detroit.

On the 15th of July, the Council met, with present Chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Miamis, and Wabash tribes, and was formally opened, by uncovering the fire and administering the oath to interpreters. General Wayne addressed the Council, setting forth the condition of affairs and the importance of permanent amicable relations. The Council was continued from day to day, being addressed by most of the principal Chiefs present, upon the several parts of the treaty which General Wayne presented for their consideration. On July 30th, the same was unanimously approved by every tribe represented, to wit: The Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares,

Shawnees, Miamis, Weas and Kickapoos. On the 3d of August, the treaty having been transcribed, was again read in Council and duly signed by General Wayne on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs for their respective tribes. The Council met at different times thereafter, and finally adjourned on the 10th. The attendance of the several tribes was as follows: Wyandots, 180; Delawares, 381; Shawnees, 143; Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Pottawatomies, 240; Miamis and Eel Rivers, 73; Weas and Piankeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 10. Total attendance, 1,130.

The basis of this treaty was the one made at Fort Harmar in 1789. Its main provisions as follows: 1. Hostilities were immediately to cease and all prisoners discharged. 2. The boundaries between the lands of the United States and those of the Indians, were to begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the latter to the crossing above Fort Laurens; thence Westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, a branch of the Maumee running into Lake Erie; thence a Westerly course to Fort Recovery, on a branch of the Wabash; thence Southerly in a direct line to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky. 3. As compensation to the United States for goods formerly delivered and those to be delivered, and indemnification for injuries and expenses of War, the Indians ceded all lands lying Eastwardly and Southerly of the boundary line here described. 4. The following Reservations of lands within the territory of the Indians, were made to the United States: One at Loramie's Store, six miles square; one at Girty's Town, on the St. Mary's River, two miles square; one at head of navigable water of the Au Glaize, six miles square; one at Fort Defiance, six miles square; one at Fort Wayne, six miles square; one about eight miles West from Fort Wayne, on the Wabash River, two miles square; one at old Wea Towns, on the Wabash, six miles square; one at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, 12 miles square; one at the mouth of the Maumee, six miles square; one upon Sandusky

Lake, where a Fort formerly stood, six miles square; and one at the lower Rapids of the Sandusky River (now Fremont), two miles square. Provision was also made for the relinquishment of all claim by the Indians to post at Detroit and certain lands in that section; to the post at Mackinaw, and lands in that vicinity; to lands at the mouth of the Chicago River, and other points in Illinois. Free access was granted by the Indians for all necessary communication with all reserved lands within the Indian territory. The United States agreed to pay to the Indians annually in goods, at market cost, the sum of \$9,500, to be divided among the several tribes, with the provision that any tribe might change its annuity from goods to domestic animals, farming implements, etc., at their choice. The Indians were to possess their lands in quiet, for the purpose of hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they pleased, without molestation by the United States; but when they should desire to sell the same, they should be sold only to the United States. Meantime, the Indians were to be protected from all invasion by Whites. Intruders were to be punished and removed by either party to the treaty. The Indians could hunt on lands ceded by them. All injuries were to be referred to law for adjustment, and not privately avenged; and all known hostile designs against either to be made known to the party concerned.

Such, in substance, is the most important Indian treaty that had then or has since been negotiated in the West. Dated August 3, 1795, it was presented to the Senate December 9th, and ratified December 23d following. It is difficult to estimate all that was involved in the question of peace or continued war with the several tribes who then menaced the settlement of the great Northwest, and the lives of the scattered settlers already there. The honor won by General Wayne in the short space of one year—from August 20, 1794, to August 3, 1795—by means of one battle and one treaty, in bringing permanent peace to that region, in spite of British perfidy, is enough to commend his name to lasting and grateful remembrance of mankind. No other citizen has been permitted to do as much for this section. It is a source of just pride with the citizens of Lucas County and of the Maumee Valley, that the

first and controlling success of General Wayne in this great result was won at Turkey Foot Rock.

Permanent peace having thus been secured and the Indians placed beyond the reach of collusion and temptation, the British Government in 1796 surrendered its posts within the limits of the United States, including Fort Miami, at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, the Town of Detroit, and the military works there and at Mackinaw, pursuant to the treaty negotiated in 1793 by Chief Justice Jay.

As soon as he had received those Posts, in the name of the Government, and made arrangements for their care, General Wayne proceeded to Erie, on his way to Washington. On his passage down the Lake, he was seized with a violent attack of gout in the stomach, which terminated in his death before reaching the port of destination. He was buried at Erie.* Upon disinterment of the body by his son, many years thereafter, for removal to his place of nativity, it showed no signs of decay, a result supposed to have been due to antiseptic qualities of the soil, which would, in time,

have given it the solid, permanent state of the mummy.

General Wayne was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1745, and was in the 52d year of his life, and had just reached his mental and physical prime, when suddenly cut off. He was the son of a farmer, who was a prominent man, having served in the Provincial Legislature and taken part in expeditions against the Indians. Anthony's record has long been familiar with readers of American history, and need not be detailed here. It has been justly stated of him, that "there was scarcely an important battle or hazardous enterprise, from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary struggle, in which he was not more or less distinguished"—prominent among which stands his desperate and successful attack on Stony Point, which gave him the name of "Mad Anthony," and procured for him a gold medal, at the hands of Congress. The first civil organization established after the Greenville treaty, was the County formed of the Michigan Peninsula (in 1796), and named Wayne, in honor of its deliverer from Indian and British rule, with Detroit for its seat of

attached to that officer, while others properly kept aloof from the dispute. After the victorious battle of Fallen Timbers, Wilkinson undertook to belittle Wayne's honors, by representing that the result was due, not to military skill, but to want of concert in action on the part of the Indians—that the attack by them was premature, and before half of their forces had arrived—that Blue Jacket, the Shawnee in command, had rejected Little Turtle's plan of attack, who afterwards became Wilkinson's confidential friend, and was among the most talented Chiefs in the West. It was thus claimed among Wilkinson's adherents that if Little Turtle's advice had been acted upon in a simultaneous attack by the entire Indian force, they could not have been flanked, and the result with them would have been a victory instead of a defeat. The number of Indians reported as killed in the engagement was over 50, besides some taken away by comrades. This statement was met with ridicule, and Major Smith facetiously reported a dialogue as taking place on the banks of the River Styx, between Old Charon and the ghost of one of Wayne's soldiers, who boasted of the great slaughter of Indians in that battle; when the old ferryman, shaking his head, protested, solemnly, that he had, upon count, ferried over the ghosts of just 16 Indians from that field, and not one more. All this, however, can never detract from the brilliant record of "Mad Anthony," whether as made in the War of the Revolution proper, or in the magnificent campaign by which alone that War was brought to its actual close.

* In his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," Judge Burnet states that one of General Wayne's motives in going from Detroit to Philadelphia at this time, was to meet certain charges made against him by General Wilkinson. What these were, is not specifically stated. General Wayne characterized them as unfounded and malicious. Suffice it here to state, that no attempt ever was made to sustain them; and they were entirely disregarded at the War Department. General Wilkinson was one of the most accomplished officers and men of his day. He served with special credit in the Revolutionary War, where he imbibed a strong personal antagonism to General Wayne. In the Spring of 1792, while a Colonel, in command of Fort Washington, Wilkinson was made a Brigadier-General. Although General Wayne was made Commander-in-Chief previous to that time, and assigned to the campaign against the Indians, he did not reach Fort Washington until September, 1793. During the interim, as Judge Burnet states, Wilkinson improved his opportunity for creating prejudice and bitterness among the officers against Wayne, for which purpose he was, in his easy and graceful deportment and suavity of manners, well adapted. In this work he was probably helped by the known bluntness, sometimes reaching rudeness, of Wayne's manner, by which he often gave unintentional offense. Wilkinson was thus enabled to arrange on his side a large portion of those about him, whereby General Wayne was not a little embarrassed on taking command. But many were

justice, which was then a garrison Town, compactly built on streets not averaging more than one rod in width, and completely enclosed with strong pickets. It was the most ancient Town on the Upper Lakes, having been settled by the French as early as 1683, and was the Capital of Upper Canada until it fell into the hands of the United States.*

In this connection, the following statement from Burnet's "Notes," as to the original White settlers on the Detroit River, will be of interest, and the more so, as it applies with much propriety to those on the River Raisin, and in the "Bay Settlement," South of that stream:

"When the American troops took possession of the Northern posts, the inhabitants of Detroit and its contiguous settlements, from Lake St. Clair to the River Raisin, on both sides of the Straits, were, almost exclusively, Canadian French, who were the owners and cultivators of the soil. The land had been laid out, originally, into farms of very narrow fronts—in most instances not more than fifty rods—and running back from one to two miles, for quantity. The owners and occupiers were extremely ignorant, and were under the influence of a strong religious superstition. They had been treading in the footsteps of their fathers, time out of mind, like mere imitative beings, without seeming to know that any improvement had been made in agriculture since Noah planted his vineyard. They raised the same crops without variation, and in the same succession, they had been accustomed to see from boyhood. When a field became exhausted it was suffered to rest till it became partially recruited, by its own scanty, spontaneous products, and by the rains and dews of heaven. Their houses, barns, and other improvements, were fronting on the Strait, separated from it by a narrow road, which ran along the edge of the water. Each farm had an orchard contiguous to the house, containing a variety of fine fruit. When the litter about the barn and stable increased so much as to become inconvenient, they piled it on sleds, drew it down to the Strait, which was just at hand, and threw it into the water. Under that practice, the soil, though naturally good, produced very light crops, and the price of every agricultural product was extravagantly high. That continued to be the case till emigrants from the United States purchased and settled among them, and introduced a better system of agriculture.

"The native French were Catholics, and conscientiously exact in the performance of their religious duties. Their tithes were regularly brought and deposited in the storehouse of the Priest, with apparent cheerfulness.

"Previous to the establishment of American Courts at Detroit, all matters of controversy among the inhabitants had been settled in a summary way by the Commandant, to whose decision the inhabitants had been accustomed to submit. They had been habituated, all their lives, to this summary, expeditious mode of settling their disputes; and were, con-

The real design of the protracted and persistent efforts of the British authorities in their unwarranted intrigue with the Indians, manifestly, was to combine their several tribes in a Confederacy sufficiently strong to compel the United States to accept the Ohio River as a boundary line. This was sought, not in the

sequently, very much dissatisfied with the slow, tedious progress of an American Court; against which they complained very loudly.

"Among the advantages of which the people of Detroit then boasted, was the excellence of their domestic servants. No visitor from the States could spend any time at a public or private house in that City, without being satisfied that they did possess that advantage in a greater degree than the inhabitants of any other part of the United States.

"The Canadian French were naturally obstinate and headstrong; and were illiterate and untaught in the principles of equality, professed and practiced in Republics. They had grown up from infancy under the impression that nature had established different orders in society—that power and rank were inseparable from wealth; and that inferiority and submission were ordained for the poor. That impression was carried out into practice, and accounts, in a great measure, for the excellence of their hirelings and domestics; but their best servants were the Pawnee Indians and their descendants, who are held and disposed of as slaves, under the French and British Governments—a species of slavery which existed to a considerable extent in Upper Canada. It was introduced at the early settlement of the country, and was founded on the assumed right of selling captives taken in war as slaves. The Pawnees were numerous and powerful; but were considered as degraded by all the other tribes; on which account, prisoners taken from them by any other Nation were condemned to slavery, and were held as slaves by the captors or sold as such to others. Many of them were purchased by the Canadians, and employed as drudges in the fur trade, and frequently as house servants. The Indian code justified the putting of prisoners to death, which had been their common punishment, till it was commuted for the milder one of being sold into slavery for life. That relation existed when the country was delivered up to the United States, though the practice of purchasing Indian captives as slaves by the white people, had ceased before the surrender; and consequently the principal part, if not all the Indians then in slavery, were the descendants of enslaved captives. Immediately after the laws of the United States were introduced, and their Courts of judicature established, the validity of that relation was questioned, and the value of that species of property very much diminished; not only by the uncertainty of its tenure, but by the effect which the discussion of the subject produced on the minds of the slaves. Very soon after the right became a subject of inquiry, public opinion decided against it, and the relation ceased to exist."

interest of the Indians, but with expectation, that such line once fixed, the great Northwest, now constituting several of the largest and most prosperous States of the Union, would become a protectorate of Great Britain. The stake, to an unscrupulous power, was very tempting. Besides this, was added a desire, if possible, to humble the young Government, whose entire territory consisted of domain wrested by force from British possession. To these considerations were added special sources of irritation, including the action of the Virginia Legislature in maintaining laws against the payment of claims held by British creditors against citizens of that State. At the very time of the battle of Fallen Timbers, there was a general apprehension that these matters might culminate in renewed war. But it so happened, that at that very time John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, was actively engaged in negotiating for the adjustment of all matters of difference between the two Governments; and with such effect, that, three months after Wayne's signal victory over the British allies, what is known as the "Jay Treaty" was concluded with Lord Greenville. Just how much that battle had to do with such result, is a matter of opinion only. Suffice it here to know, that by that treaty the yet straggling shreds of the Revolutionary War were gathered up and finally disposed of, and peace secured to the great Northwest.

The association of the name of Captain William Wells with many of the prominent events in the early history of the Maumee Valley, will justify brief mention of his life. Of him Jesse L. Williams, in a historical sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne, says:

Of Captain Wm. Wells's birthplace and parentage, we have no record. He was captured at the age of 12 years, when he was an inmate of the family of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, in Kentucky, by the Miami tribe, and going through the formal adoption, lived to manhood among them. His Indian name was Black Snake. He became quite an influential man among them, and married a sister of the celebrated Chief, Little Turtle. He fought by the side of his Chief in the contests with Generals Harmar and St. Clair. Afterward, in times of calm reflection, with dim memories still of his childhood home, of brothers and playmates, he seems to have been harassed with the thought that among the slain, by his own hand, may have been his kindred. The approach of Wayne's army, in 1794, stirred anew conflicting emotions,

based upon indistinct recollections of early ties, of country and kindred on the one hand, and existing attachments of wife and children on the other. He resolved to make his history known. With true Indian characteristics, the secret purpose of leaving his adopted nation was, according to reliable tradition, made known in this manner: Taking with him the War Chief, Little Turtle, to a favorite spot on the banks of the Maumee, Wells said: "I leave now your nation for my own people. We have long been friends. We are friends yet, until the sun reaches a certain height [which he indicated]. From that time we are enemies. Then, if you wish to kill me, you may. If I want to kill you, I may." At the appointed hour, crossing the river, Captain Wells disappeared in the forest, taking an easterly direction to strike the trail of Wayne's army. Obtaining an interview with General Wayne, he became ever afterward the faithful friend of the Americans.

He was made Captain of the spies connected with Wayne's army. His adventures in that capacity are sufficiently detailed by Mr. McBride. After the treaty of Greenville, and the establishment of peace, he was joined by his wife and family, and settled at the "Old Orchard" a short distance from the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph, on the banks of a small stream there, afterward called "Spy Run," and which still bears that name. The Government subsequently granted him a pre-emption of some 320 acres of land, including his improvement, the Old Orchard, etc. Wells afterward also became, by appointment of the Government, Indian Agent here (Fort Wayne), in which capacity he served several years.

By his first wife, Captain Wells had four children—three daughters and one son. The former became Mrs. Judge Wolcott of Maumee City (South Toledo), and Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Hackley, of Fort Wayne. Mr. Williams, referring to the latter two ladies, says:

Of the first members of this Church, two were half Indian, who had before (in 1820) joined the Baptist Church, under the labors of Rev. Mr. McCoy, a Missionary to the Indians at this post (Fort Wayne). They were educated in Kentucky, and are yet kindly remembered by some in the Church and community as ladies of refinement and intelligent piety.

The son, Wayne Wells, died while yet a young man, while crossing Lake Erie, in 1823. For his second wife, Captain Wells married a second sister of the Indian Chief, Little Turtle, having with her a daughter, Jane, who married Matthew Griggs, a pioneer of Fort Wayne, and settled at Peru, Indiana. For a time Captain Wells had command of a small force of spies in Wayne's service. Among them were Robert McClellan, made famous through Irving's "Astoria," and Henry Miller. The former was

an athlete without an equal in agility and endurance. He had leaped over a covered wagon, requiring a rise of eight and one-half feet. Miller, with his brother Christopher, while young had been made captives by Indians and adopted by an Indian family. When 24 years of age, Henry made his escape to the Whites, but was unable to induce his brother to go with him. In June, 1794, while his headquarters were at Fort Greenville, General Wayne dispatched Wells, Miller and two others (Hickman and Thorp) to bring into camp an Indian, as prisoner, with the hope through him of obtaining information as to the intentions of the enemy. For such purpose Miller entered the Indian country, crossing the St. Mary's and thence to the Au Glaize; following up that stream they discovered a smoke. Dismounting they made examination and soon found three Indians camped on high ground. Soon Wells approached unobserved quite to the party, whom they found roasting their venison by a fire. By arrangement Wells and Miller each were to select a victim—one taking the Indian at the left, and the other the one at the right, with McClellan to run and capture the third. The two shots were effective, and McClellan sprang after the remaining Indian, who made all possible speed down the River; but finding himself likely to be overtaken, he sprang from the bank into the stream, 20 feet down, sinking into the soft mud at the bottom, which held him firmly in its grasp. McClellan made a like spring, landing near the Indian, whom after a severe struggle, he was soon enabled to subject to his control. With the assistance of Wells and Miller, the captive was taken from the water. He was sulky, refusing to speak. When washed of the mire, he was found to be a white man. Taking their course for Greenville, the prisoner for a time continued silent and sullen. It finally occurred to Miller that the captive might be his own brother, and to test that point, he rode up and called him by his Indian name. This startled him, and he inquired how his name came to be known. The mystery was soon explained. The prisoner was Christopher Miller. The case was a remarkable one, and his extraordinary escape from the fate of his two associates, by being between them, made a strong impression on his mind. Finally, after agreeing not to rejoin the In-

dians, but to remain with the Whites, he was released, and soon joined Wayne's force and did good service during the balance of the War. One more incident in Captain Wells's service may be given here. On one of his expeditions through the Indian country, and when on the bank of the St. Mary's, he discovered an Indian family coming up the River in a canoe. Dismounting, he concealed his men, and then went to the bank, and called the Indians to come over. Suspecting no danger, they crossed to where he was. As the canoe touched the shore, Miller heard the clicks of his men's rifles, preparatory to shooting the Indians. What was his surprise, to find the party to consist of his Indian father and mother, by adoption, and their children! Saying to his men that the family before them "having fed him when he was hungry, clothed him when he was naked, and nursed him when sick; and in every respect been as kind and affectionate to him as they were to their own children," they must not suffer in any way at his hands. Accepting such ground for lenity, the party approached the canoe, and shook hands with its alarmed inmates in the most friendly manner. While Wayne was at Fort Defiance, in August, 1794, Wells was sent to bring in another prisoner, with a view to information from the enemy. For such purpose he followed cautiously down the Maumee, until he came opposite the subsequent site of Fort Meigs, and about two miles above Fort Miami (then called Fort Campbell, after its British commander). At this point was an Indian Village, into which Wells and party rode, as if from the Fort. In the dress of the Indian, they were received and treated as friendly. Passing through the Village, the party met an Indian man and woman, whom they made prisoners, and with them set off for Defiance. On their way, they fell in with an Indian encampment, which they approached, hoping for information. The Indians were communicative, giving all they had heard about Wayne's movements and the probabilities of a battle. At length an Indian some distance from them, in an undertone and another tongue, said he suspected the visitors were spies. Wells heard this, and at once gave the signal, when the party fired their rifles at the Indians about them, and immediately put spurs to their horses. The Indians promptly fired on them,

one ball wounding McClellan in the shoulder, and another breaking Wells's arm. Taking their prisoners, the party resumed their march to Fort Defiance, where the captives were duly examined, and the wounded cared for. The battle of Fallen Timbers soon thereafter closed hostilities with the Indians, and Captain Wells and his intrepid command found no further service of the kind in which they had so distinguished themselves.

In the War of 1812-15, Captain Wells was in command of Fort Wayne. It is stated, that upon hearing of Hull's order for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn, he made a rapid march to reinforce Captain Heald; to the end, that that position might be held as a protection to Fort Wayne and the Maumee Valley. But he was too late by a few hours. On the 15th of August, the little force at the Fort, accompanied by Captain Wells and his Miamis, left the Fort and moved along the shore to Sand Hills, where they were attacked by 500 Pottawatomies. At the beginning of the conflict, Wells

was with the wife of Captain Heald (a niece of his). Turning to her, he said: "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you," and dashed into the fight. After the most desperate contest, he was wounded, taken prisoner and reserved for torture. To save himself from such fate, he sought to provoke his captors with insulting epithets, calling them *Per-so-tum* (the name for a *Squaw*), the most opprobrious term in the Indian tongue, when applied to males. The result was his instant death with a tomahawk, and the tearing of his heart from his body, and the eating of a portion of it while yet warm by the assassin.

These details of Captain Wells's record, besides the interest given them by his identification with the Maumee Valley, are valuable, as giving in brief space something of Indian life and Indian connection with the early history of this region. To all this, is added the relation borne by that intrepid hero to one of the prominent families of Lucas County.

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CHAPTER II.

THE WAR OF 1812 WITH ENGLAND. HULL'S SURRENDER.—THE RIVER RAISIN MASSACRE.—
SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.—DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—
THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.—THE END IN THE NORTHWEST.

NO section of the country was made the scene or was called to suffer more severely the unfortunate incidents and consequences of the War of 1812-15 between the United States and Great Britain, than was the Maumee Valley. This fact, no doubt, was largely due to the geographical proximity of this region to the British possessions in Canada; but was even more a result of long-existing and bitter feeling engendered by conflicting interests of trade, and the presence of Indian tribes cunningly employed by the British authorities in resisting the advance of civilization and law under the Government of the United States. The profit of traffic with these savages, so long contended for, had lost little of its temptation to the shameful policy of British traders, backed by British power. Considerations of military strategy also operated to the same end. The possession of the Lakes, and especially of Lake Erie and the country about it, was an end too important to be overlooked. Hence, the first object of the British Government, upon the declaration of War, would be to seize these positions of advantage; and in doing so, the ways and means were matters of subordinate consideration. Lacking the Military and Naval forces requisite for that purpose, they would not hesitate to supplement such limited means, by employing the services of the Indian tribes and hands within the reach of their unscrupulous machinations. All this was too well understood by the United States Government, and by the settlers specially concerned, to be overlooked.

For several months previous to the declaration of War by Congress, the matter of preparation for that event, was seriously discussed and strongly urged. Such provision would have included the means requisite for seizing full command of the Lakes, the conquest of Upper Canada (now Ontario), and securing the favor—at least, the neutrality—of the Indian tribes most likely to become allies of the British. Such steps were repeatedly rec-

ommended by Governor Hull of Michigan Territory, in March, and again in April, 1812; and by Gen. Armstrong, in January, 1812. These recommendations included both Naval and Military means. The War Department, however, in its provisions, limited itself to 2,000 soldiers, and refused to increase its force to 3,000 men, when urged so to do by General Hull.

No definite movement was made toward the highly important strategic ends named, until June 1st, 1812. At this date, General Hull, at the head of a force which he well knew to be inadequate for the objects sought, left Dayton, for the Maumee River, as his first stopping place. The force was known as the "North-western Army." From Cincinnati marched a Regiment under Col. James Findlay. Two other Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, under Cols. Duncan McArthur and Lewis Cass, joined the command at Urbana. The march occupied the entire month, and was attended by a degree of toil and privation rarely experienced by military commands. He had roads to cut and bridges to make through an unbroken forest of unsurpassed denseness, and block-houses to build at different points. A communication to General Hull from the War Department of date of May 18th, which reached him on the 24th, gave no indication that war was likely to be declared, or that there was special urgency for haste in the movement of his forces. And this, while Senator Thomas Worthington was writing from Washington warnings of the approaching declaration of hostility by Congress; which caution, at the time, is said to have been communicated to General Hull by Colonel Duncan McArthur. So thoroughly was the latter officer impressed with such information, that he refused to trust his baggage in the vessel employed for sending stores and sick soldiers from the Maumee to Detroit. General Hull treated all reports of impending War, as unworthy of credence, assuming, with some

justice, that were such event immediately probable, the War Department would not have failed to advise him of the fact in time for proper action on his part.

On the day General Hull left Dayton for his march North, President Madison sent to the Senate his message recommending a declaration of War with Great Britain. Two days later, Senator Calhoun, from the proper Committee, made a report approving such step; and on the 19th the important declaration was made by Congress in secret session. It was on the day previous to this final action, and 17 days after the President recommended the same, that the Secretary of War forwarded to General Hull the letter received by that officer on the 24th, in which no reference was made to even a probability of early hostilities. It seems that dispatches were forwarded for General Hull on the 19th of June, by ordinary course of mail, to Cleveland, reaching there on the 29th. By direction, the Cleveland Postmaster dispatched a messenger with this letter to General Hull, who received it July 2d, making the time of its passage 13 days. The British commander at Malden received information on the 1st of July, of the declaration of War. It thus reached him one day ahead of General Hull's intelligence, coming *via* Fort Erie and the Northern shore of Lake Erie, by express, the distance being 100 miles greater than was traveled by that officer's advices. It was stated, that so certain was the British commander at Fort Malden that the Americans were first informed of the declaration of War, that he delayed his movement for the capture of Detroit. While General Hull was thus left to the delay of uncertain transmission of intelligence on which the success of his important campaign rested, letters franked by the Secretary of the Treasury and containing notice of what had taken place, were sent to the British post at St. Joseph, near the Northwestern shore of Lake Huron, and to Malden, reaching the latter place June 28th, or four days before the War Department's notice was received by General Hull.

The American forces made their way, unopposed, to Detroit, crossed the River to Sandwich, July 12th, preparatory to movements for the capture of Malden and the conquest of Upper Canada. General Hull's lack of fitness for his position was here manifested in the

irresolution and hesitation in his action, due chiefly to a sense of the weakness of his forces. To such source of embarrassment was added the impatience of his command for an advance. For the space of 26 days—from July 12th to August 7th—he remained practically idle, awaiting intelligence of a contemplated movement on the Niagara frontier, which did not take place, the result of such non-action at that point being the rapid transfer of British troops from the Niagara to the Detroit River. The cause of such failure, was found in the failure of General Dearborn to make a diversion at Niagara and Kingston, in Hull's favor, the former having, instead, made an armistice with the British commander, thereby permitting the diversion of a portion of the latter's forces for the support of Colonel Proctor at Malden. The result was, that on the 16th of August, without a serious attempt to accomplish the great purpose and end of his commission, General Hull disgracefully surrendered Detroit, the chief strategic point on the boundary of the two countries, together with 1,400 brave and true men, long eager for battle, to a force consisting of 300 British troops, 400 Canadian Militia (disguised in red coats, the uniform of British soldiers), and less than 100 Indians; or about one-half the number of his own command. Whatever the prevailing cause of his fatal inaction, there can be no possible justification or excuse therefor. It matters little, whether he was possessed by absolute cowardice—by fears that his own troops would be unfair with him—by apprehension for the personal safety of his daughter and grandchildren as captives of the Indians—or by a weakness the result of habits of intemperance—whether either or all of these led to his fatal imbecility in action, his grave offense against his country remained the same. That he was not duly forearmed for his campaign, in either proper force or timely information of the exigency of the crisis, could properly have been pleaded in justification of failure in any earnest movement he might have made toward the execution of his charge. But no possible excuse could be found for his failure to undertake anything in that direction. He could have been in no sense responsible for results; but he was in the highest degree responsible for proper effort toward desirable results. Other commanders, throughout the history of wars, have, like him,

suffered from lack of adequate support; and many of the most brilliant records of commanders have been made in the face of such want. In illustration of this fact, it is necessary only to cite the memorable defense of Fort Stephenson, by Major Croghan and his little band, against the very forces to whom General Hull had surrendered his superior command.*

Lake Erie was at that time wholly commanded by the British fleet, and no route open for supplies to the United States forces in this region, save that through the Black Swamp and other forests of Northwestern and Central Ohio; to which were added the serious peril and annoyance arising from the presence in these forests of hostile Indians, requiring a strong military guard for every train of wagons and pack-horses. A few days after its date, the following note was received by Governor Meigs, at Chillicothe, to wit:

DETROIT, July 12, 1812.

Dear Sir:—The Army arrived here on the 5th. I have now only time to state to you, that we are very deficient in provisions, and I have authorized Mr. Piatt to furnish a supply for two months.

The communication must be preserved by your Militia, or this Army will perish for want of provisions. We have the fullest confidence that you will do all in your power to prevent so distressing a calamity to this patriotic Army.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. HULL.

His Excellency, R. J. MEIGS,

Governor of Ohio.

This letter was furnished by Samuel Williams, who, at the time of its date, was connected with

*The following were the terms of General Hull's surrender:

"CAMP AT DETROIT, 16th August, 1812.

"Capitulation for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major General Brock, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one part, and Brigadier General Hull, commanding the Northwestern Army of the United States, on the other part.

"1st. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces, under the command of Major General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan Territory who have not joined the army.

"2d. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including everything else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

"3d. Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

Governor Meigs, and afterwards found the original copy of the same among his papers and carefully preserved it, first making it public in a narrative of Military Campaigns of 1812 and 1813, published in the *Ladies' Repository*, a publication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1854.

The object General Hull had in writing this letter, is not entirely clear. The attendant facts furnish very slight proof of the good faith of its author. The probable end sought in sending it, was to lay foundation for the plea subsequently put forth, that the criminal surrender of his command to the British was made necessary by a lack of supplies.

A Court Martial was appointed for the trial of General Hull. It met in January, 1814, and reached a decision March 23, in pronouncing the accused guilty of the second and third charges (cowardice and neglect of duty), but acquitting him of treason. By a vote of two-thirds of the Court, he was sentenced "to be shot to death," but recommended to the mercy of the President, by whom he was pardoned and his name stricken from the Army roll. Martin Van Buren, subsequently President of the United States, was Judge Advocate in the trial. One of the specifications of the first charge of treason, was as follows:

That he traitorously contrived to convey intelligence of the declaration of War, of the expedition under his command, and of the number, state and condition of his Army; by hiring an unarmed vessel at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, and putting on board a trunk containing a copy of the declaration of War, his correspondence with the Secretary of War, etc., with the intent that they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

"4th. His Excellency, Brigadier General Hull, having expressed a desire that a detachment from the State of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Colonel McArthur, shall be included in the above capitulation—it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

"5th. The Governor will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

"Approved:

"WILLIAM HULL, Brig. Gen.

"Commanding the N. W. Army.

"ISAAC BROCK, Major General."

The first definite movement toward the re-conquest of Michigan from British control secured through Hull's surrender, consisted of the advance of General Harrison's Army from the South. On the 10th of January, 1813, General Winchester, with his command, reached the Foot of the Rapids; Harrison, with the right wing, being yet at Upper Sandusky; and Tupper, with the center, at Fort McArthur. On the 13th, and again on the 16th, Winchester received messages from the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, setting forth the danger to which that place was exposed from the hostility of British and Indians. This intelligence acted strongly upon the sympathies of General Winchester and his command, and on the 17th Colonel Lewis was dispatched with 550 men to the River Raisin; followed by Colonel Allen, with 110 more. Proceeding along the borders of Maumee Bay and the Lake, then frozen, Lewis reached the point of destination on the 18th, when he at once attacked the enemy, posted in the Village, and gained possession of the same. He then sent for much needed reinforcements and prepared, as well as he could, to strengthen his position. The situation was very critical, since he was but 18 miles from the whole British force, then lying at Malden, under Proctor. Winchester, learning of the situation, started with 250 men on the 19th, these being all he dared to withdraw from the Rapids, and reached Frenchtown on the evening of the 20th. Instead of taking ordinary precaution against surprise, he suffered his forces to remain on open grounds, notwithstanding he was warned of the danger of momentary attack by reinforcements from Malden. Sure enough, on the night of January 21st, the entire British force, unobserved, arrived and placed a battery within 300 feet of Winchester's camp. Early in the morning, and before the American troops were under arms, the British opened vigorous fire into their camp, soon followed by the dread yell and whoop of the Indian allies. Partial protection by garden pickets had been secured to Lewis's force; but nothing interposed to shield the imprudent Winchester's men, who received the main attention of the combined enemy, and who soon gave way, and fled precipitately, and were mown down at fearful rate. Both Winchester and Lewis were captured. The lat-

ter's forces were maintaining their ground until they received from Winchester what they understood to be an order for surrender, upon which they acted, although that officer declared that his message was intended as suggestion or advice, and not an order. He was induced to send it by Proctor, the British commander, by representing to him that by such step alone could he save his men from an Indian massacre, at the same time pledging, in case of surrender, protection to prisoners. Such promise was never regarded, as the inhuman barbarities that followed, abundantly showed. Of 800 men there under Winchester, full one-third were killed in battle and the massacre which followed, and less than 40 escaped, the rest being taken prisoners.

Something of the real character of that murderous scene, will be seen from the following account thereof, given by Dr. Gustavus M. Bower, Surgeon's Mate of the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, an eye-witness. It is as follows:

Yours of the 5th instant, requesting me to give you a statement respecting the late disaster at Frenchtown, was duly received. Rest assured, sir, that it is with sensations the most unpleasant that I undertake to recount the infamous and barbarous conduct of the British and Indians after the battle of the 22d January. The blood runs cold in my veins when I think of it.

On the morning of the 23d, shortly after light, six or eight Indians came to the house of Jean Baptiste Jereau, where I was, in company with Major Graves, Captains Hart and Hickman, Doctor Todd, and fifteen or twenty volunteers, belonging to different corps. They did not molest any person or thing on their first approach, but kept sauntering about until there was a large number collected (say one or two hundred), at which time they commenced plundering the houses of the inhabitants, and the massacre of the wounded prisoners. I was one amongst the first that was taken prisoner, and was taken to a horse about twenty paces from the house, after being divested of part of my clothing, and commanded by signs there to remain for further orders. Shortly after being there, I saw them knock down Captain Hickman at the door, together with several others with whom I was not acquainted. Supposing a general massacre had commenced, I made an effort to get to a house about one hundred yards distant, which contained a number of wounded, but on my reaching the house, to my great mortification, found it surrounded by Indians, which precluded the possibility of my giving notice to the unfortunate victims of savage barbarity. An Indian chief of the Tawa tribe of the name of McCarty, gave me possession of his horse and blanket, telling me by signs to lead the horse to the house which I had just before

left. The Indian that first took me, by this time came up, and manifested a hostile disposition towards me, by raising his tomahawk as if to give me the fatal blow, which was prevented by my very good friend McCarty. On my reaching the house which I had first started from, I saw the Indians take off several prisoners, which I afterwards saw in the road, in a most mangled condition, and entirely stripped of their clothing.

Messrs. Bradford, Searls, Turner and Blythe, were collected round a carryall, which contained articles taken by the Indians from the citizens. We had all been placed there, by our respective captors, except Blythe, who came where we were entreating an Indian to convey him to Malden, promising to give him forty or fifty dollars, and whilst in the act of pleading for mercy, an Indian more savage than the other, stepped up behind, tomahawked, stripped and scalped him. The next that attracted my attention, was the houses on fire that contained several wounded, whom I knew were not able to get out. After the houses were nearly consumed, we received marching orders, and after arriving at Sandy Creek, the Indians called a halt and commenced cooking; after preparing and eating a little sweetened gruel, Messrs. Bradford, Searls, Turner and myself, received some, and were eating, when an Indian came up and proposed exchanging his moccasins for Mr. Searls's shoes, which he readily complied with. They then exchanged hats, after which the Indian inquired how many men Harrison had with him, and, at the same time, calling Searls a Washington or Madison, then raised his tomahawk and struck him on the shoulder, which cut into the cavity of the body. Searls then caught hold of the tomahawk and appeared to resist, and upon my telling him his fate was inevitable, he closed his eyes and received the savage blow which terminated his existence. I was near enough to him to receive the brains and blood, after the fatal blow, on my blanket. A short time after the death of Searls, I saw three others share a similar fate. We then set out for Brownstown, which place we reached about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. After being exposed to several hours' incessant rain in reaching that place, we were put into the Council-house, the floor of which was partly covered with water, at which place we remained until next morning, when we again received marching orders for their village on the river Rouge, which place we made that day, where I was kept six days, then taken to Detroit and sold. For a more detailed account of the proceedings, I take the liberty of referring you to a publication which appeared in the public prints, signed by Ensign J. L. Baker, and to the publication of Judge Woodward, both of which I have particularly examined, and find them to be literally correct, so far as came under my notice.

There can be no reasonable ground for doubt, as to where lay the real responsibility for this atrocious scene, to wit: With the

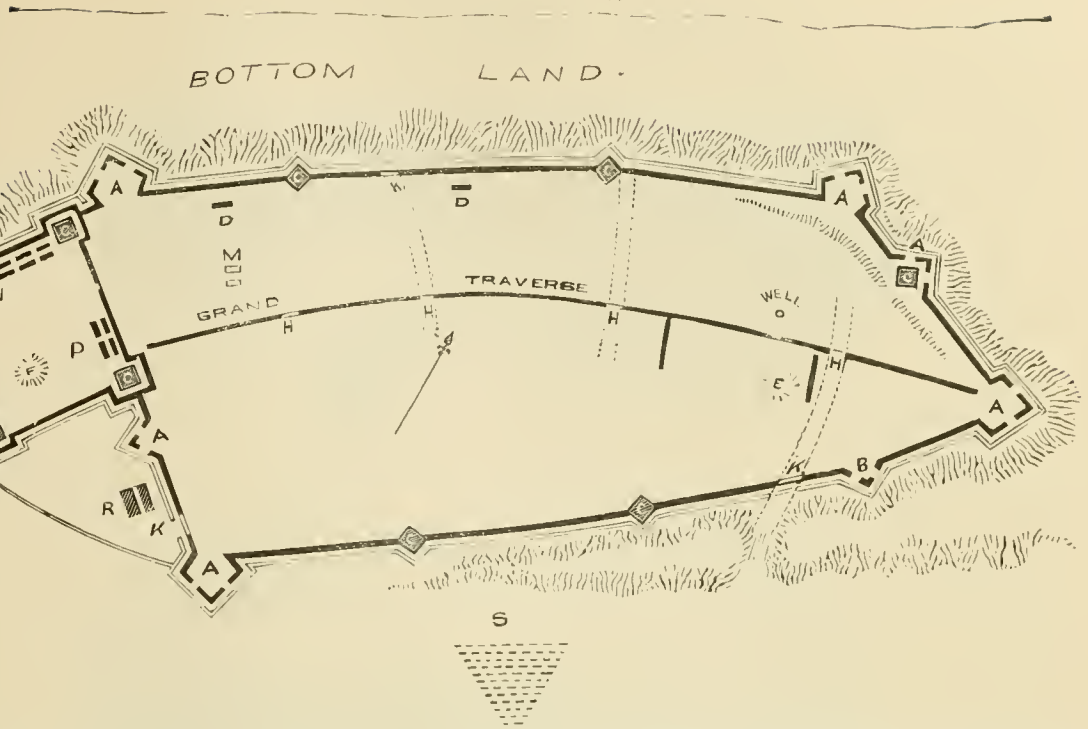
British commander. The actual perpetrators might plead the barbarous dispositions and practice of their race, in partial extenuation of their savagery; General Proctor, in shamefully consenting thereto, had no such mitigation. The bloody work was done by his own command, without even protest. The only pretext put forth in his behalf, was, that he believed to be true a report set afloat by American prisoners, for the purpose of intimidating their captors and staying their lives, that General Harrison, with a large force, was at Otter Creek. This report—known to the Indians as incorrect—was sufficient to frighten the British to flight to Malden.

Harrison, on the night of the 16th, started from Upper Sandusky for Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and on the 18th dispatched a Battalion to Winchester; and learning the situation, he hastened to the Maumee Rapids, arriving there on the morning of the 20th, and waited there until the evening of the 21st, for a Regiment, which fell behind in crossing the Black Swamp. On the 22d this Regiment was dispatched to Frenchtown, other troops following. The movement was in vain, since the fatal engagement occurred on that day, and Harrison met a few survivors before reaching the ground. It was not deemed best to proceed, and the forces returned to the Rapids; whence, as a matter of precaution against being cut off from convoys of stores and artillery yet in the Black Swamp, Harrison proceeded to "Carrying" (Portage) River, to await reinforcements daily expected, but which, in consequence of rains, did not arrive until the 30th. Now reinforced by two Regiments, Gen. Harrison, on the 1st February, advanced toward the Rapids, where he set about the construction of a fortification, which, in honor of the Governor of Ohio, he named Fort Meigs, where his entire force was concentrated. At the same time fortifications were constructed at Upper Sandusky.

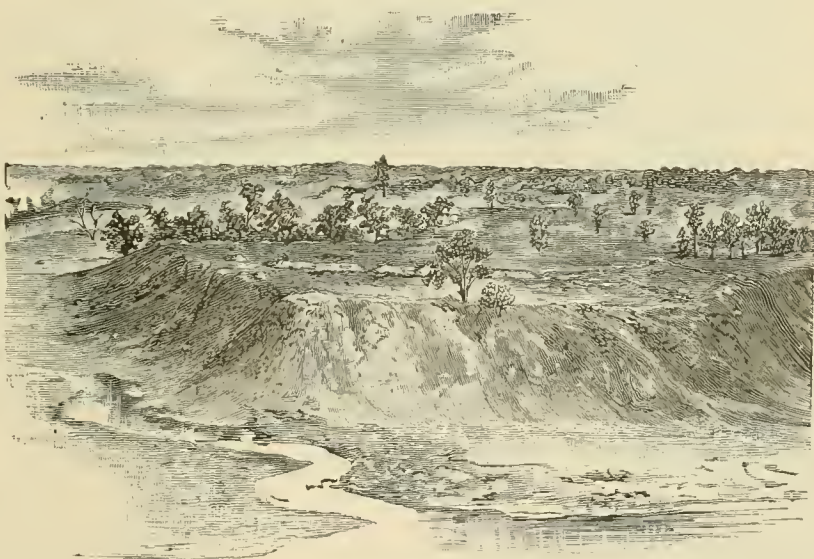
The situation in the Northwest, at this time, was far from satisfactory—the chief military results there, since the opening of the War, having been the capture of Mackinaw, the surrender of Hull, the massacre at Chicago, and the massacre on the River Raisin. Harrison found an entire change in his plans necessary, as a result of Winchester's

FORT MEIGS AND VICINITY.

MAUMEE RIVER.



A—Gun Batteries. B—Mortar Battery. C—Blockhouses. D—Lookouts. E—Old Magazine. F—New Magazine. H—Gateways in the Grand Traverse. K—Outer Gateways. M—Graves of Officers. N—Officers' Quarters. P—Store Houses. R—Forges and Repair Shops. S—Burial Ground of Pittsburgh Blues. T—Garrison Burial Ground. The Guns were placed in position at the different Batteries as occasion required.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT MEIGS, FROM THE NORTH.



Across the River from the Fort, where the main British Batteries were planted.



Across the Fort and down the Valley, from the West Angle.



Down the Ravine toward Perrysburg, from the North Angle, looking East.
Dudley Burial Ground on the right, marked by a dead Walnut tree.



Down the small Ravine off the East
Angle of the Fort.



Up the Valley from the Fort. Battle-
field of Fallen Timbers in
the distance.

sad failure. For this purpose, he returned to Ohio, but soon hastened back to Fort Meigs, that he might more closely watch the progress of matters.

It had now become the accepted policy of the Government, to employ regular troops only and secure the command of the Lakes, which was expected to be accomplished by the 1st of June, 1813. General Harrison considered the exclusive use of regulars impracticable, for lack of sufficient force of such. Hence, militia continued to be a dependence for troops.

It was expected that the British, on the opening of Spring, would proceed for the conquest of Fort Meigs, and Harrison directed his efforts accordingly. The investment of that post began April 28th, and by May 1st the British had their batteries in position. Such was the structure of the Fort, that five days of cannonading proved ineffective. On the 5th General Clay of Kentucky, with 1,200 additional troops, on flat boats, came down the Maumee. Of these, 800 were detached under Col. Dudley, to attack the batteries on the left bank of the River, while the balance of Clay's troops landed on the South shore and forced their way into the Fort. Dudley captured the batteries, but neglecting to spike the guns and hasten to the Fort, he wasted time until Proctor cut him off from retreat, and killed and captured all but 150 of his command. Col. Miller succeeded in capturing and rendering useless the British batteries on the South side of the River. This day's operations constituted a sad record for the Americans, although the British saw little encouragement for the future. The Indians found it "hard to fight people who lived like ground-hogs." Mean-time additional troops for Harrison were approaching from the South. Such was the situation, that Proctor determined to retreat, and on the 9th left for Malden.

A private soldier of the Petersburg (Va.) Volunteers, writing from Zanesville, O., March 28, 1813, to a friend at Petersburg, gave an account of the experience of his Company and other troops of Harrison's Army, in a passage from Upper Sandusky to Fort Meigs, not long before that date. Major Orr was in command. The writer says: "We had with us 20 pieces of Artillery, and a quantity of military stores of every description. We at this time knew

nothing of the unfortunate events on the Raisin. On the second day of our march, a courier arrived from General Harrison, ordering the Artillery to advance with all possible speed. This was rendered totally impossible by the snow which took place, it being a complete swamp nearly all the way. On the evening of the same day, news arrived that General Harrison had retreated to Portage River, 18 miles in rear of the camp at the Rapids. As many men as could be spared, determined to proceed immediately to reinforce him. It is unnecessary to state, that we were among the first who wished to advance. At two o'clock the next morning our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on the road. I will candidly confess that on that day I regretted being a soldier. On that day we marched 30 miles, under an incessant rain; and I am afraid you will doubt my veracity, when I tell you, that in eight miles of the best road, it took us over the knees, and often to the middle. The Black Swamp (four miles from Portage River, and four miles in extent) would have been considered impassable by all but men determined to surmount every difficulty to accomplish the object of their march. In this Swamp you lose sight of *terra firma* altogether. The water was about six inches deep on the ice, which was very rotten, often breaking through to the depth of four or five feet. The same night we encamped on very wet ground, but the driest that could be found, the rain still continuing. It was with difficulty we could raise fires. We had no tents; our clothes were wet; no axes; nothing to cook in, and very little to eat. A brigade of pack-horses being near us, we procured from them some flour; killed a hog (there being a plenty of them along the road). Our bread was baked in the ashes, and the pork we broiled on the coals. A sweeter meal I never partook of. When we went to sleep, it was on two logs laid close to each other, to keep our bodies from the damp ground. Good God! what a pliant being is man in adversity! The loftiest spirit that ever inhabited the human breast, would have been tamed amid the difficulties that surrounded us. The next morning we arrived at Portage River (the headquarters of the Northwestern Army)." The writer says of the view obtained from Fort Meigs: "Along this river is the handsomest country I ever saw. There had been several

fine plantations in the vicinity, but all is now a scene of desolation. After Hull's surrender, the whole country was laid waste by the Indians. Every half-mile had been a house. The only indications of habitations that now remain, are the ruins that cover the grounds where they once stood.' He wrote of a march after British troops to within five miles of River Raisin, and return, a distance of 60 miles, made in 21 hours, with but two hours of sleep.

About this time, Proctor's forces again gathered about Fort Meigs, remaining there for a week, their object seeming to be the diversion of Harrison's attention from Erie, and giving employment to the immense bands of Indians gathered at Malden, rather than any active work against the Fort. Proctor then moved toward Sandusky. Harrison's principal stores were at that point, while he was at Fort Seneca, on the Sandusky River, and about 10 miles South of Lower Sandusky. Major George Croghan was at Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky (Fremont). This post was regarded as indefensible from heavy cannon, such as Proctor was expected to bring, and Harrison after a council of war, concluded it best, as a matter of prudence, to abandon it, and July 31st dispatched an order to Croghan, accordingly; but before this could be done, the enemy appeared ascending the Sandusky River in open boats, and soon invested the Fort, while bands of Indians ranged through the woods, ready to intercept Croghan's men, should they leave the Fort.

The garrison of Fort Stephenson consisted of 150 men only, with a commander just past his 21st year; while the investing force, including Tecumseh's Indians, was said to be 3,300 strong. Croghan had a single piece of cannon, to the six of the enemy (the latter, fortunately, not being heavy). Proctor demanded a surrender, repeating the old story of the danger that resistance might provoke his Indian allies to acts of savage barbarity. To all this, the intrepid Croghan replied, that when Proctor got possession of the Fort there would be found therein no men to massacre. Whereupon, fire was opened on the Northwest angle of the Fort. Apprehending Proctor's design to be to effect a breach and enter there, Croghan strengthened that point with bags of flour and sand; while under cover of night, he

so located his six-pounder as to rake the angle, loading his piece with slugs, when he awaited the enemy's approach. Throughout the night of August 1st, and until the evening of the 2d, the fire continued on the angle of the Fort. At last, assuming that the requisite breach had been effected, and under cover of smoke and gathering darkness, Proctor directed a column of 350 men to advance. When within 20 paces of the walls, they were seen by Croghan, who at once ordered a fire of musketry upon them, but with little effect, the advance of the enemy not being stayed. The ditch being filled with Proctor's troops, the gun was suddenly unmasked and fired, the first discharge killing 27 men. This seemed to be decisive. The column in the ditch recoiled and withdrew. The Fort was saved without the loss of a single man. The next morning the British and allies concluded not to continue their movement toward Harrison at Fort Seneca, but, leaving guns, stores and clothing, and some wounded, withdrew, abandoning the field. A British account of this affair, placed Proctor's force at 400 regular and 300 Indians, with two six-pound guns. Their loss was 90 killed at the Fort, about 100 men being lost in all.

Few military events of the West have commanded more attention, than has this brilliant defense of Fort Stephenson. This fact is due, first, to the real merits of the case; and second, to the connection subsequently given it with General Harrison's candidacy for President, in 1836 and 1840. On both these occasions, determined and persistent effort was made by that gentleman's political opponents, to prejudice voters against him, by charging to cowardice his order to Croghan for the evacuation of Fort Stephenson. Suffice it here to state, that neither Major Croghan nor any other officer of Harrison's Army for one moment countenanced such view; but one and all fully approved the course taken by their commander. In fact, Croghan would have promptly withdrawn his force, when directed, had not the presence of the enemy rendered capture certain. By fortuitous circumstances then unknown to him, he was enabled to make a defense for which he had not reason to hope.

The brilliant victory at Lower Sandusky substantially closed the military movements in Northwestern Ohio, and attention was

next directed toward Erie and Perry's preparations for Naval operations. It so happened, that that commander, on the very day of Croghan's victory (August 2d), had completed the equipment of his fleet at Erie, but, owing to a lack of water, he did not cross the bar in the harbor until the 4th, when he set sail in search of the enemy. Not finding them, he returned on the 8th to Erie, to take in reinforcements. August 12th, he again left, and anchored in Sandusky Bay on the 15th, whence he soon departed in quest of the enemy. Cruising off Malden, but not finding the object of his search, he retired to Put-in Bay. His fleet consisted of the Brig *Lawrence* (the flag ship), of 20 guns; the *Niagara*, of 20; the *Caledonia*, of 3; the Schooner *Ariel*, of 4; the Sloop *Tripp*, and Schooners *Tigress* and *Porcupine*, of 1 gun each—nine vessels with 54 guns and two swivels. The British had six vessels, but they were superior in size, with a greater number of guns.

On the morning of the memorable 10th of September, Commodore Perry discovered the enemy bearing down upon him, when he at once made preparation for the conflict, which was accepted on both sides as probably decisive of supremacy on the Lake, and as certain to have most important bearing on the general contest. The report made by Perry constitutes the most compact and interesting account of the engagement to be had. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES SCHOONER ARIEL, }
Put-in Bay, 13th Sept., 1813. }

At sunrise on the morning of the 10th, the enemy's vessels were discovered from Put-in Bay, where I lay at anchor with the Squadron under my command.

We got under way, the wind light S. W., and stood for them. At 10:00 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E., and brought us to windward; formed the line and brought up. At 15 minutes before 12, the enemy commenced firing. At five minutes before 12, the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and it being most directed to the *Lawrence*, I made sail and directed the other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bow being shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours, within canister-shot distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and a greater part of the crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieu-

tenant Yarnall, who, as I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag.

At half-past two, the wind springing up, Captain Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the *Niagara*, gallantly into close action. I immediately went on board her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the Schooner, which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action.

It was with unspeakable pain, that I saw, soon after I got on board the *Niagara*, the flag of the *Lawrence* come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance, would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remaining of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag to be hoisted.

At 45 minutes past two, the signal was made for close action. The *Niagara* being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two Ships and a Brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a small Schooner and Sloop, from the larboard side, at half-pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of Captain Elliott, and keeping up a well-directed fire, the two Ships, a Brig and a Schooner surrendered, a Schooner and Sloop making vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men, who were immediately under my observation, evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American Officers and Seamen.

In the days of this battle, war history was largely recorded in ballads. This was specially true of events appealing to the popular sentiment. A fair sample of such record is furnished in the following production, in connection with the Naval engagement of September 10th, which at the time and for many years thereafter was familiar to old and young:

JAMES BIRD.

Sons of Pleasure, listen to me;
And ye daughters too give ear.
You a sad and mournful story
As was ever told shall hear.
Hull, you know, our troops surrendered,
And defenseless left the West;
Then our fleet was quick assembled,
The invader to resist.

'Mong the troops that marched to Erie,
Were the Kingstown volunteers;
Captain Thomas then commanded,
To protect our West frontiers.
Tender were the scenes of parting;
Mothers wrung their hands and cried;
Maidens wept their loves in secret;
Fathers strove their tears to hide.

But there's one among the number,
Tall and graceful in his mien;
Firm his step, his look undaunted;
Ne'er a nobler youth was seen,
One sweet kiss he snatched from Mary,
Craved his mother's prayers once more,
Pressed his father's hand and left them
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary tried to say "Farewell, James,"
Waved her hand but nothing spoke;
"Farewell, Bird, may Heaven protect you,"
From the rest at parting broke.
Soon he came where noble Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
There the gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? The battle rages,
Is he in the strife, or no?
Now the cannons roar tremendous,
Dare he boldly meet the foe?
Yes, behold him—see!—with Perry,
In the self-same ship they fight—
Though his mess mates fall around him,
Nothing can his soul affright.

But behold a ball has struck him,
See the crimson current flow:
"Leave the deck," exclaimed brave Perry;
"No," cried Bird, "I will not go.
Here on deck I'll take my station,
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly,
I'll stand by you, gallant Captain,
Till we conquer, or we die."

And he fought, though faint and bleeding,
Till our stars and stripes arose,
Victory having crowned our efforts,
All triumphant o'er our foes.
But did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his home restored?
No, nor ever to his bosom
Clasped the maid his heart adored.

But there came most dismal tidings
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better, far, poor Bird had perished
'Midst the battle's awful roar.
"Dearest Parents," read the letter,
"This will bring sad news to you,
Do not mourn, my best beloved,
Though this brings my last adieu.

"Brothers, sisters, read this letter,
'Tis the last you'll have from me;
I must suffer for deserting
From the brig Niagara."
Though he fought so brave at Erie,
Freely bled, and nobly dared—
Let his courage plead for mercy,
Let his noble life be spared.

Sad and gloomy was the morning,
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where's the breast so dead to pity
But for him must heave a sigh?
See him march, and hear his fetters,
Harsh they clank upon the ear;
Yet his step is firm and manly,
For his breast ne'er harbored fear.

See! he kneels upon his coffin—
Sure his death can do no good.
Save him!—Hark, O God! they've shot him!
Now his bosom streams with blood.
Farewell, Bird! farewell, forever;
Friends and home he'll see no more;
For his mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

James Bird was born in Lucerne County, Penn., and was a young man when the war commenced. He early enlisted in the Army, joining a Company raised by Henry Buckingham, whose son Henry was a pioneer Merchant at Norwalk, Ohio, and whose grandson Henry now (1887) resides at Lawrence, Kansas. At the Battle of Lake Erie, Captain Thomas was his commander. Bird was employed by Captain Buckingham in his mill at Kingston, and "Mary," spoken of in the song, was a member of the Captain's family. The two were recognized as lovers, and parted as such. The "Annals of Lucerne County," written by Stewart Pearce, has this mention of Bird's case:

He was from Pittston, and was descended from a most respectable family. He was a man of great bodily strength and activity, and was full of patriotic devotion to the cause of his country, but unfortunately his proud spirit boldly rejected many of the restraints imposed by the stern rules of military discipline. He fought like a tiger and when wounded refused to be carried below. News of the intended attack of the enemy on New Orleans had reached the fleet on Lake Erie, and Bird, ambitious to be in the midst of the smoke and fire of battle, one night, when in command of the guard, marched away with several of his men to join General Jackson. He was pursued and arrested at Pittsburg, from which place he was about to embark with a company of volunteers for the Crescent City. Being arraigned before and tried by a Court Martial, he was sentenced, in accordance with the rules of war, to be shot. Had Commodore Perry received intelligence of the proceedings in time, Bird's life would have been spared.

Bird's remains probably now rest with those of his comrades on Gibraltar Island, Put-in Bay, and said to be under a large willow tree fronting the Bay, enclosed by a chain fence. The ballad, according to the best information at hand, was written by Charles Miner, who published the *Gleaner*, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., from 1801 to 1818, and afterwards was a member of Congress from that State.

Harrison's Army had been patiently, yet anxiously waiting the outcome of Naval operations; meantime receiving reinforcements and organizing, with reference to following up Perry's signal success, by an advance upon Canada. September 27th, Harrison set sail, and soon reached Malden, from which Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, on his way, as rapidly as possible, for a safe point in the interior, *via* the Thames River. Harrison reached Sandwich on the 29th, and on the

same day McArthur took possession of Detroit and Michigan. October 2d, the Americans began their pursuit of the retreating British force, which was overtaken on the 5th. Finding an engagement unavoidable, Proctor was led to post his Army, its left wing resting on the Thames, while the right was defended by a marsh. Without here going into details of the engagement, it will suffice to state, that Harrison's troops consisted of about 120 Regulars of the 27th Regiment; five Brigades of Kentucky Militia Infantry, averaging less than 500 men, under Governor Isaac Shelby, of that State; and Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Regiment of Mounted Infantry; making in all about 3,000 men. The force of the British is not definitely stated, but it was supposed to be something less than that of Harrison's, constituted of British and Indians. The battle was of short duration. The enemy being seriously demoralized, they fought chiefly on the defensive, and retreated as fast as the way therefor opened. The most notable incident of the engagement, was the killing of the renowned Indian leader, Tecumseh, at the hands, as since pretty well determined, of Colonel Johnson of Kentucky, subsequently (1837-41) Vice President of the United States. This fact was for a time in dispute; but it finally became the generally accepted belief, that the credit of Tecumseh's death is due to Colonel Johnson.*

* Johnson was severely wounded during the engagement, and was borne from the field by Captain James Knaggs, of Monroe, and Menard Labadie. In 1853, when the act of killing Tecumseh was yet in dispute, Captain Knaggs, in an affidavit, made the following statement:

"I was attached to a Company of mounted men, called Rangers, at the battle of the Thames, in 1813. During the battle, we charged into the swamp, where several of our horses mired down, and an order was given to retire to the hard ground in our rear, which we did. The Indians in front, believing that we were retreating, immediately advanced upon us, with Tecumseh at their head. I distinctly heard his voice, with which I was perfectly familiar. He yelled like a tiger, and urged on his braves to the attack. We were then but a few yards apart. We halted on the hard ground, and continued our fire. After a few minutes of very severe fighting, I discovered Colonel Johnson lying near, on the ground, with one leg confined by the body of his white mare, which had been killed, and had fallen upon him. My friend Menard Labadie was with me. We went up to the Colonel, with whom we were previously acquainted, and found him badly wounded,

In this connection the testimony of as intelligent and well-informed witness to the true character of Tecumseh, as was General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, will not be out of place. In a letter to the editor of the *Historical Record*, under date of Lexington, Ky., October, 1871, that gentleman wrote as follows:

You ask me for a description of the celebrated Indian warrior, Tecumseh, from my personal observation. I answer that I never saw the great chief but once, and then under rather exciting circumstances, but I have a vivid recollection of him from his appearance, and by intercourse with his personal friends I am possessed of accurate knowledge of his character.

I was, as you know, one of the prisoners taken at what is known as Dudley's defeat on the banks of the Maumee River, opposite Fort Meigs, early in May, 1813. Tecumseh had fallen upon our rear, and we were compelled to surrender. We were marched down to the old Fort Miami or Maumee, in squads, where a terrible scene awaited us. The Indians, fully armed with guns, war clubs and tomahawks—to say nothing of scalping knives, had formed themselves into two lines in front of the gateway between which all of us were bound to pass. Many were killed or wounded in running the gauntlet. Shortly after the prisoners had entered, the Indians rushed over the walls and again surrounded us, and raised the war-whoop, at the same time making unmistakable demonstrations of violence. We all expected to be massacred, and the small British guard around us were utterly unable to afford protection. They called

lying on his side, with one of his pistols in his hand. I saw Tecumseh at the same time, lying on his face, dead, and about fifteen or twenty feet from the Colonel. He was stretched at full length, and was shot through the body, I think near the heart. The ball went out through his back. He held his tomahawk in his right hand (it had a brass pipe on the head of it), his arm was extended as if striking, and the edge of the tomahawk was stuck in the ground. Tecumseh was dressed in red speckled leggings, and a fringed hunting shirt; he lay stretched directly towards Colonel Johnson. When we went up to the Colonel we offered to help him. He replied with great animation, 'Knaggs, let me lie here, and push on and take Proctor.' However, we liberated him from his dead horse, took his blanket from his saddle, placed him in it, and bore him off the field. I had known Tecumseh from my boyhood; we were boys together. There was no other Indian killed immediately around where Colonel Johnson or Tecumseh lay, although there were many near the Creek, a few rods back of where Tecumseh fell.

"I had no doubt then, and have none now, that Tecumseh fell by the hand of Colonel Johnson."

Captain Knaggs was a gentleman much esteemed at Monroe, and was an active and valuable friend of the American cause throughout the War.

loudly for General Proctor and Colonel Elliott to come to our relief. At this critical moment Tecumseh came rushing in, deeply excited, and denounced the *murderers of prisoners as cowards*. Thus our lives were spared and we were sent down to the fleet at the mouth of Swan Creek (now Toledo), and from that place across the end of the Lake to Huron and paroled.

I shall never forget the noble countenance, gallant bearing and sonorous voice of that remarkable man, while addressing his warriors in our behalf. He was then between forty and forty-five years of age. His frame was vigorous and robust, but he was not fat, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds. Five feet 10 inches was his height; he had a high projecting forehead, and broad, open countenance; and there was something noble and commanding in all his actions. He was brave, humane and generous, and never allowed a prisoner to be massacred if he could prevent it. At Fort Miami he saved the lives of all of us who had survived running the gauntlet. He afterwards released seven Shawanese belonging to my command, and sent them home on parole. Tecumseh was a Shawanese. His name signified in their language, Shooting Star. At the time when I saw him he held the commission of a Brigadier General in the British Army. I am satisfied that he deserved all that was said of him by General Cass and Governor Harrison, previous to his death.

The battle of the Thames substantially closed hostilities in the West. Their successive failures at Fort Meigs, at Fort Stephenson, on the Lake and at the Thames, satisfied the British that further attempts in this section would be useless, and none such were made. This series of important victories by the American forces, accomplished all that skill and heroism could do toward retrieving the loss of position and honor in Hull's surrender and Winchester's sad defeat.

The purpose here has been simply to note the more important events of the War occurring in this section, and those having a local interest.

The following is a succinct statement of events following the victory of Commodore Perry:

September 10th.—The victory. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" September 11th.—The American and British officers killed in the action of the 10th, were buried at Put-in Bay, but the bodies of those holding no official rank in the fleet, were "in the deep bosom of Ocean buried." This discrimination is not a grateful reminiscence. September 17th.—Governor Shelby of Kentucky, at the

head of 4,000 mounted volunteers arrived at the mouth of Portage River (Port Clinton), flushed with exultation at the events of the week before, and destined to invade Canada. "What shall be done with the horses?" was the first question. A fence was thrown from Sandusky Bay to the nearest point on the Portage River, and thus enclosed in a luxuriant pasture of 10,000 acres, the 5,000 horses were left to range under guard of 500 Kentucky volunteers. September 20th.—General McArthur's Brigade reached the mouth of the Portage, after a toilsome march from Fort Meigs—the grass often so high and dense, that one man was compelled to mount upon the shoulders of another, to determine their line of march. September 21st.—The Army of Canada embarked under command of General Wm. H. Harrison. Put-in Bay was their first stage, which was 16 miles from Portage River. Commodore Perry's vessels were engaged in transporting baggage. Great enthusiasm among the troops. September 22d.—The whole Army gained the Island, and were encamped on the margin of the semi-circular Bay (South Bass). The St. Lawrence and the six prize-ships were at anchor within Put-in Bay, and were visited by parties from the shore. September 23d.—Unfavorable winds—the Army at rest at Put-in Bay. September 24th.—A deserter shot. He had deserted three times, and been twice pardoned. Two platoons fired on him at a distance of five paces. The poor fellow fell, riddled like a sieve. September 25th.—Reached East Sister, an Island of only three acres, with hardly room for the men to sit down. September 26th.—Violent storm—fears of inundation. Canadian shore reconnoitered by General Harrison and Commodore Perry. September 27th.—Sixteen ships of war and 100 boats, landed in Canada, three miles below Malden. September 28th.—Marched to Aux Canads. September 29th.—Marched to Sandwich. September 30th.—Joined by Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment, which had marched from Fort Meigs to Detroit, and thence to the junction with the main body. October 6th.—Battle of the Thames—British Army routed—Tecumseh killed—the War in the Northwest virtually ended.

Following is a statement of the locations and characters of the several Military Stations of the United States in Northwestern Ohio,

erected previous to and during the War of 1812-15; together with their condition in 1819, as given by Col. James Kilbourne's *Gazetteer*, of that date:

Fort Amanda—some 20 miles Northeast from Fort St. Mary's—on route from Loramie's to Fort Defiance.

Fort Brown—on Auglaize River, about 20 miles South of Defiance.

Fort Defiance—an important Military Fortification, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of Auglaize with Maumee River. During the late War the name was partially changed to that of Winchester; but it seems now very properly resuming its original appellation.

Fort Ferres—a Station so called, at Upper Sandusky, 40 miles South or up the River from Fort Stephenson.

Fort Finley—a small Post, on the Military Road from Urbana to Fort Meigs.

Fort Greenville—a Military Post, erected during the early settlement of the territory now the State of Ohio. Here was concluded the celebrated Indian Treaty in the year 1795, commonly called the Treaty of Greenville, by which the present East and West boundary line between the Ohio people and the Indians was established. A Village has since gradually grown up in its vicinity, called by its name, which is the seat of justice for Darke County.

Fort Jennings—a minor Post, on the Auglaize Road, 18 miles Southerly from Fort Amanda, and 22 miles from Fort Brown.

Fort Loramie—a Post so called from a trading station formerly made by a man of that name, on one of the head waters of the great Miami River, now in Shelby County.

Fort McArthur—a small Post, 24 miles Northerly from Urbana on the Road thence to Fort Meigs.

Fort Manary—a Block-house, situated near the Indian boundary line, North of Urbana, on the Military route to Fort Meigs.

Fort Meigs—a noted Military Fortification, erected in the Winter of 1812-13, on the South-eastern bank of the Maumee River, at the lower Rapids of that River, a few miles from its mouth. Distance, Southerly from Detroit, 70 miles and Northwesterly 36 miles from Fort Stephenson. It is of an oblong figure, and when first completed enclosed an area of 11 acres.

The wall consisted of palisades 14 feet high, sunk four feet into the ground, with embankments of earth on each side, taken from a broad ditch, and a deep exterior moat. At suitable distances are regular bastions, mounted with artillery. This Post is remarkable for a siege which it sustained from the British and Indians, in April, 1813, and until the 5th of May, following, when the garrison, together with a reinforcement from Kentucky, made a gallant sortie, driving their enemy in every direction, and compelling them to raise the siege. Since the siege, it has been considerably reduced from its former dimensions, and is now (1816) going to decay.

Fort Necessity—on route from Urbana to Fort Meigs, now in Hardin County.

Fort Portage—a Block-house, sometimes denominated a Fort, on Portage or Carrying River, on the route from Fort Finley to Fort Meigs; 18 miles from the latter, and 29 from the former.

Fort Seneca—a Military Post, occupied during the late War, on the West side of Sandusky River, 10 miles South of Fort Stephenson.

Fort Stephenson—an important Military Post, on the Western bank of Sandusky River, 18 miles from its mouth and 67 North from the Indian boundary [now the North line of Union County]. It stands on a tract of land ceded by the Indians at the Greenville Treaty to the United States. It is rendered famous by the bravery with which it was successfully defended, by an inconsiderable number of American troops, against a furious assault made upon it by the British, with vastly superior numbers, in July [August], 1813. This place, together with the settlements in its vicinity, is frequently, and perhaps, most generally, called Lower Sandusky, it being situated adjacent to the lower Rapids of Sandusky River.

Fort St. Mary's—a Military Station near the source of St. Mary's River, on the route from Greenville to Fort Defiance, 12 miles from Loramie's Station and 12 from Fort Amanda.

Fort Industry.—A question having been raised as to the name of the fortification erected by the United States Government at the mouth of Swan Creek about the beginning of the present century—whether it was Fort Industry or Fort Lawrence—the writer made inquiry of the War Department as to the fact, when

Adjutant General L. C. Drumm replied as follows:

A stockade Fort was erected about the year 1800, near the mouth of Swan Creek, on the Maumee River, and, as near as can be determined, upon what is now Summit Street, in the City of Toledo, to which was given the name of Fort Industry. It was at this Fort that a treaty was held with the Indians, July 4th, 1805, by which the Indian title to the Fire Lands, [Huron and Erie Counties] was extinguished, and at which were present Mr. Charles Jouett, United States Commissioner, and Chiefs of Ottawa, Chipewewa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Muncie and Delaware Indian tribes.

This office has no record of a Fort *Lawrence* within the limits of the State of Ohio. Fort *Laurens*—named in honor of the President of the Continental Congress—was built by Gen. McIntosh, in 1778, on the West bank of the Tuscarawas River, now in Tuscarawas County, and near the Town of Bolivar. This Fort is by some writers spelled Lawrence, but improperly so.

In June, 1870, it having been ascertained by the citizens of Perrysburg and Maumee City, that a party of Veterans of the War of 1812, serving in the Army in this section, proposed to make a visit to the scenes of their service 57 years before that time, preparations were at once begun for a reception worthy of the proposed visitors. Meetings of citizens of both Towns were held, and steps taken which resulted in very suitable provision for an occasion so interesting to the people of all this region.

June 23d, a committee of citizens of the two places, with Hon. M. R. Waite, at Columbus Grove, met the party, who came in a special car furnished by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, which reached Perrysburg at 5 p. m. The following is a list of the Veterans, to wit:

Colonel Charles S. Todd, Aide to General Harrison in the War of 1812, a Minister to Russia from 1841 to 1846. Lived at Owensboro, Ky., and was 79 years old.

Major Jere Duncan, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 78.
General E. Pendleton, Clark Co., Ky., aged 81.
Colonel William Hamilton, Nicholas Co., Ky., aged 78.
A. B. Crawford, Clark Co., Ky., aged 80.
Peter Bonta, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 78.
W. T. Foster, Grant Co., Ky., aged 73.
Francis McLeer, Fayette Co., Ky., aged 81.
Seward Beall, Clark Co., Ky., aged 74.
Nelson Bush, Clark Co., Ky., aged 80.
William C. Berry, Clark Co., Ky., aged 80.
Thomas Jones, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 81.
Elisha Sturgeon, Grant Co., Ky., aged 84.
Henry Gaither, Cincinnati, O., aged 80.
Sanford Branham, Scott Co., Ky., aged 78.

Thomas Lindsey, Fayette Co., Ky., aged 81.
William C. Keas, Mt. Sterling, Ky., aged 75.
Dr. Alva Curtis, Cincinnati, O., aged 73.
Joseph Quinn, Grant Co., Ky., aged 74.
R. P. Menifee, Kenton Co., Ky., aged 81.
George Williams, Grant Co., Ky., aged 80.
John Jolley, Campbell Co., Ky., aged 82.
T. A. Grimes, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 73.
William B. Davis, McArthur, O., aged 79.
H. W. Davis, McConnellsville, O., aged 77.
William Shaffer, Middletown, O., aged 87.
Samuel Bownell, Middletown, O., aged 74.
Joseph Barnett, Middletown, O., aged 76.
David McChessney, Middletown, O., aged 77.
John Stine, Pendleton Co., Ky., aged 74.
Samuel Dewese, Wood Co., O., aged 78.
David Lamb, Toledo, O., aged 83.
Michael Morgan, Wood Co., O., aged 89.
Peter Navarre, Toledo, O., aged 85.
John Moore, Wood Co., O., aged 75.
J. L. Jolly, Napoleon, O., aged 80.
David Deal, Fremont, O., aged 86.
John Ross, Wood Co., O., aged 77.
David Johnson, Wood Co., O., aged 83.
Samuel Kuder, Wood Co., O., aged 81.
John Noel, Wood Co., O., aged 79.
Horace Thacher, Toledo, O., aged 69.

The Kentucky Veterans had for some years held annual re-unions, and at their meeting, at Paris, in that State, June 22d, with 80 present, it was decided that as many as could undertake the trip, join in the visit to the Maumee, when it was found that about one-half of those present joined the movement.

On the morning of the 24th, Mayor William Kraus, the City Council, a delegation from the Police force and many citizens of Toledo, went to Perrysburg by the Steamer Cora Locke, to participate in the exercises. At that place a procession was formed, which marched to Fort Meigs, where the Veterans and citizens spent some time in passing around the premises, the former seeking points specially reminding them of the events of 1813. The assemblage was called to order by Mayor J. R. Tyler of Perrysburg. Rev. George A. Adams of that place offered prayer; and the Veterans and citizens were entertained by Mayor Tyler. The spokesman of the old soldiers in response was Colonel Todd. He said, that though not present at the time of the siege by the British and Indians, he yet helped to build the Fort, and was with General Harrison before the siege and throughout the war after that event. Previous to that, he bore dispatches from Harrison to General Winchester. He was Acting Quartermaster.

He had no wagons for transportation through the Black Swamp, but carried provisions and other supplies on horseback. In the winter they might have used sleds, but had no harness, except what he constructed of green hides, which answered while it remained dry. At times the horses would give out, when the men took their places and drew the loads, sometimes for 30 miles. Colonel Todd referred to the battle of the Thames, and stated that after the capture of General Proctor's forces, they found the General was missing; when he (Col. T.) and Major Wood, with a Company of men, started in pursuit. The men giving out, these two officers pushed on and finally overtook Proctor's carriage, but found its occupant had escaped on the back of one of the horses. In the carriage they found all of Proctor's papers, including the speech of Tecumseh, the great Indian leader, in which he severely rebuked his British associate commanders for allowing the Indians to murder helpless prisoners, saying among other things: "I conquer to save; but you to murder." Again, he said, "Father, listen! In the Revolutionary War, we tried to assist you; but our Great Father was thrown on his back. In the last War we could not think of defending men who lived like ground-hogs." Colonel Todd regarded the War of 1812, as but the continuation of the War of the Revolution—the British made peace; but their Indian allies did not. The defeat of Dudley was due to inconsiderate valor. General Harrison had said, the misfortune of Kentuckians was, that "they were too brave." Colonel Todd in strong terms thanked the people of the Maumee Valley for the grand reception given the Veterans, concluding with the words: "We thank you, and thank you, and thank you!" At the conclusion of his remarks, he exhibited the flag which was carried at Fort Meigs, and which bore the rents made in it by British balls. From the Fort, the Veterans crossed the River to Maumee City, where preparations had been made for them. A dinner was served at the American House, after which the visitors and citizens assembled in a grove, where Mr. George W. Reynolds presided; prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swan; and an address delivered by Rev. Mr. Richardson, responded to by Colonel Todd. Remarks were made by Dr. Gaither of Cincinnati, Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Lee and M. R. Waite, the latter

stating that Mrs. Harriet O. Hall, daughter of Major William Oliver, one of Harrison's trusted subordinates, had deputed him to invite her father's comrades to accept her hospitality at the Oliver House, Toledo, which they did, Mrs. Hall receiving them in the hotel parlors, and invited them to a dinner prepared for them. Mr. Menifee was at Winchester's defeat on the River Raisin; was made prisoner and as such lay in the water at night, and through a change of weather, his clothes were fastened by ice thus formed. He had been crippled ever since by a wound then received at River Raisin. Peter Navarre, of Toledo, one of Harrison's best scouts, was at the Oliver House, as was also Captain David Wilkison, who, though not a soldier or a sailor, in 1815 assisted in removing the cannon and other stores from Fort Meigs to Detroit.

June 15, 1871, 19 survivors of the River Raisin Massacre of 1812, met at Monroe, Mich., where a banquet was provided for them, at which Mayor Redfield presided, and General Custer and others made addresses. The names and ages of the Veterans present were as follows: Joseph B. Nadeau, 77 years; Peter Navarre, 82; Robert F. Navarre, 80; Joseph Guyer, 88; George Younglover, 77; Bronson French, 82; Francis Lazane, 82; David Van Pelt, 89; William Walters, 88; Joseph Foulke, 80; Fred. Bouroff, 100 years, 7 months; Jean DeChovin, 77; John Clappen, 76; Charles Hixon, 76; Henry Mason, 79; Hall DeLand, 75; Thomas Whelpley, 73; Louis Jacobs, 96; John Beseau, 80. Peter and Robert F. Navarre continued to reside in this section until their deaths. Frank Bouroff, the centenarian, was born in Pennsylvania, 1770. The united ages of the group were 1,158 years, the average being nearly 90.

July 4th, 1872, was celebrated at Monroe, Mich., the chief incident of the occasion being the presence of 117 Veterans of Harrison's Army, serving at Fort Meigs and elsewhere in this section, during the war of 1812. A large gathering of people were present. General George Spaulding was Marshal of the day. Among the prominent officials and civilians present, were Governor Baldwin; Judges Christianity, Campbell, Cooley, and Patchin, of Michigan; General Leslie Combs of Kentucky, General G. A. Custer, and General S. L. Williams, then nearly 91 years old, himself

a Veteran. Mayor Redfield presided, and Hon. Warner Wing delivered an address. General Custer called the roll of Veterans present (each of whom answered to his name), as follows: John B. McLean, aged 77; George Younglover, 79; Brown French, 83; Joseph Foulke, 83; John Clapper, 77; Charles Ayon, 77; Thomas Whelpley, 97; Louis Jacobs, 96; Henry Gaither, 82; Alvah Curtis, 76; John Mulholland, 75; Francis Santour, 76; Simon Van Aiken, 82; James Vanderwalker, 82; William Hamilton, 80; Edward Warring, 79; Peter Bants, 81; Alex. Crawford, 81; James Penwick, 78; Joseph C. Barrett, 78; Aaron Eddelman, 81; Roger Quinsberry, 79; Michael Goodright, 78; Thos. Bolivar, 76; J. W. Kolfuss, 77; James Y. Love, 74; Robert S. Goatney, 72; J. C. Reid, 75; John Jameson, 79; James Carrey, 75; Robert Carrick, 77; Thomas Lindsley, 83; James Clusin, 85; Edward Pendleton, 84; James R. Armstrong, 85; Solomon McVay, 76; J. C. Parker, 77; A. B. Crawford, 82; Leonard Beall, 75; J. K. Goodwin, 80; Joseph Vance, 84; Isaac C. Rossenet, 79; James Kirke, 84; Oliver Talbot, 79; Moore Johnson, 77; William Shaffer, 89; Thomas Mount, 68; Larken Webster, 80; John Gebhart, 78; Jesse Holly, 82; V. B. Davis, 80; E. B. Hudnut, 78; Lewis Ball, 70; Elisha Williams, 86; W. R. Locke, 79; B. J. Puller, 81; J. R. Rogers, 80; J. C. Craddock, 84; Samuel L. Williams, 91; Judge S. Blanchard, 77; E. W. Benson, 75; Daniel Helwig, 82; S. J. Armstrong, 84; Thomas B. Davis, 83; W. D. Hixson, 91; W. Dayor, 82; Andrew Burns, 72; Francis McLock, 78; John Martin, 76½; John B. Lafrige, 77; Joseph Gunn, 85; Frederick Bouroff, 101½; Samuel Dowese, 80; Louis Souans, 88; Nap. Navarre, 81; Peter Navarre, 86; Alex. Navarre, 82; Daniel Van Pelt, 91; Joseph Besnett, 79; John Clappen, 76; Henry Mason, 80; James Harvey, 80; John Raot, 78; A. C. Conseign, 82; Joseph Verkies, 82; L. Y. Grant, 77; A. A. Pasko, 78; Joseph Ewalt, 87; John B. Rissan, 81; N. Moyer, 77; W. Walters, 78; Shubal Lewis, 70; Hall DeLand, 76; Robert McNeill, 77; Lewis Beach, 79; Benon L. Bortine, 79; C. H. McNain, 84; Joseph Hall, 85; Isaac G. Futzna, 74; Mathew Gibson, 83; Lewis Jacobs, 97; John Root, 78; W. Waters, 79; Dr. Curtis, 78; Henry Davis, 82; C. Hall, 71; Simeon Ganarke, 82; Jona Sheam, 76; Charles McNain, 85; Andrew Burns, 78; Perry Nedmore, 82;

George Shapine, 84; H. M. Davis, 79; W. B. Davis, 81. The oldest in the list was Frederick Boroff, whose age was 101 years and six months, having been born six years before the declaration of independence, 1776. Edward Willets read the declaration of independence. Judge H. V. Campbell delivered an oration; a dinner was served to the Veterans and pioneers present; following which came toasts and responses. Complete amnesty was then informally declared for all "Toledo Rebels of 1835 against the sovereignty of the Territory of Michigan." Several citizens of Toledo were present.

As successors in possession of the soil, it is desirable that the white race have a correct understanding of the nature and true character of the Red Man whom they have dispossessed. The prevailing sentiment now is that of depreciation and contempt for those who not many years ago held this entire region in undisputed control and use. Wherever the facts of the case are known, however, this estimate of the aborigines does not prevail. The main ground for it, is found in the greatly changed habits and character of these people, which followed and are attributable to their association with the Whites. It is the testimony of nearly all intelligent persons familiar with their condition on the advent of the obtruding race, that they bore very little of the spirit and traits which followed such advent. It is a most suggestive fact in this connection, that among the first steps taken in their work by the Moravian Missionaries at Gnadenhutten, Shoenbrun and Salem, in Eastern Ohio, was to petition the Territorial Legislature to prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors among the people whom they had come to civilize and christianize. For a time, this plan was successful; but as the Whites increased in numbers, and the Indians in resources, the law became inoperative, and the result, as in all other cases of unrestrained traffic of that sort, was intemperance, idleness and debauchery; the outcome—directly traceable to that one cause—being the loss of influence by the Missionaries over the natives and the abandonment of the settlements and of efforts for their improvement. The work of demoralization thus begun by the heartless cupidity of the alleged "superior race," continued, with increasing results, as long as Indians were permitted to remain on the soil

of their fathers. When the degraded remnants of a truly "noble race"—the handiwork of professed Christian civilization—finally left the scenes of their ancestors, the contrast of their condition with that of their fathers on the advent of the Whites, could hardly have been more marked. Nothing could be more unjust, than to judge of the Indians, as a race, by the degraded samples produced by contact with Europeans. Much better might the latter, as a class, be judged by the specimens seen hovering about and produced by the dens of pollution and crime which infest most of the larger Cities of the United States. These wretched creatures, like the debauched Red Men, are the work of alcoholic ruin, but with the greater crime of better knowledge of the practice which degraded them. Those only who knew the Indians in their "best estate"—untaught and unpolished, as they were—and who also knew the sad remnants of the race, in the state to which association with the Whites had brought them, can appreciate the contrast of the two conditions. It is the testimony of all having knowledge in the case, that the Indians at first met the Whites as friends, and continued to treat them as such until encroachments and the evident design of hostility aroused their suspicion and resentment, which feeling, as to those in the Northwest, was materially promoted by British traders and the policy of British authorities.*

In his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," published in 1847, Judge Jacob Burnet, one of the most prominent and intelligent of the early settlers of this region, who was active and influential in its affairs for many years, having been a leading member of the Territorial Legislature and subsequently a Senator

*On this point Monett's History of the Mississippi Valley has the following: "At length it was perceived that these continued aggressions were prompted and instigated by British traders and agents at Detroit and on the Maumee. The fur trade in the Northwestern Territory was almost wholly controlled by British traders, who were interested in checking the advance of American population across the Ohio, which would sound the knell of approaching dissolution of their monopoly. A state of active hostilities renewed by the savages might yet defer for many years the advance of the white settlements north of the Ohio, and thus prolong the monopoly of the free trade. Such were the views and conclusions of the British traders and agents at Detroit and other points south of Lake Erie."

in Congress—makes the following reference to the Indians of the Maumee Valley: "In journeying more recently through the State, the writer has occasionally passed over the ground on which, many years before, he had seen Indian Towns filled with that devoted race, contented and happy; but he could not perceive the slightest trace of those Villages, or of the people who had occupied them. All settlements through which he passed on the Maumee and the Anglaize, from Fort Wayne to Defiance, and from thence to the foot of the Rapids, had been broken up and deserted. The battleground of General Wayne, which he had often seen in the rude state in which it was when the action of 1794 was fought, was so changed in its appearance, that he could not recognize it, and not an indication remained of the populous Indian Villages he had formerly seen, extending many miles on either side of the River. Flourishing Towns and fields, cultivated by white men, covered the ground, which 30 years before, was the property and the home of the natives of the forest. The contrast was striking, and excited a train of unpleasant recollections. It was a natural inquiry: 'Where are the multitudes of red people, who were formerly seen here, amusing themselves at the Rapids, taking the swift muskelunge with their bows and arrows?' They were then independent and undisturbed owners of the country which had descended to them through a long line of heroic ancestors, and which they expected their children would continue to possess when they should be gone. * * * * *

The final catastrophe of that noble race, was witnessed by the people of Cincinnati a few years since, when the remnant of the Wyandots—the last of the braves of the Ohio tribes—*'reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achillei'*—arrived at the landing, and ascended the steamships that were to convey them from the places of their nativity into hopeless banishment. To the eye of the humane observer, they seemed to linger, and to turn to the North, as if to bid a last farewell to the tombs in which they had deposited the remains of their deceased children, and in which the bones of their fathers had been accumulating and mouldering for untold ages."

Two chief subterfuges are employed to justify the gross abuse to which that unfortunate race is subjected, (1) that they are by nature the

enemy of civilization; and (2) that they are incapable of such degree of improvement, in morals or habits, as would warrant effort to that end. Both these assumptions are disproved by well established facts, which show that both races are susceptible to the same influences for good or for evil, and that under like conditions, each may be made better or made worse. This is shown in the fact, that in every known case in which Whites have been taken in childhood and subjected to the care and habits of the Indians, they have in after life manifested all the peculiarities of the native Indian; while Indian children, separated from their own race and trained among civilized people, have shown the moral sense, taste, and habits of their captors. It is safe to say, that the American Indians, when first brought in contact with the Whites, were more hopeful subjects for civilization and Christianity, than were the natives of Britain, when efforts for their improvement were first put forth by Saxon invaders. The truth is, that they have never been treated as if designed for anything better than plunder and extermination. It is a fact, most potent here, that throughout the years in which the Government made no claim either of ownership or occupancy of the soil in this region, there was little trouble with them—no Indian wars, whose bloody record mainly now give character to that race—but all was friendly and peaceful. It was only as, step by step, the advance of White aggression excited suspicion and aroused resistance, that enmity toward the aggressor was manifested. No people capable of substantial improvement or fitted for usefulness, would have done less for beating back their avowed enemy, than did they. Not to have resisted such aggression, would have shown them without the manhood essential to the respect of the world. As already remarked, it is only those who have seen that race, both in their original state and after years of contact with the Whites, who can intelligently judge them. In the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," Parkman most justly says of the treatment to which the Indians were subjected by traders, whom he characterizes as "ruffians of the coarsest stamp": "They cheated, plundered, and cursed the Indians and outraged their families, offering, when compared with the French, who were under better regulation, a most unfavorable example of their nation." The chief agency

employed in giving effect to such brutal policy, consisted of intoxicating liquors, often in their worse possible forms. The Indians of the Maumee Valley and Michigan were subjected to greater wrong in this respect, in consequence of the bitter competition for their trade existing for many years between the French and British traders, each class receiving from its home Government whatever support promised to aid in their shameless struggle for Indian traffic. The inevitable result was the rapid and extreme demoralization of a once comparatively moral people. Some idea of the extent of this degradation, may be had from the statement of a white man, adopted into an Indian tribe when young. Of a particular debauch, he said: "A trader came to the Town with French brandy. We purchased a keg of it and held a council about who was to get drunk and who was to keep sober. I was invited to get drunk, but I refused the proposal. Then they told me I must be one of those who were to take care of the drunken people. I did not like this, but of the two evils I chose that which I thought was the least, and fell in with those who were to conceal the arms and keep every dangerous weapon we could out of their way; and endeavor, if possible, to keep the drinking club from killing each other, which was a very hard task. Several times we hazarded our own lives, and got ourselves hurt, in preventing them from slaying each other."

This state of things would continue as long as the Indians had a merchantable skin to traffic for liquor, when it stopped, and the degraded Sons of the Forest, for very lack of means for further debauch, were compelled slowly and wretchedly to recover from the sad condition to which merciless traders had brought them. For such treatment of an unhappy race, there was no relief. Enactment of laws and promulgation of orders, however restrictive in terms, were ineffective with the remorseless and lawless trader, whose crimes were generally committed beyond the reach of executive power, even when, in exceptional cases, there was a will to employ such power in defense of the plundered and debauched Indians. It is entirely safe to say, that no Nation in history—considering all the conditions of the case—has a record of more inexcusable wrong toward defenseless subjects of its power,

than have those who have for 260 years permitted the rapacity of their own people to pursue, with every form of demoralization and wrong, the defenseless Indians of the Western Hemisphere. This is strong language, but it is believed to be just. It would be a privilege, could it be truthfully said that such long-continued and inexcusable wrong is a thing of the past only. While in a great degree modified in extent, it continues to blemish the otherwise fair fame of the American people.

The Black Hawk War (between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians of Rock River), was largely due to the sale of whiskey by licensed traders to those Indians, in violation of law. Black Hawk, with other Chiefs, remonstrated against such traffic with their tribes, and appealed to the Government to enforce its prohibition. This they did, because of the debasing effects of that traffic upon the morals of those people, and the danger of provocation of aggression upon the Whites by the Indians while in a state of intoxication. A memorial directed to Governor Reynolds, in 1831, by the white settlers on Rock River, upon which paper, that officer declared the State of Illinois to be hostilely invaded by the Sac and Fox Indians, and ordered out the Militia to repel them, was based largely on the fact that the Indians had destroyed a barrel of whiskey which the owner was retailing to them in defiance of the laws of Congress. Such disregard of regulations intended to protect the morals of the Indians and preserve peace, was habitually winked at by the authorities, and thus was influential in provoking war.* In a letter of date of July 25th, 1832, addressed to General Joseph M. Steel, Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, Henry R. Schoolcraft protested against the practice of traders licensed by General Steel, who sold liquors to the Indians in violation of law. Mr. Schoolcraft said: "I am fully persuaded that ardent spirits are not necessary to the successful prosecution of trade; that they are deeply pernicious to the Indians; and that both their use and abuse is derogatory to the character of a wise and sober Government. Their exclusion, in every shape and every quantity, is an object of primary importance." An agent of a Temperance Society, in a journal of a tour to the Upper Mississippi,

about 1847, pictured the sad results of the liquor traffic among the Winnebago Indians, neighbors of the Sacs and Foxes. Twenty years previous to such visit, at which time the settlement by the Whites had begun, those Indians raised more of corn, beans and other vegetables than were required for their consumption. In 1847, they had become wholly dependent on the Whites for even the scanty subsistence by which they were dragging out the remnant of a miserable existence. "And what was the cause of so great a change in a few years in the habits and circumstances of a whole people? The answer is plain to every one at all acquainted with Indian history. It is the avarice and perfidy of the Whites; and *Whiskey*, *WHISKEY* has been the all-potent *agent* by which it has been effected. By selling and giving them whiskey till they become drunk, they were soon filched of the little annuities received from the Government, and then, for the rest of the year, treated like so many dogs." *

A writer, familiar with the subject, says: "Humanity shudders at the recital of the nefarious acts practiced by white traders upon the Indians. Yet, not half of them are known or dreamed of by the American people. Sometimes the traders were found taking, *by force*, from an Indian, the produce of a year's hunt, without making any return, sometimes pilfering a portion while buying the remainder; and still oftener wresting from the poor wretches, while in a state of intoxication, a valuable property for an inadequate remuneration." The case is given, in which an Indian woman, in the course of a single day, sold 120 Beaver skins, with a large quantity of Buffalo robes, &c., *for rum*. "Of a large load of peltries—the produce of so many days of toil, so many long and difficult journeys—one blanket and three kegs of rum only remained, beside the poor and almost worn-out clothes on their bodies." Rev. Timothy Flint, in his "Indian Wars of the West," says: "We affirm an undoubting belief, from no unfrequent nor inconsiderable means of observation, that aggression has commenced in the account current of mutual crime, as a hundred to one on the part of the Indians."

At the head of Second street, Defiance, and

*"The Black Hawk War," by Benjamin Drake, 1848.

*St. Louis *Bulletin*, 1847.

on the bank of the Auglaize River, lie buried the remains of many soldiers of the American Army of 1812-15. Among these are those of the Indian Chief, Logan.* He was not the Mingo Chief, celebrated in earlier history and made memorable by Jefferson, but a namesake of Benjamin Logan, from whom Logan County derived its name. In the Autumn of 1786, General Clarke raised a force that captured Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, and Vincennes, on the Wabash. General Logan was then detached from General Clarke's force on the Falls of the Ohio, to march against the Indian towns at the head of the Mad River and the Great Miami. The first encounter he had with the Indians, was in Clarke County, on the Mad River. General Lytle, then a boy of 16, was one of the party in the contest that captured Moluntha, the great Chief of the Shawanese, and Spemica Laub, the subject of this notice. The latter was of the age of Lytle. General Logan took the Indian boy to Kentucky and adopted him in his family and kept him for several years, when he returned to his tribe. Then he became known by the name of Logan, and rose to the rank of Civil Chief, on account of his intellectual and moral qualities. His personal appearance was commanding, he being six feet high and weighing 200 pounds. He continued the unwavering friend of the Whites. In the War of 1812 he was with General Harrison, who directed Logan with a small party to reconnoiter in the direction of the head of the Rapids of the Maumee. The party consisted of Logan, Bright-Horn and Captain Johnny. When near this point, they were met by a superior force of the enemy, and compelled to retreat. They made their escape to the left wing of the Army under General Winchester, then in a picket fort on the bank of the Auglaize, near the east end of First street, Defiance, to whom they related their adventure. Logan's party, while here, was accused of infidelity to our cause by an officer of the Kentucky troops. Indignant at such charge, Logan called on Major Oliver, saying he would leave the Fort in the morning, and either leave his body bleaching in the woods, or return with such trophies from the enemy as would relieve his character from the sus-

picion that had been cast upon it. On the 22d of November, 1812, in company with Bright-Horn and Captain Johnny, he set out on his perilous adventure. At noon, having stopped to rest, they were surprised by the approach of seven of the enemy, among whom was young Elliott, a half-breed, and the celebrated Pottawatomie Chief, Winnemac. Resistance against such odds was useless, and they resorted to strategy. Logan extended his hand to Winnemac, with whom he was acquainted, and told him that he and his two companions were tired of American service, and were leaving Winchester's Army to join the British. This did not satisfy Winnemac, who was well versed in Indian strategy. Logan and his party were disarmed and marched down the river under guard. The British troops at this time were at the head of the Rapids, which was to be their destination. Logan and party were so much at ease in their new position, that Winnemac became so satisfied that his story was true, that their arms were restored before evening. Logan then resolved to attack the enemy on the first favorable opportunity, and so informed Bright-Horn and Captain Johnny. Their guns were loaded, and they put some bullets in their mouths to facilitate re-loading. Logan, fearing detection while doing this, remarked to an Indian by his side: "Me chaw heap tobacco." In the evening they arrived at the mouth of Turkeyfoot Creek (now in Henry County), with the intention of camping for the night. Winnemac's party strolled off to gather black haws, a wild berry. Logan now gave the signal for attack, when the three fired, killing two and wounding one, who required a second shot, leaving the parties four to three. They treed, and for a while Logan's party were safe. One of the enemy reached a position that uncovered Logan, when he was shot through the body. Meanwhile, two more of the enemy were mortally wounded, when the remaining two of Winnemac's party fell back. Taking advantage of this state of things, Captain Johnny mounted Logan, now suffering from a mortal wound, and Bright-Horn, also wounded, on the enemy's horses, and started them for Defiance. Captain Johnny, having scalped Winnemac, followed on foot. The wounded men arrived at Defiance about midnight, and Captain Johnny the next morning. This desperate

* "Pioneer," a correspondent of the *Defiance Democrat*, June, 1874.

conflict resulted in the death of Logan, who, with such fearful odds, deliberately dared to vindicate himself against a false charge by one high in Winchester's Army. The case caused a deep feeling of sympathy and admiration for the dying Chief, and none more deeply regretted his sad fate, than did the officer who made the charge. Logan lived two or three days after reaching Defiance. He suffered great pain, and while writhing in agony, related to his friend, Major Wm. Oliver, the particulars of the fight, saying that he prized his honor higher than his life, and died satisfied. In the course of this interview he was noticed to smile, and being questioned as to the cause, he replied, that when he recalled to mind the manner in which Captain Johnny took off the scalp of Winnemac, while at the same time watching the enemy, he could not refrain from laughing. He was buried by the officers with the honors of war.

General John E. Hunt's estimate of the character of the great Indian Chief Tecumseh, whose name is so intimately allied with the history of this region, will be of interest here. He says of that noted warrior: "Tecumseh was not a large man, but strong and well made. He usually dressed very plainly, in buckskin Indian costume, for a long time wearing three feathers—one given him by Mrs. Proctor and the others by wives of other British officers. These were plain ostrich plumes—red, white and black, respectively. They were tied to his queue, hanging down his back. He was generally armed with his tomahawk, scalping-knife and pipe in his belt, with his rifle on his arm. He very much resembled Otusso, an Ottawa War Chief, who died at the mouth of the Maumee River before those Indians were removed to the West."

What is known as the "Brownstown Treaty," was made at Brownstown, within the Territory of Michigan, and was concluded November 25, 1808. Governor William Hull of Michigan Territory, represented the Government on the one side, while the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Wyandot and Shawnee Indians were represented by sachems, chiefs and warriors of their respective tribes. The chief object of this treaty, on the part of the United States, was to secure the right to locate and construct a public road through lands of the Indians, which was obtained. The road was

subsequently constructed by the State of Ohio, and is known as the Western Reserve and Maumee Road. The route of the same was fixed by the treaty as follows: For a "road of 120 feet in width, from the foot of the Rapids of the River Miami of Lake Erie, to the Western line of the Connecticut Reserve;" and "all lands within one mile of the road, on each side, for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same." By the same treaty was granted "a tract of land, for a road only, of 120 feet in width, to run Southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville." This road never was constructed, although for many years the people at Lower Sandusky urged upon the State the execution of the project contemplated in the treaty of Brownstown.

Most of the remnant of the Ottawas which remained in this section after the departure of the body of the tribe for their location West of the Mississippi in 1833, took their departure August 31, 1837, for the same region. They left on the steamboat "Commodore Perry" for Cleveland, to go thence by Canal to Portsmouth, and thence by the Ohio and the Mississippi. They were under the care of Colonel John Mellvaine of Columbus, Superintendent, with Captain W. E. Cruger of Rochester, N. Y., as Assistant and Disbursing Agent. Messrs. John Mack, D. H. Forsyth and C. Roby of Maumee City, were attached to the expedition—the former as Commissary, and the others as interpreters. Several in the tribe yet remained in this section, not being willing to join their fellows in the removal. They numbered about 150, the Chief Otteka being with them. The causes leading to such separation of this fragment, are indicated by notice published in Maumee, August 19, 1837, by Superintendent Mellvaine. He therein, by appeals to alleged creditors of members of the tribe not to obstruct their departure, intimated that efforts would be made to do that. He said: "They have now no country or home here. May the Removing Agent not ask, in the name of humanity,—in the name of justice—in the sacred name of mercy—that if any are secretly working to discourage the emigration of these unfortunate creatures, they will pause and consider the impropriety of their course?" He also made this significant appeal: "In

conclusion, it is requested, that those who have been in the habit of selling liquors to these Indians, do so no more; as it will be impossible to remove the dissipated, if it be continued, and they must, to their ruin and to the annoyance of good citizens, remain." The remnant still remaining continued here about two years, and their departure was thus stated by the Ohio (Perrysburg) *Whig* of July 30, 1839: "The remaining few of the once powerful tribe of Indians (the Ottawas), who have been lingering about this section for the past few years, dragging out a miserable and precarious existence, took their departure for the country West of the Mississippi July 25th, on board the Steamer Commodore Perry, under the superintendence of Judge Forsyth of Maumee City, the Indian Agent. Their course was directed to Cleveland, and thence by Canal to the Ohio River. They were about 100 in number, including both sexes. They hated to go; and we learn that it was with much persuasion, that Judge Forsyth prevailed upon them for their removal."

A treaty between the United States and Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa and Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians was held at Fort Industry (now within Toledo), July 4, 1805. By this treaty, the Indians relinquished their title to all lands in Ohio as far West as the Western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve (the Western line of Huron County). Included in this grant, were what have been known as the "Fire Lands," embracing all of present Huron County, and nearly the whole of Erie County. They were so named, because they had been set apart by the State of Connecticut from its Western Reserve, as consideration for damages sustained by citizens of that State by the destruction of property by fire at the hands of the British during the Revolutionary War. The quantity of such lands was 500,000 acres.

November 7, 1807, at Detroit, Governor William Hull made treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot and Pottawatomie Indians, whereby lands described as follows were ceded to the United States: Beginning at the mouth of the Miami River of the Lakes (the Maumee), and running up the middle thereof to the mouth of the Great Au Glaize River; thence running North until it intersects a parallel of latitude, to be drawn from the

outlet of Lake Huron, which forms the River St. Clair; thence Northeast in a direct line to White Rock, in Lake Huron; thence due East to the boundary line between the United States and Canada in said Lake; thence Southerly on said line through River and Lake St. Clair and Detroit River into Lake Erie to a point due East of the Maumee River; and thence West, to the place of beginning. The Indians reserved one tract of land six miles square on the Maumee River, above Roche de Bœuf, "to include the Village where Tondanie" (the Dog), then lived, being a short distance above the present site of the Town of Waterville. Also, was reserved to them a tract three miles square on the same River, and above the 12 miles square ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville. The Reserve referred to included what is known as Presque Isle, about half way between Waterville and Maumee City. Another Reserve, four miles square, on the Maumee Bay, including the Village where Meshkeman and Wangan then lived.

In 1873, a variety of Indian trinkets were plowed up, as the Ten-Mile Creek road was being worked, then in Manhattan Township. Among them was a large silver cross, found in the breast of an Indian's skeleton, he probably being a man of note with his tribe, and that article placed there as a special mark of respect. The cross is thirteen and one-half inches long and eight and five-eighths wide; its weight, eight ounces, pure silver. It bore on a smooth, polished surface, light representations of boughs of trees. With this was found a silver chain, five feet long, bearing six charms. There was a double cross—one upright and two transverse pieces, the latter two and one-half inches in length; also marked with light, small circles. Another relic was a silver wheel or circle, with small, egg-shaped figures, which might have been used as a pin and for ornament. There were six small and one larger silver pendants—the former probably designed for the ears and the latter for the nose. Also, four silver brooches; a silver head-band, one inch wide and two feet long; and a silver bracelet, about two and one-half inches broad. There were beside these, a stone pipe; a scalping-knife, of pure steel; and a stone image of a bird. The knife was found sticking down beside an Indian's skull. The image of a bird was found in a copper vessel or bucket about

eight inches high and four across. It is of thick, heavy copper, with cover (of copper) fitting closely. On the bottom of this vessel is the inscription, "J. C. D., 1737," indicating it to be 150 years old. In it were found small images similar to the one above named, and representing fishes, birds and Indians, the latter sometimes on horseback, and some with bows and arrows drawn for shooting. These, however, upon exposure to the atmosphere, soon crumbled to fine dust, leaving but the one. The skull, apparently of an Indian Princess, was found with hair in good state of preservation, coiled on the top, which soon crumbled to dust. The presence of the articles of ornament in the graves of Indians, is explained by the impression which formerly so fully obtained with that race, that death is but a transfer from one scene of material existence to another, but which has been more or less modified by association with the Whites and the teaching of Christian Missionaries. The first thing with them, was to secure a safe journey to the "happy hunting-ground," to which they

believed they were to go. With this is the ambition to bear to the new scene of activity ornaments and marks of their distinction in this life. Another common thought with them was, that their position in the next existence would depend largely on the number of enemies which they had here slain in battle, while such could be commanded as servants to help them on their journey to the new grounds. At another time in the neighborhood of the same locality, were plowed up two solid silver crosses. They were about six inches in length, and covered with exquisite designs in engraving. One of them was marked, "R. C. Montreal," indicating it to have been a heraldic device, connected with the Jesuit Missionary work. With the crosses, were found a large number of human bones, several cooking utensils and a pair of silver ear-rings. It so happened that the finder of one of the crosses, was one of two Chippewa Indians, who had just begun work on the road then being repaired. Their excitement at such discovery was intense.

CHAPTER III.

THE CANADIAN "PATRIOT" WAR.

WHAT was known as the "Patriot" insurrection in Canada, beginning in 1837, and continuing through 1838, was the cause of much excitement and disturbance along this side of the border of that Province. The alleged object of the movement on the other side, was the overthrow of British rule and the establishment of an independent Republican Government, to be known as the "Republic of Upper Canada," with the design, when such should be successful, of extending the movement to Lower Canada. The enterprise, while supported by a few Canadians, more or less sincere in their professions of love for Free Government, depended chiefly for men and means, upon co-operation from this side. At no time had the scheme enough of home support to last 30 days, and most that it did have was due to exaggerated ideas of what was to be done in the United States.

The work of preparation occupied most of the year of 1837, when there was considerable agitation, attended by some collisions in Canada. Meantime, the work of the "sympathizers" progressed on this side. The grossest exaggeration was employed for effect on both sides of the line. Thus, in the United States reports were rife of wonderful "popular uprisings" all over Canada; while in that Province, equally false accounts of sympathy and assured support from this side were employed to bolster the movement. Whereas, in fact, there was in neither country any support to justify a moment's continuance of the mad scheme.

By December, 1837, such forces as the leaders had been able to raise, were gathered along the line, with the purpose of a "combined movement" of some sort. The recruits from this side consisted mainly of the idle and thriftless, which classes had been swollen in numbers by the serious financial collapse and business suspension of that year. An idea of the sort of material that made up the body of the "Patriot" recruits, may be had, when it is stated, that the distribution of "rations" to a squad of

these at Norwalk, while on their way from Akron to "the front," consisted of one man passing along the rank with a basket of crackers, followed by another with a pail from which was delivered to each "soldier" a small cup of whiskey. Poultry and young pigs were in constant peril on the line of march, while dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, etc., often had all they could do to maintain and enforce their ideas of right to property so much coveted by the "Patriots" passing through, who could not understand why those who stayed at home, should not contribute more liberally to the aid of those who went to the "battlefields of Freedom."

The two ends of Lake Erie were the scenes of the main movements of the "Patriots." In December they took possession of Navy Island (belonging to Canada), in Niagara River, and from there issued a proclamation gravely announcing that the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Upper Canada" was established—that a reward of £500 was offered for the apprehension of Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor of Canada—that 300 acres of Her Majesty's lands would be freely bestowed by the Provisional Government upon every volunteer who should join the revolutionary forces—adding that "ten millions of those lands, fair and fertile, would speedily be at their disposal, with the other vast resources of a country more extensive and rich in natural treasures than the United Kingdom or old France."

For purposes of communication with the American shore, the "Patriots" employed a small steamboat, the "Caroline," of which Captain "Gil" Appleby (a well-known Lake navigator) had command. This craft proved very useful, and this so far aggravated the British authorities, that on the night of the 29th of December, a British force sent for the purpose, burned the Steamer, while lying at Schlosser, on this side of the river. This action was a god-send never more needed by the failing fortunes of the new-born "Republic," in

inflaming the American people, and arousing our Government in protest against such unwarranted violation of our territorial rights. The question at one time threatened the peace of the two countries.

The Eastern campaign of the "Patriots" collapsed with the loss of the *Caroline*, and operations were transferred to the West. In February, 1838, the Volunteers from this side made a movement from Sandusky, crossing on the ice to Point au Pellee Island, where they landed on the 25th of that month, and took possession. The Island was the property of a Mr. McCormic, and had been deserted. It was well stocked with provisions, cattle, hogs and poultry—which, as reported, proved a very acceptable prize with the "Patriots." An ox-mill and a supply of corn also were found. On the 3d of March, the scene was changed by the arrival of British troops, when was fought the "Battle of Point au Pellee." The engagement took place on the ice. Col. Edwin D. Bradley, now (1887) of Stryker, Williams County, Ohio, was in command of the "Patriot" forces; and since the Point au Pellee locality is now attracting new attention from Ohio people through its piscatorial advantages, the more interest will be felt in Colonel Bradley's report of that engagement,* which action at the time

excited intense interest throughout the border. Colonel Bradley subsequently commanded with credit a Company of Infantry in the Mexican War of 1846-47, and afterwards the 38th Ohio Volunteers in the Union Army, as long as his health permitted.

Coincident with the advance of Colonel Bradley's forces across the Lake from Sandusky, was a similar movement by another "Patriot" command from the Michigan side, to Fighting Island, in the Detroit River, some eight miles below Detroit, where an engagement took place February 25, 1838.

The *Detroit Free Press*, of February 26th, had the following report of the affair:

Yesterday the war commenced in or near Canada. On Sunday p. m. the Patriot forces, which had been lurking in small and detached squads at various points between Toledo and Gibraltar, collected on the American shore, opposite Fighting Island, belonging to the British, their number amounting to between 200 and 300, without arms, except five or six muskets and a small field piece mounted on *two rails*. In this condition, after receiving and cheering a patriotic speech from General McLeod, who commanded them, they crossed (on the ice) and took possession of the Island. They did not, we understand, intend to cross until their arms, which were undoubtedly delayed, had been received; but they were forced immediately to abandon the American territory, in order to evade the civil authorities, which, aided by the United

*OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL BRADLEY.

To Brigadier-General McLeod, Commanding Western Division of Patriot Service of the Republic of Upper Canada:

DEAR SIR:—I hasten to answer to you for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that an action was fought on the morning of the 3d instant, at Point au Pellee Island, Upper Canada, between the Patriot force under my command and a detachment of about 400 British Regulars.

At day-break the enemy was discovered in great force a few miles from our encampment, which was at the head of the Island. Their main force, about 700 strong, was marched down quietly in front; their left, about 200 strong, flanking off in the direction of the light-house at North Point; and their right, consisting entirely of British Regulars, in sleighs and on horse-back, were pushing on with great speed along the West side of the Island to gain our rear, for the purpose of cutting off our retreat, should the main force succeed in driving us from our position.

After closely examining the force and disposition of the enemy, I did not think it prudent to await the attack of the main body. The men were therefore instantly mustered and filed off toward the Southern end of the Island, a distance of seven miles, to meet and fight the regular force, which had already gained our

rear. This was effected as speedily as circumstances would admit. When we arrived in view of this force, which consisted of about 350 heavy Infantry and 75 well-mounted Cavalry, drawn up in ordinary battle array on the ice, one and one-half miles from the shore, in the direction of Middle Island—as we had no time for delay, in consequence of the enemy's main force, which was fast approaching—I gave instant orders to form in line of battle, which were cheerfully obeyed by officers and men. When all was in readiness, the line moved forward with a firm and unflinching resolution worthy of tried veterans and advanced within half musket-shot of the enemy, when they opened a tremendous fire on our whole line, checking its progress and compelling us to commence the action at a greater distance than we first intended. Nevertheless (some of our troops having fired without orders), to prevent confusion, it was thought proper that the action should become general. For half an hour we sustained the shock of three times our number of British Regular troops, twice throwing them into confusion, breaking their ranks, and strewing the battle-ground with their dead and wounded. At this time the men remained firm, the ranks unbroken, and all determined to continue the contest. The near approach, however, of the main force in our rear, induced some to leave the

States troops, were in close pursuit of them. In the course of the night, about 50 stands of arms were conveyed to them on the Island. About daylight yesterday morning, the British troops opened a fire on them with grape-shot from the Canadian shore. After receiving two or three shots and returning as many, the Islanders retreated in confusion to the American shore, with three wounded— one severely, and two slightly. At the shore they were met by the United States troops, who arrested and disarmed them as fast as they landed. The British troops took possession of the Island as soon as it was evacuated. We have seen and conversed with one of the men who was on Fighting Island, and who informs us that they were assured by their officers, that 500 men had crossed into Canada below Malden from Sandusky. This is the prevalent belief here, as heavy cannonading was heard during the forenoon of yesterday, in that direction. Our informant says he knows of no other force in this quarter which has been preparing to enter Canada, except that with which he was connected on Fighting Island, and that which is supposed to have gone over from Sandusky.

General Vreeland, of the "Patriot" forces, has been arrested by the United States authorities.

Toledo contributed her quota to the "Patriot" force on this occasion, which was commanded by Captains William Dodd and— Crane, who were strongly endorsed for their bravery and skill, by General McLeod, the "Patriot" commander, in a letter published in the *Blade* at the time.

The letter was as follows :

To the Citizens of the City of Toledo :

I beg to recommend to your favorable notice, the gallant and intrepid conduct of Captain William Dodd of this City, and his Company, who so gallantly and intrepidly sustained me in the unequal contest

ranks, in spite of their officers. Still, the battle was continued by a few of the men until the greater part of the troops had retired to the Island, where all assembled to deliberate upon the best mode of escape. It was concluded to cross over from the East to the West side of the Island, and under its cover retreat, which was safely effected, although the enemy's Cavalry hung continually on our flank and rear.

I was ably seconded in all my efforts during the engagement by Colonel Ward, Major Lawton and Adjutant Olney, who fought with a bravery unequalled in modern warfare. It is with pain and regret, that I announce the fall of Major Hoadley and Captain Van Remsselaar. The former displayed a coolness during the whole engagement worthy of a better fate. His memory should be engraven on the hearts of his countrymen. Other officers conducted themselves with unexampled bravery. None were willing to give up the contest, till compelled by the superior force of the enemy.

of the morning of the 25th instant. I have seen much service in Europe and America, but never witnessed officers of a commission who conducted themselves so coolly, determinedly, and deliberately, as did Captains Dodd and Crane for three and one-half hours, with 40 men against 500 British troops well armed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DONALD MCLEOD,

Brig-Gen. Patriot Army, Upper Canada.

With the Fighting Island fiasco, the "Patriot" folly collapsed in a failure which would have been ludicrous, but for the many deluded victims of its vain hopes, and the peril in which it placed the peace of two Nations. The inspiration of the movement was two-fold—a zeal for liberty without knowledge of the means necessary to obtain it, and the spirit of plunder always so ready as an incentive in such cases.

The Caroline affair at Schlosser at once aroused the intensest excitement along the border, and for a time operated somewhat to galvanize the sinking "Patriot" cause. Its national bearing, as was to have been expected, was serious from the question of hostile invasion which grew out of it. Public meetings were at once called at different points along the Lakes, for the expression of the popular feelings as to the matter. Such a meeting convened at Maumee City, January 17, 1838, being held at the American House, the signers to the call being Henry Reed, Jr., J. J. Bingham, David Howe, W. C. White, Geo. Richardson, D. R. Ranney, Jonah Woodruff, D. B. Taylor, A. Clarke, James Wolcott, John Sargent, Ed. A. Pierson, Geo. T. Cose, Alanson Powers, John Furey, L. B. Dean, J. F. Smith, T. W.

Our loss is one Major, one Captain and eight privates killed ; one Captain and 15 privates wounded, and three taken prisoners. The enemy's loss, from the best information received, is Major McCormick and other officers (names unknown), and from 50 to 60 rank and file killed, and 75 wounded. I will further state, that we numbered just 150 on the morning of the engagement, officers included.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours,

E. D. BRADLEY, Colonel,

In command Patriot Forces Point au Pellee Island,
Upper Canada.

March 5th, 1838.

P. S. I have just received information from a Frenchman, who was the owner and driver of the teams that carried the enemy from Malden to Point au Pellee. He states that 58 of the enemy were killed and 75 wounded.

E. D. B.

Crowell, Geo. S. Hazard, James F. Shephard, Wheeler French, E. P. Parkman, J. Dwight, F. E. Kirtland, Guy C. Noble, Chas. Woodruff, D. S. Gregory, A. J. Hackley, John Moriau, Wm. Copeland, G. B. Warner, Wm. E. Dunham and Stephen T. Hosmer. James Wilkinson was Chairman, and Henry Reed, Jr., Secretary of the meeting thus called. J. J. Bingham, H. L. Hosmer and J. Dwight were appointed the committee on resolutions, whose report was in strong sympathy with the "Patriot" cause.

The people of Toledo were not united in sentiment, as to either the general question of the "Patriot" movement or the character of the Schlosser affair. A meeting of about 150 citizens was held January 20th, at the Mansion House, of which Dr. Jacob Clark was the Chairman, and Chas. W. Hill the Secretary. D. O. Morton, C. E. Brintnall, E. B. Dodd, Sam. Allen, and E. S. Dodd, constituted the committee on resolutions, and reported a series of such bitterly denouncing the destruction of the Caroline, as "an outrage upon a body of unoffending and unarmed citizens of the United States," and "an open violation of the laws of Nations," etc., such proceeding being further characterized as "an unprovoked invasion of our soil and wanton massacre of our citizens." With these declarations as to the actions and purpose of the "Patriots," was another by the same meeting, that its members would "use all their power to prevent the unlawful organization of armed forces within our territory, and to avoid any measures calculated to involve our country in trouble or difficulty"—at the same time pledging "sympathy with the people of Canada in their grievances," and whatever aid "a neutral people could consistently" render them. The meeting was addressed by Mr. McDermott, late of London District, Upper Canada, and by several citizens of Toledo.

The Toledo *Blade* did not sympathize with the "Patriot" movement, as conducted on the South side of the Lakes. On the contrary, it severely criticised all attempts here to raise troops or otherwise aid warlike operations in its support.

Under date of January 17, 1838, the *Blade* discussed, at some length, the merits of the case, as relating to the duties of American citizens. It said: "Troops had been publicly enlisted at Buffalo—armed and equipped by her citizens, and in broad day, in daring defi-

ance of law and open derision of the civil authorities, had marched out of the City and taken hostile possession of a British Island. Here they proceeded to fortify themselves, and under *American* leaders, receiving daily reinforcements of *American* troops, supplied by bountiful donations of provisions, arms and munitions of War from *American* citizens; and emboldened and urged on by the perverted sympathies of a giddy multitude, and the prevailing tone of a servile and dependent Press, they were meditating a descent upon the shore of Canada, to shed the blood of her unoffending inhabitants. Nor was this all; for this high-handed aggression could only have been consummated at the almost certain risk of involving the whole country in a war—a war, too, with a friendly Power, to whose generous mediation, but a short time ago, our own Nation had probably been indebted for an escape from the horrors of a sanguinary conflict with France."

Referring to alleged disaffection among the people of Canada, the *Blade* said: "Moreover, where was the force embodied in Upper Canada, to encourage these volunteers and beckon them on? Where were the gathered troops of the Provincial 'Patriots,' ready to welcome these partisans to the brotherhood of arms? They were not to be found. There was no sign or trace of internal revolt; much less of a matured and extended insurrection, to afford a shadow of excuse for the meditated invasion. The majority of that people, as we learn, are in favor of reform, but not of revolution. The mass of the people dread nothing so much as the threatened invasion from us. Their shores are lined—not with open arms to receive us, but unbought bayonets to repel the unnatural encroachment, and defend their altars and hearths. And yet, our American volunteers, in the desecrated name of Freedom, are bent upon hostile violation of their territory; and we are required to applaud their disinterested heroism—to find a model for their leaders in the venerated LaFayette, and to libel the honest and sturdy yeomanry of our own Revolution, who bled for their own firesides, by degrading them to a comparison with these bold crusaders against a foreign soil. * * We are with the cause of free principles and Republican institutions. We believe in the right of the *majority* to determine their own

form of government; and if the majority of the inhabitants of the two Provinces are not satisfied with their connection with Great Britain, and are bent, at whatever hazard, to renounce their allegiance and establish an independent Government, we bid them 'God speed.' Our sympathies are with them. We do not, however, believe in that romantic Quixotism, which would compel them to the horrors of revolution against their will. * *

Now, we put it to the candid sense of every reflecting and considerate member of this community, who believes in the obligations of good citizenship and obedience to laws, what was our duty in such a crisis? Was it, to court the giddy breath of popular favor, by fanning a flame which threatened to subvert all deliberation and self-control, and to lead to utter anarchy? Or was it, to be silent, and through fear of giving offense to a generous, but overheated ardor, stifle our convictions of the wrong committed upon our social obligations, and the shame and dishonor which impended over the National character? Our course was plain. Impelled alike by the strength of our feelings, an ardent love for our country's honor, and an imperative sense of duty, we raised a voice of resolute condemnation against the high-handed enrollment of American Volunteers to invade the coast of Canada. And what was the consequence? A great ferment was raised in Town, among some well-meaning, but impassioned champions of revolution, who seemed to think we had been guilty of some monstrous treason to the cause of Republican institutions, because we could not approve of the dishonorable divorce of Liberty and Law. We took our position under the laws of the United States, and condemned, as no attempt at intimidation or proscription shall prevent us from still condemning, earnestly and indignantly, the illegal enrollment of American Volunteers." The article closed with the quotation of a sentiment uttered by Henry Clay in the Senate in regard to the demonstrations at Buffalo, to wit: "There is no spectacle more unworthy a free people, than that presented by our country at present; where, while the Nation is at peace, the People are at war." The *Blade* at that time, is understood to have been under the editorial management of George B. Way. The free quotation from his article is made here, as much in consideration of the able and dignified

assertion of the true character and office of the Press, as of the just and conservative course adopted for the paper upon an exciting and highly delicate public question; whereby was furnished a precedent, as well as reasons, which can never be less valuable than they were under the particular circumstances which called them forth.

The end of the so-called "Patriot" movement, as might have been expected, was utter and complete failure—both in its practical results, and in its claims to consideration on the score of merit. The more it was examined as to the grounds upon which it was undertaken, the more causeless and unwarranted it appeared. At the outset, and for a time thereafter, the natural sympathy of the people of the border States of the Union with any subjects of monarchical power, led them to accept the stories of "British tyranny and wrong," and to wish the victims of such oppression success in their supposed attempt at freedom. This sentiment, more or less general, at first materially stimulated the "Patriot" cause, and aided in securing for it both financial support and security for active operations. It was greatly strengthened by the sympathy of the Press, which very generally encouraged the movement. It was only necessary for a few active and persistent men in almost any City or Town along the Lakes, to make the proper appeal, to secure more or less of popular support. It was soon found, however, that the response was more liberal in volunteers for the "Patriot" Army, than in funds for its support. The financial condition of the country was specially favorable for active recruiting of men. The panic and attendant general prostration of trade commencing early in 1837, had deprived large numbers of persons of employment, while throwing many others out of business, many of whom were thus well prepared to accept the plausible promises of the "Patriot" leaders that the property of the hated British, should soon be placed at their disposal. This consideration operated powerfully toward raising so-called "troops." But the essential supplies of the Commissary Department were lamentably wanting, whereby the movement was seriously crippled. The result was, that recruits drawn to the enterprise by hope of plunder or other gain, often without arms, clothing and food, were but a charge upon an illy-supplied ex-

chequer. As a rule, they were anything but a hopeful material out of which to make soldiers. As in the case of some of the officers of the force, many of the rank and file no doubt were sincere in their desire to sustain what they supposed to be a good cause; but the body of them knew nor cared for much beyond the hope for plunder and a love of venture—the more desperate the better.*

The most important event connected with this mad movement, was the burning of the *Caroline* at Schlosser. But for that, the "Patriot War" would not have attained even to its actual significance, and would have much sooner been lost to popular view. The arrest and trial of General McLeod, by the authorities of the United States, for the part taken by him in that event, led to complications and discussion with the British Government, which for a long time excited more or less alarm and apprehension of serious trouble. The prudence of the two Governments, however, prevailed in an amicable adjustment of the delicate questions involved. Such result was no doubt largely promoted by the action of the United States in protesting against participation by its citizens in the "Patriot" movement, and in the steps taken toward the maintenance of order and peaceful relations with the Canadian Government by citizens of the border States. In securing such end, President Van Buren sent Major-General Winfield Scott to the frontier for purposes of inspection and the repression of participation by American citizens in the acts of hostility to British authority. On such mission, General Scott spent some time along the border, with evident beneficial results.

Prominent in the "Patriot" movement during the Winter of 1838–9, was a Pole, Sholtewsky von Schoultz, who had fled from Poland, to escape the vengeance of the Russian Government, for his participation in the insurrection against that power. He was considered a man of exceptional intelligence and energy, with an earnest, burning zeal for any cause that promised relief of a people suffering op-

pression such as had been forced upon his native land. Volunteering for the "Patriot" service, he was appointed Colonel, with authority to organize a Regiment to be constituted chiefly of Poles. In prompt response to such appointment, Colonel von Schoultz transmitted to Major-General Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, Ohio, a detailed plan for the operations of the "Patriot" Army, in its advance into Canada. The document has historical interest, as better showing the real character of that movement, and the sort of men who led it, than could otherwise be done. It was as follows:

SALINA, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1838.

To Major-General Bierce, Commander-in-Chief:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th of September, which this moment was handed to me, in relation to the organization of my forces and their movements. It is with feelings of gratification and pride I accept the honorable part you have entrusted to me, and I hasten with the utmost dispatch to fulfill my promises.

As the nature of the troops I organize requires officers of a particular description, I confidently trust you will have the goodness to permit me to appoint my officers and staff and report them to you for commissions.

The headquarters of my countrymen being at Philadelphia, I hasten to them through night and day, and will immediately report to you from that place. Your orders regarding the movement of my companies will be punctually obeyed. I hope you will rely with confidence upon my discretion in all that regards the secrecy and security of our noble enterprise.

Permit me, General, to lay before you a plan of attack for the opening of the campaign, and be assured at the same time that the reason why I do it does not originate in a supercilious pride, but that I consider it an imperious duty on my part, thereby to show myself worthy the command wherewith I have been entrusted, and add the experience which during twelve years' active service, I may have acquired in the art of war and military combinations to the talents with which you have surrounded yourself; and further, that if the service of the detached regiment is a difficult and bloody one, I will regard it as a particular favor to have my regiment ordered to execute it. The plan is the following:

Twenty-four hours before you open hostilities with the main army from Detroit or its neighborhood, a regiment will be detached and sent around by water to Waterloo. There it lands and proceeds immediately to Fort Erie, which is stormed and carried; a small garrison and the wounded are left there. The regiment will proceed the same night, without repose, toward Queenston (twenty-four miles), where it arrives the following day; attacks, storms, and carries the fortifications and the town. Leaves a garrison and

* A biographical sketch of General Bierce, who died at Akron in 1876, aged 75 years, says: "The whole movement (against Canada by Americans), was an unadvised one, and plainly a violation of international law, that, in his more mature life, he did not take much pride in." The same view is believed to have been general among the more intelligent American participants in that movement.

proceeds to Fort George; storms and carries it; leaves a garrison, wheels to the left and occupies Port Dalhousie; organizes that Town for defense by throwing up two strong redouts, and abides there the movements of your main army, which will have proceeded in the following manner:

Twenty-four hours after the departure of the detachment, the army is put in motion, storms and carries Fort Malden; leaves a garrison and proceeds in ordinary marches on the London road leading toward Toronto. Arrived at Ancaster, an express is dispatched to the commander of the detachment at Dalhousie (who will send scouts and reconnoitering parties so far), informing him of the very hour you intend to make the attack on Toronto. The commander of the detachment will in the meantime have arranged means for crossing the lake, and shall at the fixed hour, land his forces at Toronto, thereby operating on the flank of the enemy, and force him to divide his troops. I have no doubt the place will thus be carried. The benefits resulting from this plan are the following: Fort Erie, situated opposite and near Buffalo, enables the patriots there to send their supplies of arms, etc., to a fortified place, and volunteers can there be taken up, drilled and forwarded; the same it is with other fortified places. In the meantime, the enemy at Toronto dares not venture to advance against the main army, because he would be taken in the rear by the detachment. Consequently, you can advance undisturbed with your whole force, incorporating all the Patriot forces on your way onward.

Your troops will be enlivened and confident of success by the information of the victories of the detachment, thus raising a moral impulse among the soldiers. The Patriots will more readily hasten round your standard, knowing that you have places where, in a movement, they can be in security and near the frontiers; finally, in case of any reverse, the army can rally round the fortresses, which thus constitute a sure basis of operation and contain excellent depots. Free communications East and West with the United States are also opened.

It is with great anxiety I await your answer, which I beg you to send on to Philadelphia, Penna.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

SCHOLTEWSKY VON SCHOULTZ, Colonel.

During the following Winter, von Schoultz and his command made the famous attack on Prescott, Upper Canada, in which he at first succeeded so far as to entrench himself at Windmill Point, but was overcome, captured, and executed by hanging. Many other prisoners were taken by the British authorities, some of whom were discharged, and others banished to the penal Colonies of Great Britain. Most of the latter died there, while a very few were permitted, after long years of confinement, to return.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

ONE Company was raised in Lucas County for service in the War with Mexico. Of that, Daniel Chase, then of Manhattan, was the Captain. It left Toledo for the field May 18, 1847. The Toledo Guards, Captain Willey, turned out on the occasion to escort the Company to the Steamboat; and the citizens, through Judge Myron H. Tilden, presented Captain Chase with a sword.

Little can be learned of the service of this Company; but what is known, is creditable to men and officers. It was Company B, 15th United States Infantry.

In a letter dated at Chapultepec, near the City of Mexico, December 19, 1847, Captain Chase furnished the following list of deaths in his command, to wit:

Chester G. Andrews and John Sleath, killed in battle near City of Mexico, August 20, 1847.

Joseph F. Clark, died of wounds received in same battle.

Jonas G. Anglemyer, died of wounds received at storming of Chapultepec.

John Ball, died in hospital, at New Orleans, August 20, 1847.

Solomon Blenbaugh, died in hospital at City of Mexico, October 6, 1847.

Chauncey Crego, died at San Borgia, September 3, 1847.

Robert Graves, killed at City of Mexico, September 14, 1847.

Isaac H. Huyck, died in hospital, at Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Joseph Hickory, died in hospital, at Vera Cruz, June 22, 1847.

Sam. Jennings, died near Jalapa, June 26, 1847.

Thomas L. Kolloch, died in hospital, at Chapultepec, December 15, 1847.

Thos. Marks, died near Santa Fe, June 19, 1847.

Jacob Reid, died in Perote, July, 1847.

David Robinson, died in Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Noble Robinson, died in hospital, at Perote, July 3, 1847.

George W. Hough, died in same, July 15, 1847.

James W. Skoen, died in hospital, at Mexico, September 27, 1847.

Died in hospital, at Puebla—Calvin Waggins, Charles Carroll, Edward Bennett, Joseph Cummings, Wm. Davis, Samuel Garrison, Wm. Gee, — Hann, George Holder, Robert Kinkley, Wm. Reigert, Ephraim Smith, Aaron Strevor, Leander P. Stoddard, Charles Tupel, Charles Smith.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

FACTS and dates as to early Military organizations, are difficult to be obtained. No record beyond what is supplied by the public press can be found. But it is learned, that this department of well-regulated government was by no means overlooked.

The first Military Company in Toledo, was the Lucas Guards, which had its birth in 1835, amid, as probably it was born of, the stirring scenes and excited feelings of the Toledo War. Captain Granville Jones was in command. How long the Guards maintained their organization, is not definitely known; probably, not long after the boundary question ceased to suggest such means for defense from "Wolverine" aggression.

In 1838 a second Military Company was in existence, viz.: The Toledo Guards; but nothing can be learned of its organization at that time. In 1840, Charles W. Hill was its Captain; Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., and Henry Allen, as Fifers; and Mavor Brigham, as Drummer. Charles B. Phillips was the Secretary of the Company, who gave notice for a drill to take place March 5, 1840. The Company was connected with the First Regiment, First Brigade, of the Eighteenth Division of the Ohio Militia. While probably not a partisan organization, the Guards became prominent in connection with the political campaign of 1840, and especially in its attendance at the great Whig gathering at Fort Meigs, in June of that year.

The Toledo Guards gave their "First Annual Military Ball" at the American Hotel, on January 8, 1841, "at 5 o'clock p. m." Managers: General E. S. Dodd, General J. W. Brown, Colonel B. P. Peckham, Colonel S. B. Campbell, Major Ed. Bissell, Major H. S. Wood, Captain C. W. Hill, Captain A. A. Rabineau, Captain P. Palmer, Captain W. A. Chamberlin, Captain J. A. Titus, Lieutenant C. I. Keeler, Jr., Surgeon C. McLean, Sergeant H. G. Cozzens, Lieutenant E. A. Brown, Corporal Levi Snell, Sergeant C. M. Dorr, Private H. W. Goettell, Corporal C. B. Phillips, Private D. B. Smith, Private Dan Segur, Private Pliny Hoagland.

March 5, 1841, the Guards elected the following officers: Captain, C. W. Hill; First Lieutenant, Horatio G. Cozzens; Second Lieutenant, Charles Bellows; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel Schraffenberger; Second Sergeant, Thomas D. Thomas.

Under the head, "Military Election," the *Blade* of May 22, 1839, says: "On Thursday last, John R. Osborn, Esq., of this City, was elected Colonel of the Regiment of Ohio Militia in this County." Colonel Osborn not accepting the command of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, Ohio Militia, he was succeeded by Colonel B. P. Peckham, with L. S. Lownsbury as Adjutant.

The following officers of Toledo Guards were chosen by that Company, in April, 1841: Captain, Chas. W. Hill; First Lieutenant, Horatio G. Cozzens; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Bellows; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel Schraffenberger; Second Sergeant, Thomas D. Thomas.

Edson Allen, Paymaster of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, Ohio Militia, December 26, 1842, reported that the amount of fines collected for non-performance of Military duty during the year 1842, was \$36.50.

Captain C. W. Hill, of Toledo Guards, was elected Brigadier-General, in June, 1842.

A new Military Company, taking the name of the old Toledo Guards, was organized in August, 1855, with the following officers: Captain, Chas. B. Phillips; First Lieutenant, John R. Bond; Second Lieutenant, H. D. Kingsbury; Third Lieutenant, Kin. S. Dygert; Fourth Lieutenant, Wm. S. Sizer; First Sergeant, Chas. Ballard; Second Sergeant, Geo. W. Merrill; Third Sergeant, Fred. H. Brown; Fourth Sergeant, Alonzo Kingsbury; First Corporal, C. M. McCarty; Second Corporal, Chas. E. Bliven; Ensign, John Gavin.

At a convention of the several Military Companies, held in Toledo, June 6, 1857, Mr. G. Dunn was made Chairman, and C. E. Bliven, Secretary. The object was the selection of some suitable person as Major-General of the

Division. The names of Generals Hill, Phillips, and Gilson, Colonel Steedman, Major Dunn, and Lieutenants Bond and Finlay, were announced; all of whom, except that of Colonel Steedman, were withdrawn, when that gentleman was unanimously chosen, and he accepted the position.

A Military Election was held at Toledo, September 29, 1857, when Charles B. Phillips, of Toledo, was elected Brigadier-General, Ohio Militia, by 50 votes, to 46 for Garret Dunn.

An election of officers for the Toledo Guards, was held December 5, 1857; the following were elected: Captain, Chas. B. Phillips; First Lieutenant, H. D. Kingsbury; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Merrill; Third Lieutenant, Albert Moore; Ensign, Chas. E. Bliven.

The non-commissioned officers of Toledo Guards, elected February 1, 1859, were as follows: First Sergeant, Wm. P. Pugh; Second Sergeant, Roger Alcott; Third Sergeant, J. W.

Smith; Fourth Sergeant, J. W. Holmes; First Corporal, J. B. Howard; Second Corporal, J. B. Foley; Third Corporal, M. O. Merrill; Fourth Corporal, C. P. Dixon. The Captain was Geo. W. Merrill.

In February, 1859, Colonel J. M. Ashley having resigned his position on the Staff of Governor Chase, was commissioned as Commissary-General of the Volunteer Militia of Ohio, with rank as Brigadier-General. Major John Stevens, of Milan, Erie County (now of Toledo), was at the same time commissioned as Engineer-in-Chief of Volunteer Militia of Ohio, with rank of Colonel.

Many other local organizations of similar kinds have existed, from time to time, whose records are not now accessible to the writer. Suffice it to say, that Lucas County has not been lacking in the spirit which suggests and maintains the military arm of defense from outside foes and disturbances.

CHAPTER VI.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—HOME WORK.

THE publication of this volume affords the first opportunity for presenting the record of Lucas County, in connection with the great struggle between Treason and Loyalty—Slavery and Freedom—Nationality and Anarchy—which bathed the United States in blood for the four years beginning April 12, 1861. Hence, it has been deemed fitting that such opportunity be improved, so far as may be found practicable. To that end, much of time and patient labor have been employed in gathering and embodying material, which it is hoped, may be found acceptable at this time, and serviceable in years to come. As may be supposed, the work has been one of selection, largely, since, with the facilities at hand, there has been no trouble on the score of quantity. Volumes might be filled with available material.

In the use of the material selected, it has been deemed best to divide it under two heads—"HOME WORK" and "FIELD WORK"—the former showing, to some extent, what was done by loyal men and women *at Home*, for the support of the Government, in the various modes open to them; and the latter briefly showing by whom and how Lucas County was represented *in the Field*. In the preparation of the Home department of this history, it was thought to be only simple justice, that those contributing to the support of the operations at the front of the war, and to the maintenance of a loyal sentiment at home, should be recognized, so far as that should be found practicable. This view is based upon the assumption, that the two departments of action were equally essential to success—that the Soldiers were as dependent upon the effective co-operation of the friends of the Union at home, as were the latter upon the action of the former in the field. The two classes were indispensable to success, and equally entitled to recognition of their faithful support of the Government. This fact was even more fully appreciated by those at the front, than by those at home, since they were constantly impressed with a sense of the indispensable need of sup-

plies and recruits, which could be secured only through the prevalence of a sound, popular sentiment, whence such support must come. As every Union Soldier can testify, the Army was no less sensitive to reports of disloyal manifestations in the rear, than to those of hostile action in the front. When Putnam entered the den in search of the bear, he was quite as anxious to feel the assuring hold on the outer end of the rope attached to his ankle, as he was to find the animal before him. It was only by such patriotic and trustful co-operation of a loyal people, that the glorious success of Union arms was attained.

The long-threatened blow of rebellion was struck in the commencement of cannonading upon Fort Sumpter by the Confederate guns at Fort Moultrie, on the morning of April 12, 1861. The news of such action was published in the *Toledo Blade* of Saturday, April 13th, with the following editorial comment:

"The blow is struck! The time when the friends of Constitutional Government and Civil Liberty must take their position for or against the Government, has arrived! The enemies of the Union and of Freedom have at last reached the point where they feel warranted in opening hostilities upon the Government they are bound by every consideration of loyalty and patriotism to support. * * All that forbearance and moderation on the part of the friends of order could do, has been done to avert this shocking calamity. * * The history of the world furnishes no parallel to either the madness of the offenders, or the forbearance of the Government. In any other country on the Globe it would have been impossible for deliberate, protracted and extended armament against the Government to be carried forward openly and undisguisedly for months, as was the case in this instance.

"The practical question now for every citizen, is *What is duty?* What responsibilities devolve upon you, in this emergency? We make no partisan appeal. We speak not to Republicans or to Democrats—native or foreign born—but to *American citizens*, of all classes and divisions. * * There can be but one answer from an American heart, and that will be a prompt and patriotic pledge of support to the measures which the Government, or the chosen representatives of the Nation, shall devise for the vindication of its authority and the preservation of our

liberties. The man who takes this position, will be of the *Party of Patriots*—no matter what his past designation or association; and he who refuses to do so, should be known as a *Tory* and a *Traitor* to his Country and his duty. * * *

"We are rejoiced to believe that the masses of all parties are true to their duty, and are guided by the impulses of loyalty and patriotism. In our own section we look for a unity of sentiment and action, which will nerve the hearts and sustain the hands of those in charge of the Government, and leave no doubt as to the position of Northwestern Ohio in this crisis. And here let us suggest that immediate steps be taken by our citizens, without distinction of party, to give expression to public sentiment on this great question. We believe such a movement would do much toward concentrating popular feeling, and encouraging our State and National authorities in the measures demanded by the exigencies of the times."

In the issue of that paper of Monday, the 15th, appeared the following call for a public meeting: *

PATRIOTS ATTEND! RALLY TO-NIGHT!

The time has come when all who love their country are called upon to stand by the Flag. Treason has raised its head within the pale of our glorious country. Traitorous bands have struck down the National Flag, and the Government calls on all true patriots to assist in vindicating its authority. In order that an expression of feeling may be made on this important subject, a meeting is hereby called for consultation. Let party ties and party feeling be forgotten in this hour of our country's peril, and let the people assemble to-night at the Union depot. Toledo, April 15, 1861.

Signed by James Deveau, Alonzo Godard, E. R. Skinner, Robert H. Bell, H. S. Commager, Valentine Braun, S. B. Moe, Wm. H. Whitaker, Wm. Kraus, Salter Cleveland, Benj. F. Mallett, Joel W. Kelsey, Wm. Baker, T. C. Stewart, F. J. King, Geo. A. Carpenter, Ebenezer Walbridge, Matthew Brown, Samuel S. Read, Henry D. Walbridge, Almon Hopkins, John B. Carson, Daniel Segur, M. D. Carrington, Theo. B. Casey, James R. Strong, A. J. Hand, Pat. Murray, Lyman Wheeler, John T. Maher, Matthias Boos, Louis Wachenheimer, F. J. Cole, S. A. Raymond,

*Of this call, the *Blade* said: "The call in this paper for a public meeting at the Depot this evening, to one familiar with the names it bears, will testify to the universality of the Union feeling here. Men prominent in every walk of life, and more or less active in each of the political parties, have cheerfully and promptly pledged themselves to stand by the right. All semblance of partyism has disappeared, and everybody is ready to express confidence in, and sympathy with the Administration. Already do we hear of volunteers seeking opportunity for enlistment, and should a call be made, we doubt not large numbers could readily be obtained."

Peter Lenk, Uriah Gregory, E. Bivens, Wm. C. Cheney, D. C. Dewey, P. H. O. Willibrand, C. B. Eells, Wm. C. Earl, James B. Steedman, Andrew Young, H. T. Smith, N. T. Nash, H. D. Kingsbury, Alex. Henderson, Gustavus Goldsmith, Jos. Thomas, C. D. Woodruff, Christ. Woehler, Leman Kraus, Jacob Kraus, H. P. Platt, Jos. K. Secor, David Ketcham, Leander Burdick, Chas. A. Moore, Lewis C. Hunt, Geo. F. Denison, H. Stebbins, H. W. Bigelow, Aug. Thomas, John Sinclair, H. S. Walbridge, Horace Thacher, Geo. Spencer, Jacob Landman, Chas. O'Hara, J. H. Kohn, Clark Waggoner, Geo. True, E. M. Brown, Wm. H. Atwill, Patrick H. Galloway, Chas. T. Wales, M. H. Porter, H. C. Nicholas, E. T. Mortimer, Henry Bennett, M. R. Waite, Jas. A. Boyd, Paul Edwards, J. Brown, J. H. Huyck, G. R. Peckman, W. A. Titus, R. W. Titus, Jas. H. Maples, John Brownlee, F. H. King, John P. Freeman, Dennis Coghlin, Louis H. Pike, Edward C. Smith, T. H. Hoag, Geo. Wilder, Matthew Shoemaker, H. Espy, A. V. Stebbins, John E. Hunt, Thos. Card, John E. Hunt, jr., Chas. I. Scott, F. J. Klauser, Jos. H. Joyce, H. D. Pugh, John Cummings, Geo. W. Hart, I. N. Hathaway, R. V. Boice, Robert Cummings, Chas. B. Roff, Wm. Roff, Robert W. Smith, Gilbert Rogers, jr., Wm. T. Hall, Jos. Coghlin, Thos. Dunlap, J. D. Crennan, M. C. Byrne, Chas. Kent, Hez. L. Hosmer, James C. Hall, W. W. Jones, Fred. A. Jones, John G. Fulton, C. H. Swain, A. G. Dooley, Wm. H. Harris, E. A. Thomas, John Kauffman, R. C. Daniels, G. P. Crosby, Thos. Howlett, Jas. Love, Lyman Parcher, Samuel Wagner, N. W. Eddy, A. H. Hathaway, Jos. E. Marx, G. D. Claffin, D. E. Gardner, C. M. Yeager, Frank J. Scott, T. Tuey, John Frank Wallace, Jos. Fitzpatrick, Alex. Reed, Chas. Pratt, W. G. Powers, J. B. Trembley, John M. Blodgett, David Anderson, John W. Fuller, Paul Jones, E. D. Nye, and hundreds of others.

In pursuance of this call, an immense assemblage of citizens gathered at the Union Depot, where Judge James Myers was chosen President; William C. Earl, Andrew Young and Henry S. Commager were made Vice Presidents; and N. T. Nash, Secretary. As a Committee on Resolutions, General Steedman, General C. W. Hill, H. S. Commager, Daniel Segur and J. W. Brown. Speeches were made by General Steedman, M. R. Waite, M. T. Brown, H. L. Hosmer, S. A. Raymond, D. S. Price, H. S. Commager and E. P. Bassett. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The Flag of our Country has been fired upon and struck down by rebels and traitors, who avow their purpose to march upon and capture the Capital and overturn the Government, therefore,

Resolved, That, as citizens, we pledge ourselves to ignore all past party distinctions, and give our united aid and support to our Government; to protect the

Capital; maintain the Government; punish the insult offered our Flag; and restore peace and tranquility to the Country.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the Legislature of Ohio ought to make an appropriation of \$5,000,000, and provide for raising a force of 50,000 troops, to aid in sustaining the National Government.

Philharmonic Hall—Summit Street—was at once engaged for "Patriotic Headquarters."

The *Blade* of the 17th of April, said: "Many of our citizens are awaiting instructions from General Carrington, Adjutant-General of Ohio, as to the mode of raising troops. Persons requiring information, may call on General C. B. Phillips, General J. B. Steedman or George P. Este." The same paper of the 18th, said: "The work of enlistment is progressing here actively, and the enthusiasm is more general and deeper than at any former time." The recruited men were already drilling at Philharmonic Hall (the armory).

The following call appeared April 18, to wit:

YOUNG AMERICA TO THE RESCUE!

In all crises in the World's history, certain responsibility has attached to Young Men. To ascertain the state of feeling existing among America's Youth in this City, in this hour of sadness, we propose a meeting to be held at Stickney Hall (248 and 250 Summit Street), this evening at 7:00 o'clock. Let all who glory in the title of "Young America," turn out.

Signed by John L. Johnston, Hartwell Osborn, Theodore Sawyer, Eli M. Ashley, Orin S. Anderson, Henry S. Waite, R. B. Pratt, Charles Scott, James A. Eaton, Samuel R. Adams, George E. Welles, George C. Pepper, Charles J. Swift, T. H. Ellison, William Crowell, William H. H. Smith, E. P. Hopkins, George F. Hazlett, A. M. Blake, B. F. Card, Charles C. Starr, Fred. W. Haines, L. Goldsmith, William Bodley, William Markscheffel, John H. Doyle, Henry J. Chase, J. W. White, Carlos Colton, J. Kent Hamilton, John Henry, H. W. Dodd, James W. Clark, Foster W. Wilder, Charles R. Messenger, George E. Farley, C. F. Meyer, William P. Garret, J. C. Frisbee, Robert D. Whittlesey, Theodore J. Brown, Orin G. Ohmstead, Ralph H. Waggoner, Edwin Avery, John E. Eldridge, H. J. Crane, William Corlett, William Burwick, A. Steele, Richard Bodley, William H. Perigo, Thomas Rowsey.

In pursuance of this call, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, of which J. L. Johnston was Chairman, and Theodore Sawyer, Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. Johnston, Sawyer, Blake, and others, and resolutions adopted strongly endorsing the Government.

The first Company of Volunteers for the

Union Army from Lucas County, was sworn in on the 17th. Sheriff Henry D. Kingsbury, George P. Este, E. P. Bassett and John A. Chase, each was raising a Company. It was expected that these would be filled in Toledo, and a Regiment within the Military District in a week from that time.

At the regular meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade, April 20th, it was "resolved, that the United States flag be raised over our building," and Charles A. King and Samuel S. Read were instructed to see that it was done. It was done.

April 19th, Robt. H. Bell, Joel W. Kelsey and Augustus Thomas, committee, gave notice that they had obtained from the citizens, contributions sufficient to defray the immediate necessary contingent expenses of the Companies organizing at Toledo. It was then expected by Governor Dennison, that three Companies from Toledo would be in Cleveland April 24th.

The *Blade* of April 20th, had at the head of its editorial columns, in large letters, the following:

God bless our Native Land:
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave,
RULER of Wind and Wave,
Do Thou our Country Save,
By Thy great might!

For her our prayers shall rise
To God above the skies:
On Him we wait.
LORD, hear our Nation's cry;
Be Thou forever nigh:
May Freedom never die:
God save the State!

April 23d, three Companies enrolled at Toledo, were organized as follows:

COMPANY A (Anderson Guards).—Henry D. Kingsbury, Captain; S. B. Moe, First Lieutenant; Francis N. Marion, Ensign; Sergeants—N. J. Doolittle, James H. Boggis, J. W. White, Robert Just; Corporals—Geo. W. Reynolds, Jr., B. F. Card, M. S. B. Truax, H. C. Roemer; Drummer—S. H. Anderson; Fifer—A. L. Callard. Privates—S. R. Adams, R. H. Bliven, H. W. Blodgett, H. P. Blake, Jacob Brand, I. G. Butterfield, Jacob Beach, Peter Bellinan, Edward Becker, David Brett, Wm. Church, John E. Cobb, Henry S. Commager, Frank Y. Commager, Luther H. Cook, Wm. Dustin, Sannel H. Decker, P. W. Disbrow, Isaac D'Isay, Marshal Davis, ——— Evans, Archibald J. Eyster, Jas. F. Elliott, Ed. J. Fifield, Geo. Duncan Forsyth, Allen W. Frary, Geo. W. Freatenborough, Geo. Farley, Geo. Griswold,

John Gates, Frank H. Gill, Geo. W. Gore, August Graft, Geo. W. Hames, John H. Hicks, John C. Hanson, Edward Hartman, Geo. F. Hazlett, Samuel W. Johnson, ——— June, Patrick Kelley, Calvin S. Kimball, Fred. Kerbell. Ed. P. Lacy, Patrick Mitchell, Jas. Menhennick, Daniel Mills, Samuel Mills, Benj. F. McCord, Peter McCurdell, C. D. Meyer, Jas. McFadden, Walter McCarron, Samuel E. Norton, Henry G. Neubert, John Niehouse, Daniel H. Nye, Horace Odell, Geo. H. Pfanner, Daniel S. Price, Edward Paine, Geo. W. Rodebaugh, Isaac D. Riker, Fred. Rougement, Alpheus R. Rogers, W. F. Stopford, Thos. Scott, Wm. A. Snyder, Edward Stephan, Chas. H. Thompson, Philo B. Town, John C. Wuerfel, Edward Williams, Andrew J. Wales, Geo. J. Williston, Albert V. Wilder, Wm. H. Wood, Horace H. Warren, Alonzo H. Wood, and Geo. N. Young.

COMPANY B.—Louis von Blessingh, Captain; John A. Chase, First Lieutenant; Wm. Schulz, Ensign; Sergeants—Louis Koepfel, Henry Sengmier, Philip Breids, L. T. Smidt; Corporals—Solomon Haughton, Casper Peters, Arthur Kraft, Frank Fleck; Drummer—G. Milverstedt; Fifer—Henry Hermance. Privates—John Raymer, John Brillman, Willard Kishael, Henry Archer, Jas. Ostrander, Edson Pratt, Fine Green, C. G. Tilebitsz, Thos. Hinds, Gilbert Ostrander, I. A. Ingersoll, Michael Bess, Aaron Applegate, Aaron Lawrence, John Coon, Henry Belknapp, John Wedman, Fred. Waiman, Henry Bredt, Reed Harrison, Wm. Dustin, Emil Rompant, Anton Weil, Conrad Weil, Louis Sebastian, Michael Keish, John Hosh, Ferd. Walz, Christian Luishardt, Carl Has, Fritz Hobe, N. L. Grow, Ludwig Kochler, Geo. Dieffenseller, Jerold Kuebler, Louis Roeger, James L. Bullard, Matthew Calligan, James McBride, Cornelius O'Callagren, Matthew Tooney, Aaron Ladsoir, Chas. Maculen, Franklin Harwood, August Hickenburg, Wm. Bingel, Christ. Sohr, Malvern McMillan, Haman Johnson, Jarol Alery, Wm. Gradolph, Phil. Roll, Geo. Hehner, Jacob Kramer, John Linden, Wm. Neiss, Anton Holzmann, Alex. Witesgreter, Ali Zimmer, Chris. Dittman, Benedict Emch, John Doerig, John Schickler, Robert Hartman, Jacob Smith, Lewis Richley, Henry Killen, John H. Lieppel, John Ryant, Thos. Brown, John J. Clarke, Lewis Noler, Harrison C. Williams, Christ. Corson, Davis Kirk, Henry Cook, Nelson Bordo, Jas. Alicky, Jas. Rubar, Samuel McDonald, H. R. Carson, Benj. F. Duston, H. W. Case, Michael Kenney, Nasson Edson, John William Cooper, John Cartwright, Sampson Hellrick, Norris Heller, A. Freeman, Solomon Martz, John Van Orman, Anton Himmelsbach.

COMPANY K.—Geo. W. Kirk, Captain; John F. Wallace, First Lieutenant; Samuel Sherman, Second Lieutenant; Sergeants—Wm. Griffen, F. T. Warner, Edward Dodd, Wm. Martin; Corporals—A. Shameloffel, E. C. Tillotson, Julius Hanpel, L. Heben-thall; Drummer, Wm. Bentel; Fifer, J. McD. Miller. Privates—Jared W. Arnold, Lewis Angell, George Ailen, Chas. Backus, Andrew Barten, Jos. Blumberger, Samuel Bayless, Wm. J. Barkley, Albert Burroughs,

Horace Benedict, Chas. E. Browne, Chas. B. Betters, Jas. Brown, Thos. Byrne, Christ. Baum, Chas. Beecher, Jas. Betts, Franklin Brumhoffer, Morris Culver, Chas. Cline, Sylvester Chesebrough, Geo. Crouse, Clement Cochrane, Robert Carney, Anthony Delbry, Thos. Delvin, Henry Denick, Henry Drago, Mathias Daum, Fred. Ersam, Chas. French, Wm. Fonstihl, Fred. Fobes, Haskell Farrer, Wm. Ferguson, Andrew Fisher, Thos. Graham, Oscar Gibson, Cyrus Greeley, Henry Gounier, Seneca Green, Simon Hollandwort, Henry Hansen, Joseph Hustider, Abram Height, Geo. Holloway, John Hedsick, John Hamilton, Michael Heister, Jasper Hayden, Jas. Hyne, Chas. Huster, Fred. Huddlemier, Geo. W. Harding, Geo. Kommor, Wm. Kelley, Conrad Kale, Washington King, John Kline, Oliver Lafontaine, Fred Lewis, Alex. Marker, John W. Miller, John McCarty, Geo. Myers, Jas. Pulver, Simon Pemberton, Francis Perry, Lewis Pipenger, DeWitt C. Rogers, Franklin Rhoad, Eli Roberdo, Michael Russell, Jos. Sudborough, Wm. Souls, Benj. F. Sherman, Gustavus Semnier, Jacob Steel, Michael Schamboserger, John Sour, Conrad Silling, Samuel Seaman, Geo. Smith, Israel Timmer, Walter A. Titus, Allis Thomas, Jos. A. Nasner, Myron Weaver, Truman Wheeler, Josiah Walker, Thos. Wakely, Jas. Wadman, Jas. Wickham, Ruel Wetmore, Patrick Welch, John Wagner, John Welles, and Simon Waldman.

The *Blade* of April 22d, had a letter from "A. R.," a colored citizen, expressing his own desire and that of his race generally, to be permitted to contribute toward the defense of the Government. After citing a law of Congress, prohibiting the employment of a colored man in any military capacity whatever, he said: "I for one, have offered my services to a few of the officers of the Companies being formed here, as I wish to make myself useful as cook, waiter or in any other way, so I may have a hand in putting down the enemies of the Government." The patriotic citizen making that noble offer, little thought at the time, that the Slave-holding power, in whose behalf his race were excluded from military service, would persist in its madness, until the Government, for sheer self-preservation, should be compelled to repeal its prohibitory law and appeal to his race to take their place as equals of the officers whose menial service was the most he expected to be permitted to do for the Government who had thus degraded him and his race. It is just cause for regret, that the name of this patriotic colored citizen cannot be given here.

April 24, 1861, Colonel J. B. Steedman, commanding, issued his order for the "Northwestern Ohio Regiment" to proceed the next

morning for rendezvous at Cleveland, D. H. Nye being detailed as Quartermaster. At 7 A. M., the Companies were to form on Magnolia and Superior streets, as follows: 1. Toledo Guards, Captain Kingsbury, 97 men. 2. Toledo Company, Captain Este, 124 men. 3. Bryan Company, Captain Fisher, 115 men. 4. Defiance Company, Captain Sprague, 103 men. 5. Stryker Company, Captain E. D. Bradley, 123 men. 6. Napoleon Company, Captain Crawford, 125 men. 7. Antwerp Company, Captain Snook, 97 men. 8. Wauseon Company, Captain Barber, 116 men. 9. Waterville Company, Captain Dodd, 102 men. 10. Toledo Company, Captain Kirk, 114 men. Total, 1,116 men. General Chas. W. Hill acted as Adjutant *pro tem.*, assisted by General C. B. Phillips and Lieutenant J. W. Fuller. The foregoing order was carried out. The *Blade* said of the occasion: "Never has our City experienced such a day as the present. At early dawn, the people from the country began to arrive in immense crowds, and the firing of cannon aroused our own citizens from their slumbers, and by 9 o'clock there must have been 10,000 people on the streets. At the Railroad depot the scene was truly grand. The crowd filled the entire space devoted to passenger trains; but after energetic effort by the police, a passage was made and the troops, in sections, marched to the cars. The Regiment numbered 1,058 men, all told, composed mainly of young men. At 8 A. M. religious services had been conducted on the parade ground by Rev. H. B. Walbridge, of Trinity Episcopal Church. Much disappointment was felt by the Waynesfield Guards, Lieutenant R. B. Mitchell, commanding, that the offer of that Company had not been accepted by the President." At Cleveland, Regimental officers were chosen, as follows: Colonel, J. B. Steedman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. P. Este; Major, Paul Edwards. Geo. W. Kirk succeeded Captain Edwards, in command of his Company, as did Lieutenant von Blessingh Captain Este. Upon organization at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, the Northwestern Regiment became the "Fourteenth Ohio." It left Camp for Marietta, *via* Columbus, May 22d, where they arrived on the 24th.*

The German Rifles (Yeager's), Toledo; the Waynesfield Guards, Maumee; and one Com-

*The history of this Regiment is given more fully elsewhere.

pany each from Delta, Fulton County, Bryan and Defiance, were not accepted, for the reason that the Regiment was full.

April 29th, a neat flag, made by Scholars in the Toledo Public Schools, was raised on the flag-staff of the High School building, in the presence of 1,000 Scholars. On motion of Judge Potter, Judge James Myers was made Chairman, when prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. W. Williams. After singing, addresses were made by Moses T. Brown, Superintendent Public Schools, and Messrs. W. A. C. Converse, Fred. B. Dodge, E. W. Dickerson, and E. W. E. Koch, Teachers. An original ode—"Live

* Mr. Hasty's production was as follows:

LIVE, LIBERTY!

To arms! to arms! For yonder come the foe!

To arms! to arms! the battle-trumpets blow.

The tramp of Rebel hosts is heard

On every Southern plain;

Old Massachusetts draws her sword

For Lexington, again.

Then rise, ye sons of noble sires;

Defend your altars and your fires,

And lay the traitors low.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live!

Liberty forever!

Union shall with Freedom live.

Despotism, never—

No, no, no!

The die is cast. See Sumpter's battered wall.

To arms! to arms! Must our dear country fall?

Shall bloody brigands pitch their tents

Beside Mt. Vernon's grave?

Shall Rattlesnakes and Pelicans

Above our Cities wave?

Shall Liberty herself be slain?

Must we put on a Southern chain?

It never shall be so.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live, etc.

True blood flowed where Anderson's brave men

Were starved and wasted in their fortress pen.

Around, ten thousand yelling fiends,

Their murderous cannon ply;

Within, Columbia's noblest sons,

Half-smothered, bleed and die.

But every purple drop that fell,

Shall fertilize its dusty cell,

And to an Army grow.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live, etc.

Through every State, from Oregon to Maine,

The shriek of Liberty resounds again;

And every party, creed and clan,

Dissolving into one,

Throw past dissensions to the winds,

And to the rescue run:

For we will raise that Flag again

Crush out the Rebels—break their chain,

Or fall before the foe.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live, etc.

SYLVANIA, OHIO, April 25, 1861.

The impressive reading of the above by Mr. Brown made some parts of it truly electrical with the vast audience.

Liberty"—written by Emerson E. Hasty, a graduate of the Toledo High School, was read by Mr. M. T. Brown, when the exercises closed with singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

May 6th, J. W. Kelsey and J. T. Maher, Sub-Committee, gave notice, that they could be found every Saturday, from 9 till 12 m., at the Hanks building, Cherry street, with supplies for Soldiers' families.

The first Company of Militia of Reserve or Home Guards, Toledo, was organized by the election of officers, as follows: Captain, Chas. W. Hill; First Lieutenant, John W. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, John C. Gavin; Sergeants—Richard Waite, Victor Keen, A. G. Dooley, W. A. Collins, Geo. True; Corporals—John B. Lounsbury, A. W. Gleason, Alex. Reed, E. W. E. Koch, D. R. Austin, Robert D. Whittlesey, Carlos Colton, M. W. Day; with 80 privates. It took the name of Toledo Citizens' Corps.

April 27th, a Company arrived at Toledo from Perrysburg, of which Asher Cook was the Captain, Arnold McMahon, First Lieutenant, and L. B. Blinn, Second Lieutenant. The Worth Guards, of Gilead, Wood County, 109 strong, Captain O. C. Carr, First Lieutenant J. J. Vorhes, and Second Lieutenant J. E. McGowan, arrived same day. Over \$1,000 was raised in two hours at Gilead, for the benefit of the Guards and their families.

The Toledo Zouave Cadets, with 65 members, organized May 27, 1861, as follows:

Captain, Hamilton C. Colton; First Lieutenant, Chas. N. Stevens; Second Lieutenant, Jno. A. Waite; Third Lieutenant, Chas. B. Scott; Sergeants—Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr., W. Hunt Walbridge, J. Scott, Chas. L. Brooks, C. W. Breed; Corporals—Chas. J. Swift, Ralph Osborn, F. B. Shoemaker, A. W. Hunker. Privates—E. D. Potter, Jr., Orlin S. Hayes, John J. Hunker, R. D. Barker, W. E. Lawton, Geo. C. Pepper, A. E. Scott, R. J. Wheeler, Wm. H. Boos, B. Woodworth, E. M. Hamilton, S. L. Frazer, Wm. P. Gardner, John M. McKee, Allen H. Forsyth, O. T. Williams, Theo. J. Curtis, Thos. Southard, Wm. Murphy, G. Baker, Geo. Lilliland, C. Fisk, W. Calvert, J. Thomas, W. J. Chase, Wm. Kief, W. Dodd, Wm. W. Backus, C. Thomas, H. Clark, H. Burr, J. Murphy, Geo. Haskell, F. T. Lane, Levi Lowusbury, John W. Fitch, Chas. Scott, F. Wilder, Wm. Crowell, Henry S. Waite, J. Hall, Chas. Bond, E. Willey, Fred Hamlin, Jos. Beeley, Geo. Hazlett, H. Gavin, A. Brown, W. Vorace, J. Allen, Burton Taylor, J. E. Eldridge.

The following officers composed the staff of Brig.-General Charles W. Hill, First Brigade, First Division of Ohio troops, in three-months'

service, under act of May 8, 1861: Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Fuller, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Charles C. Walcutt, Brigade Inspector; Major John B. Frothingham, Aide to Commander-in-Chief, detailed as Brigade Engineer; Major William A. Collins, Judge Advocate; Captains Reuben E. Champion and A. W. Hull, Aides-de-Camp.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment passed through Toledo July 13, 1861. It was commanded by Colonel C. S. Hamilton. The men were supplied with refreshments by the ladies of the City, for which Governor Randall, of that State, telegraphed his thanks. On the 15th, the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel H. E. Paine, reached Toledo, and were met at the depot by 30 ladies, who, with baskets of wholesome food, passed along the line and dealt out the same to the hungry troops. John D. Campbell, Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, supplied coffee from the Island House for the Soldiers. The Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Amasa Cobb, passed Toledo July 25th, when, as in the cases of the Third and Fourth Regiments, the men were provided by Toledo ladies with an ample supply of food.

The following rates were paid for rations by the State in July, 1861: At Cleveland, \$13.70 per 100; at Wooster and Warren, \$13.85; at Toledo, \$13.90. Army daily rations were then as follows: 20 oz. fresh and salt beef, or 12 oz. pork; 18 oz. soft bread or flour, or 12 oz. hard bread; 2½ oz. beans, or 1 3-5 oz. rice; 1 5-6 oz. sugar; 1 oz. ground coffee; ½ gill of vinegar; ¼ oz. candles; ⅔ oz. soap; ½ oz. salt.

A meeting of citizens of Toledo was held Sept. 1, 1861, to devise ways and means for the relief of families of soldiers, of which Clark Waggoner was Chairman, and Warren Russell Secretary. The chair appointed Wm. Kraus, C. A. King and C. B. Phillips a committee to wait upon the City Council and ascertain what that body could do in the premises, and also appointed M. R. Waite, F. A. Jones and Charles Pratt a committee to confer on the same subject with the County authorities.

In October, 1861, Military Districts were established in Ohio corresponding to the Congressional Districts, with a Military Committee for each, whose duty it was to look after the work of recruiting and otherwise co-operate with the Governor. Such Committee for the 5th District was as follows: Francis Hollen-

beck, Wood Co.; A. Sanky Latty, Defiance; Richard Mott, Lucas; S. W. Norris, Williams; Dr. R. K. Scott, Henry; John H. Palmer, Hancock; Joseph Cable, Paulding.

Special arrangements were made for caring for the savings of Ohio Soldiers when paid off in the field, which worked well. Capt. Jonathan Brown, Co. K, 25th Regiment, in October, 1861, brought \$15,000 from that command, of which \$1,800 came to Toledo. At the same time a Cincinnati Regiment sent \$14,000.

The Military Committee for the 9th District, Oct. 11, 1861, appointed the following County Committees:

Ottawa—W. L. Cole, E. P. Reynolds, R. Devereaux, J. Lattimore, John Ryder. *Sandusky*—La Q. Rawson, James Justice, C. O. Tillotson, C. Doncyson, Isaac Knapp. *Hardin*—Henry G. Harris, Edward Stellings, Thos. Rough, Benjamin R. Bronson, Wm. Shrader. *Wyandot*—H. S. Hunt, John Berry, Jona. Maffett, Michael Moran, Alex. Brinkerhoff. *Crawford*—Josiah S. Plants, S. R. Harris, C. Elliott, Robert Lee, H. C. Carhart. *Seneca*—Leander Stem, John J. Steiner, J. M. Zahm, G. M. Ogden, Chas. Foster. *Lucas*—R. C. Lemmon, Moses T. Brown, W. W. Howe, John T. Maher, and Guido Marx, of Toledo; Foster R. Warren, of Sylvania; Jas. M. Brigham, of Waterville; Dr. W. A. Scott, of Swanton; and Geo. W. Reynolds, of Maumee.

October 26, 1861, the Toledo Bar gave Colonel J. A. Mulligan, the hero of Springfield, Mo., a public reception at White's Hall, and a supper at the Oliver House.

The Toledo Zouave Cadets elected the following officers, October 7, 1861, to wit:

Captain, Hamilton Colton; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Chas. B. Scott; Third Lieutenant, Henry S. Waite; Sergeants—Chas. N. Stevens, Theo. J. Curtis, Wm. W. Bolles, Wm. H. Perigo, Fred. B. Shoemaker. Corporals—Charles Scott, Walter J. Chase, Chas. J. Swift, Wm. Keif, Geo. W. Haskell, Wm. Murphy, Wm. W. Backus, Andrew H. Hunker.

The Military Committee for the District met at Toledo, July 23, 1862, with the following members present:

Lucas County—F. R. Warren, W. A. Scott, John T. Maher, W. W. Howe, J. M. Brigham, A. L. Backus, Geo. W. Reynolds, R. C. Lemmon. *Sandusky County*—La Q. Rawson, C. O. Tillotson, Jas. Justice. *Wood County*—Geo. Laskey, J. E. McGowan, B. W. Johnson, John Norris, H. H. Dodge. *Williams County*—James Beery, J. S. Cannan, I. R. Sherwood, B. H. Fisher, S. E. Blakeslee. *Fulton County*—Jos. H. Miller, D. W. H. Howard, N. Merrill, O. B. Verity, O. Waters.

Henry County—J. H. Tyler, Lorenzo Higby. *Defiance County*—Finlay Strong, J. P. Buffington. *Ottawa County*—W. L. Cole. *Paulding County*—S. R. Brown.

Among the proceedings of the Committee was the recommendation of officers for the 100th Ohio Regiment, as follows: Colonel, Wm. E. Haynes, of Fremont, then Captain in 8th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel, P. S. Slevin, of Perrysburg; Major, E. L. Hayes, of Wauseon, then Captain 44th Illinois; Surgeon, Dr. W. A. Scott, Lucas County; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. O. C. Pier, Napoleon; Quartermaster, David R. Austin, Toledo; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Griffin, Port Clinton.

The Lucas County Committee, August 9, 1861, recommended J. W. Smith for appointment as Captain; Horace H. Warren and Patrick H. Dowling as First Lieutenants, and John H. Haverly as Second Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment. The last named, then a resident of Toledo, has since attained special prominence as manager and proprietor of leading Theatrical and Opera enterprises in different Cities. He was not appointed as Lieutenant.

The Governor appointed John C. Groom, of Columbus, Colonel of the 100th Regiment, which left Toledo, September 8th. The following were the non-commissioned staff: Sergeant-Major, Norman Waite; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John W. Polk; Commissary-Sergeant, Henry W. Titus; Principal Musician, Jacob Marts; Hospital Steward, Jos. Orno.

During the rebellion, the *Blade* office was at No. 150 Summit Street. On the top of the building was a flag-staff, on which, as occasion suggested, the stars and stripes appeared. In times of special interest, and particularly when important war news was expected, that signal was looked for with deepest solicitude, since its appearance came to be accepted as indicating the receipt of "good news" (though not always the most reliable news, since misleading or partial reports sometimes came). On Monday, February 17, 1862, under the heading, "Our Flag is There," the *Blade* said: "Throughout the day, Saturday, and until 10 this A. M., the *Blade's* flag-staff was watched by eager and longing eyes for the stars and stripes, the unfurling of which, it was ardently hoped, would signal a triumph at Fort Donelson. Few persons in the neighborhood of the office stepped into the street without giving an anxious glance toward that center of general inter-

est, and many a one often stepped to the nearest window, in hope to see the glorious old banner unfurled. About the hour named, longing eyes and anxious hearts were made glad by the appearance of the much sought banner; and then the tide set in strongly for the *Blade* office, to obtain 'the particulars.' Such a joyous crowd as soon gathered there, has not been seen in Toledo since the morning of the 22d of July last, when the first installment of the Bull Run news was received. (May the second installment of Donelson be different from that of Bull Run.) Joy now beams from every eye, and many a 'Thank the Lord!' has found utterance from grateful hearts. Immediately following the *Blade's* flag, the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze from the Custom House, the Board of Trade Rooms, the High School building, and other places in the City."

The 18th Michigan Regiment passed through Toledo, September 4, 1862, for Kentucky. It contained 1,010 men, raised principally in Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties. The following were the field officers: Colonel, Charles C. Doolittle; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. Spalding; Major, John W. Horner; Adjutant, A. J. Finch; Quartermaster, Jas. W. Pratt; Surgeon, Simeon P. Root; Asst. Surgeon, A. Woodward. Edwin W. Hulburt of Hudson, and subsequently of Toledo, where he died, was Captain of Company A in this Regiment. At the depot, Henry Waldron of Hillsdale, presented the command a fine flag. Colonel Doolittle, subsequently promoted, is now (1887) and for 14 years has been, Cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Toledo.

The following Surgeons, to superintend drafting, were appointed in August, 1862: Leman Galpin, Milan; Wm. Ramsey, Fulton Co.; Wm. Crawford, Henry; W. W. Jones, Toledo; Jas. W. Wilson, Fremont; R. McD. Gibson, Seneca Co.; G. W. Finch, Williams; H. A. Hamilton, Perrysburg.

July 15, 1862, the Military Committee recommended officers of two Companies to be raised in Lucas County, as follows: First—P. Hoffman, Captain; D. F. Waltz, First Lieutenant; J. E. Greiner, Second Lieutenant. Second—W. W. Hunt, Captain; E. E. Stewart, First Lieutenant; A. J. Wales, Second Lieutenant. August 13th, the same Committee agreed upon the following appointments:

For Captain—Martin O'Neil; First Lieutenant—J. J. Sullivan; Second Lieutenants—Thos. Ward, Louis Keiser, Paris H. Pray, Geo. W. Arnold, Martin Stryker, J. G. Manor, W. J. Halloway, H. N. Cole, J. Kent Hamilton, Louis H. Pike, Henry T. Bissell, Fred. A. Jones, Thos. Cherry, Reuben Hall, Jacob Gelzer, John W. Kerr. Dr. W. W. Jones was recommended as Examining Surgeon of recruits; R. C. Lemmon as Military Commissioner; and W. A. Collins as Provost Marshal for the County.

Upon receipt of news of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and of need of additional surgical service, several Toledo practitioners tendered their services to Governor Tod, who accepted the same, when Dr. Chas. Cochran, Oscar White, S. S. Thorn, L. A. Brewer, and J. G. Nolan left for Columbus, whence two (Drs. Cochran and Thorn), proceeded to Pittsburg Landing.

The Assessors of the several Townships in Lucas County, made returns in August, 1862, showing the following results: Number men in three-year service, 1,466; number in three-month service, 84; number discharged, 54; "Skeddaddlers," 13; deserters, 6; number then liable to draft, 4,266; total enrollment, 5,889. The Assessor for the Second Ward, Maumee City, found in it 62 persons liable to Military duty, of whom 31—just one-half—were already in the Union Army.

A public meeting was held in Toledo, July 14, 1862, for the promotion of enlistments in the Army, and especially to fill two Companies then assigned to Lucas County. M. R. Waite was made Chairman, and Josiah Riley, Secretary. R. C. Lemmon explained the object of the meeting, when Richard Mott, Wm. Baker, Wm. Kraus, M. R. Waite, and A. L. Backus, were appointed a Committee to raise funds for the object named. Alex. Reed was appointed to arrange for speakers for meetings to be held for the same purpose. The meeting was addressed by M. R. Waite, R. C. Lemmon, A. L. Backus, Wm. Kraus, Dr. W. W. Jones, S. A. Raymond, Chas. Pratt, Octavius Waters of Fulton County, A. M. Pratt of Williams County, and N. Reeve of Detroit.

A very large "War Meeting" was held in Clinton Park, Toledo, August 1, 1862. Most of the stores and shops in the City were closed. The officers were: President, M. R. Waite;

Marshal, General Jos. W. Brown; Assistant Marshals, Captain Geo. W. Merrill and Captain E. S. Platt; Committee in Charge, E. B. Bronson, R. C. Lemmon, W. W. Howe, John P. Freeman, J. W. Walterhouse. Addresses were delivered by F. T. Backus and H. B. Payne (now United States Senator), of Cleveland. Fully 4,000 persons were present.

The young ladies of Toledo, in June, 1862, forwarded to Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, two flags—one for the Battery, and one for Division C of the same. The staff of one of them was of black walnut and was taken from a Georgia Regiment by the 14th Ohio, while in the three-months service.

September 10, 1862, Governor Tod called for volunteer Minute Men for the protection of the Southern border of the State, when an ample force at once was furnished, who proceeded to Cincinnati, whence many of them were ordered into Kentucky, serving the purpose sought in holding in check Rebel advances. So prompt was the response to this call, that only three days later (Sept. 13), the Governor telegraphed "No more troops are required at Cincinnati." Under call of the Military Committee, a meeting was held at Toledo, September 10, which was called to order by C. D. Woodruff, and presided over by Mayor Manor, with Henry Merrill as Secretary. As a result, two Companies of 50 men each were raised on the spot, and officers elected as follows: Co. A—Captain Worts; First Lieutenant, John Garner; Second Lieutenant, Ed. Avery. Co. B—Captain, E. B. Hall; Lieutenant, R. C. Lemmon. The Toledo forces returned September 19th, when appeared a card of thanks of Co. A, First Regiment Ohio Rifles, Captain E. B. Hall, L. H. Pike, F. A. Jones and Frank J. Scott, Committee, for attentions shown them by the ladies of Covington and Dayton. These troops, from their peculiar, and especially their brief service, were known as "Squirrel Hunters."

In May, 1863, Adjutant-General C. W. Hill was in Toledo, and then presented to such volunteers as were present, the Governor's discharge. The diploma was neatly engraved. On the upper right-hand corner was a likeness of the Governor; on the opposite corner one of Major McDowell; on the right lower corner a Squirrel Hunter, gun in hand, and knapsack on his back; opposite, on the left, a broken tree, in which sat a squirrel, inspecting the in-

terior of a nut; in the center, the seal of the United States; underneath, that of Ohio, and in the center of all, the Governor's certificate.* The total number of "Squirrel Hunters" in the State was 11,534.

In August, 1862, the following Army Surgeons were appointed: Geo. Cornell, Milan; T. M. Cooke, Monroeville; Geo. A. Collamore, Toledo; J. T. Woods, Hancock County; Dr. L. A. Brewer, Toledo. Assistant Surgeons—Walter Caswell, Castalia; F. C. Connelly, Vermillion; J. W. Miner, Edgerton; W. H. Thacher, Defiance; John W. Goodson, Bellevue.

The darkest period of the Union cause, in the progress of the War, was that commencing in the Summer of 1862 and extending to July, 1863. The serious disappointments of the campaign of 1862, had operated both to moderate the zeal of many loyal men at the North, and to strengthen and embolden those in sympathy with the Rebels. The effects of this state of things were clearly shown in the Fall elections of that year, when the opponents of the War policy of the Government made unexpected gains in most of the Northern States, and greatly strengthened their force in Congress. This was specially true of Ohio, where the Union majority of 55,203 on Governor in 1861, was changed to a minority of 4,870 in 1862. So general was this indication of a reverse in popular sentiment at the North, that the soldiers in the field came to be solicitous as to its extent, and sought to ascertain what was likely to be their reliance for support in recruits and other means. With such view, the Ohio Soldiers in the Western Army, from "the Battlefield of Stone River," February 1, 1863, issued an address to the loyal people of Ohio, setting forth the aim and hope which inspired the men at the front, and the corresponding responsibility and duties of the men at home. No appeal made during the war

* THE SQUIRREL HUNTER'S DISCHARGE—Cincinnati was menaced by the enemies of our Union; David Tod, Governor of Ohio, called on the Minute Men of the State, and the "Squirrel Hunters" came by thousands to the rescue. You, ———, was one of them, and this is your honorable discharge.

CHARLES W. HILL, Adjutant-General of Ohio.
MALCOM McDOWELL, Major and A. D. C.

Approved, DAVID TOD, Governor.

September, 1862.

could have excelled this in patriotic sentiment; in recital of sufferings endured; in statement of assistance needed; and in presentation of claim for prompt and adequate aid—physical, in men and means; and moral, in the manifestation of a sound loyalty and assurance of the sympathy of those at home. The character and spirit of the paper may be understood from the following extracts therefrom, to wit:

People of Ohio! But one alternative is left you. You must pronounce this a just Rebellion. You must say that it was right and justifiable to destroy this Republic; that a Republic is a weak, helpless Government, powerless to sustain itself, and to be destroyed whenever conspirators enough can be rallied for the purpose. Or, you must show to the World the power of self-preservation in the great example of Confederate Republics—that it has a quiet, dormant force, which, aroused, has gigantic strength and energy; that it not only can protect its citizens in all of their rights and privileges, but can sustain itself, as well against foreign attack as internal treason.

We [the Army] are fighting for the Republic. To it, we have given our hearts, our arms and our lives. We intend to stand between you and the desolating hosts of the Rebels, whose most cherished hope and desire have been and are, to take possession of and ravage your own beautiful Ohio. Once, already, we have stood as a living wall between you and this fate, and we may have to do it again.

Men of Ohio! You know not what this Western Army has suffered. You know not now, the hardships and sufferings of your Soldiers in their chill tents—their shelterless bivouacs—their long, weary marches, and their battle-thinned ranks. If there be honesty and purity in human motives, they must be found among your long-enduring Soldiers.

Hear us! And for your country's sake, if not for ours, stop your wild, shameless political strifes; unite for the common cause; and never think or speak of *Peace and Compromise*, until the now empty terms mean *The Republic as it was*—peaceably, if that may be; forcibly, at all events.

The Army of the West is in terrible earnest—earnest, to conquer and destroy armed Rebels—earnest, to meet face to face—earnest, in its hearty detestation of cowardly Traitors at home—earnest, in will and power to overcome all who desire the Nation's ruin. Ohio's one hundred thousand Soldiers in the field, Citizens at home—potent in either capacity—ask their fathers, brethren and friends, by their firesides and in their peaceful homes, to hear and heed this appeal; and to put an end to covert Treason at home, more dangerous now to our National existence, than the presence of the armed hosts of misguided Rebels in the field.

The authorship of this paper was attributed to Colonel J. M. McConnell, 17th Ohio Infantry.

The address reached Ohio about the 20th of

February, and was received with an enthusiasm equal to any that could have been expected. Public meetings were held in all parts of the State, from which went responses earnest and cheering to the Soldiers.

A preliminary meeting was held at Toledo, February 27th, which was called to order by Richard Mott, who nominated for President, Denison B. Smith. Darwin E. Gardner was chosen Secretary. Morrison R. Waite, D. B. Smith and D. E. Gardner, were appointed a Committee to prepare a suitable response from the people to the Appeal of the Soldiers for circulation and signature by the people. Addresses were made by S. B. Scott, A. G. Clark, Andrew Stephan, and Wm. Kraus, in approval of such action. On motion of Alex. Reed: H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Kraus, F. J. King, T. H. Hoag, Denison Steele and R. H. Bell, were appointed as Committee of Arrangements for a Mass Meeting to be held at Toledo at such time as they might deem proper. The meeting adjourned till the 2d of March.

At the time named, a large gathering of citizens of Lucas and other Counties of Northwestern Ohio, was held at White's Hall, Toledo. The Appeal of Ohio Soldiers in the field was read by Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Toledo. The Committee charged with the preparation of an address (understood to have been written by M. R. Waite) in response to the Appeal of Ohio Soldiers, was read and approved. The Committee appointed February 27th, had made arrangements for a Union Mass Meeting, at Toledo, March 18th, and made report of their action.

At the appointed time, notwithstanding the very unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was very large, being estimated as high as 8,000, and from all portions of Northwestern Ohio. The procession formed soon after 10 A. M., and after marching on different Streets, returned to the Union Railway Depot, and was dismissed for dinner. The gathering in the afternoon was declared to be the largest ever seen in Toledo. The officers of the occasion, as previously selected, were as follows:

PRESIDENT—MORRISON R. WAITE.

VICE PRESIDENTS—*Lucas County*: D. B. Smith, Chas. Kent, Lyman Wheeler, Dennis Coghlin, Mayor Brigham, Geo. A. Carpenter, Warren Colburn, T. H. Hoag, Chas. A. King, Jacob Landman, J. Bash, Ed.

Connelly, S. L. Collins, Haskell D. Warren, Chas. A. Crane, Geo. W. Reynolds, Dr. John Smith, Capt. Thomas Watts, James C. Wales, James Taylor, Wm. Cole, Elijah Dodd, Patrick Quigley, Patrick Carey, Pliny Lathrop. *Putnam County*: Geo. Skinner, H. J. Boehmer, C. M. Godfrey. *Fullon County*: Nahum Merrill, M. D. Hibbard, A. C. Hough, Octavius Waters. *Defiance County*: Jonas Colby, Edwin Phelps, Judge Ensign, Samuel Rober. *Henry County*: A. J. Haley, Chas. H. Horning, Cyrus Howard. *Williams County*: A. M. Pratt, P. W. Norris, H. A. Ensign, James Bell, Peter Planson. *Wood County*: Gilbert Beach, Col. J. S. Norton, Dr. E. D. Peck, George Laskey. *Paulding County*: H. N. Curtis, B. B. Woodcock.

SECRETARIES—Clark Waggoner, James A. Boyd, Cyrus H. Coy, and Wm. C. Earl.

MARSHAL—Gen. John E. Hunt.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS—John D. Campbell, Geo. H. Burroughs, Albert L. White, Robert H. Bell, Col. Chas. B. Phillips, Matthew Shoemaker, Lieut.-Col. Paul Edwards, H. J. Hayes.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION—Mayor J. J. Manor, D. E. Gardner, Paul Jones, James C. Hall, Geo. W. Davis, Augustus Thomas, Wm. Baker, J. R. Osborn, Moses T. Brown, V. H. Ketcham, W. W. Griffith, P. H. Birehead.

After music by the band of St. Francis de Sales Temperance Society, the President called the assemblage to order, and was about to proceed with the regular programme of the occasion, when his attention was called to a blackened, torn flag, borne toward the stand, and followed by an infirm gentleman, evidently advanced in age, who proved to be Rev. Geo. Taylor, Chaplain of 8th Michigan Infantry, on his way home, by request of his Regiment, with their tattered banner. On reaching the stand and being introduced, he held up the tattered flag and said:

I am a poor, sick, and emaciated Chaplain of the Army. I have been trying to serve my country as a Soldier, and I thank God, that I have been there. I present to you the flag of the 8th Michigan Infantry. It has been to Port Royal, and wherever men have gone to fight. This is the banner which led the glorious 8th Michigan through all the battles they have been in. See the motto: "One Country—One Destiny." I want you to understand, that this is the spirit of the Michigan Soldiers. I could not go through here without saying that the Army—at least that portion of it which comes from Michigan—wonders at the dissensions at home. You talk to them about Generals—one man in favor of McClellan, another for Joe Hooker, and another for somebody else; but, they are all in favor of going to the front. Oh, how glad I am to see a Union feeling waking up. Spur yourselves to the contest, and let the motto of

our glorious flag—"One Country—One Destiny"—be yours! The victory shall be achieved, and our glorious country be the greatest that God ever made.

The effect of this episode was electrical, and it was received with cheers, and a vote of thanks. It could not have been more timely or more happy in its effect with the vast concourse who witnessed it.

Wm. Baker, on behalf of the Committee, read telegrams and letters received from Colonel Moses R. Brailey, Major I. R. Sherwood, and Henry T. Bissell, Committee of 111th Ohio Infantry, then at Bowling Green, Ky.; from Colonel J. C. Groom, 100th Ohio; Colonel E. H. Phelps, 68th Ohio; Colonel Geo. P. Este, commanding Post at Lavergne, Tenn.; J. Reynolds, President, and James F. Pray, Secretary 14th Ohio, endorsed by General Robert Mitchell; General Egbert B. Brown; James Myers, Representative, Columbus; D. S. Dickinson, Albany, N. Y.; Governor David Tod, Ex-Governor Wm. Dennison, Samuel Galloway, Columbus; and Wm. S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati.

President Waite made report of a recent visit by him to several Ohio Regiments in the South, including the 14th, 38th and 21st. He then introduced Colonel Isaac R. Hawkins, from Tennessee, who addressed the meeting at some length and with special effect. Geo. C. Bates, of Chicago, followed, but deferred his speech until the evening. He told how he had himself been a Soldier, with spurs and shoulder straps in a great War; how, at the time of the "Toledo War"—when Ohio stole Michigan's land—he won his promotion; how he camped out in Major Stickney's orchard, captured One Stickney and Two Stickney; how Indiana Stickney and Maryland Stickney visited the Wolverine camp, beseeching, with tears, for the release of their One, Two brothers.* He said he was a Toledo man, and knew more of its early history than did the great body of its present inhabitants, having come here when the first tide of emigration rolled Westward; and sat down on the banks of the Maumee, when Toledo was a hamlet of not more than half a dozen families.

While the main meeting was in progress, another was held at the North end of the Island House, which was addressed by Moses T.

*A peculiarity in Major Stickney's family, consisted the naming of his sons, One and Two, and his daughters after States of the Union.

Brown, Superintendent Toledo Public Schools, and by James M. Ashley, then a Representative in Congress.

The evening meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was addressed by Mr. Bates, Col. Hawkins, and Mr. Ashley. Mr. Waite read resolutions adopted by the 14th Ohio, and Mr. Baker the address of Col. John W. Fuller's Regiment, (27th Ohio). Wm. C. Earl presented resolutions, such as had been adopted by a mammoth meeting of citizens of New York, at Cooper Institute, which were adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

The prepared response of citizens to the appeal of Ohio Soldiers was afterward sent to them, bearing the names of about 2,500 citizens of Northwestern Ohio, largely made up of those prominent in active life, and embracing men of both political parties. That paper, locally so prominent and influential in that crisis in the Nation's life, assumed historic value. It is reproduced here, with the names of citizens of Lucas County, whose signatures thereto attest their unswerving loyalty to their country's cause in the darkest hour of its existence, and their earnest sympathy with those of their neighbors who had patriotically undertaken the privations, toils and dangers of the camp and the field. It has seemed proper that side by side, should here appear, so fully as may be, the names of those who "went to the front" from Lucas County, and of those who as loyally stood faithfully on guard in the no less important sphere of civil co-operation and support at home. Without such joint devotion, nothing effective could have been accomplished by either branch of the great Union host. That such was the belief of the Soldiers in the field, is clearly shown by their impassioned appeal for the "home support" which they recognized as indispensable to their success. That such appeal was not made in vain, is shown by the response here reproduced:

Soldiers of Ohio, enrolled in the Army of the United States:

We thank you, for the long-continued and patient endurance of the toils, privations and dangers of a Soldier's life. We thank you for your deeds of noble daring on the field of battle, by which you have covered yourselves and your State with glory. And last, but not least, we thank you—from our hearts, we thank you—for the words of wise and patriotic counsel you send back to us from the battle fields of "the front," in this, the hour of our greatest peril! From the Headquarters of the Commander of the

Army of the Cumberland, Ohio's sons whom she is proud to know she gave to the Army of the Union—from the bloody field of Stone River—from every place where an Ohio Soldier can pen a message to "the loved ones at home," there come appeals which we will not—we cannot—disregard.

Yes, Soldiers, as you well have said: "This is a War for the Republic; and he who is not for it, is against it." This is no time to divide upon measures. You know no law, but obedience to the will of your Commander. Your Commander-in-Chief is your President. His heart is full of love for his country, and he acts only as his judgment tells him the necessities of his country demand. What he commands, you carry into execution; and so long as it is his duty to decide what shall be done, we will not, when that decision is made, weaken the blow which you are to give, by discussing at home, for party or political purposes, the merits of that decision. We know no Government, but that which has our time-honored Constitution for its foundation; and while this great danger is upon us, that Government, in its efforts to restore the integrity of the Union, shall have our cordial and united support. When the danger shall be over, let those in power give account of their stewardship, and receive the reward or punishment which their conduct shall deserve.

You went into the field to fight for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union! When you left your homes on this errand of patriotism, we spoke to you from our hearts, the words of hope and encouragement, and we registered in Heaven an oath, never, by any fault of ours, should dishonor come upon you! Nobly have you performed the part which you then took upon yourselves! When the history of your campaign shall be written, it will cast into the shade that of all other Wars the world has seen. True, the work is not done; but the time has not yet come, when you are to be told that the Union you went forth to maintain "cannot be restored by the armed hand." Some may tell you so, who see no way to their own elevation, but upon your disgrace; but such men know not the great heart of the People, or of the brave Soldiers in the Army of the Union from our noble State, because it is held only by those who dare not risk their lives to defend the country's honor.

Soldiers! the work before you is a noble one. It is nothing less than to make that "good old Flag," which was born in the battlefields of the Revolution and baptized in the blood of our Fathers, again respected on every foot of soil which has been honored by its protecting care. That, Soldiers, is the work of our age. And with you in front, standing shoulder to shoulder, with the brave men who come from our sister States, to vie with you for the Hero's crown, to strike—and with union at home and hearts in earnest as yours are in earnest to uphold and support you when the blow is given—there is no power on Earth that *can*, and none in Heaven that *will*, prevent our triumph.

In this great crisis we have each a part to perform.

You have yourselves assigned them. You say you are "fighting for the Republic," and to it you have given "your hearts, your arms and your lives." We know you have. Your gallant bearing on many a well-fought field, tells what you have assumed to do. Of us, you ask that we shall "stay, support and uphold your hands." Soldiers, *we will do it!* And knowing "in union there is strength," and in disunion there is weakness, we will make the support of the Government our rallying-point; and as the traitors have forced upon us the alternative of conquering or being conquered, we accept the issue; and in conducting this war, we pledge ourselves to you, to each other, to our Country, and to God, that we will devote our lives and our substance to the support of the Government, and maintain the Union of these States, "now and forever—one and inseparable."

This paper bore the signatures of the following citizens of Lucas County:

TOLEDO.

Morrison R. Waite.	W. C. Phillips.	H. Blankmeyer.	H. A. Boyd.
Darwin E. Gardner.	Daniel J. Mattocks, Jr.	Frank C. Courte.	Ralph W. Baker.
Denison B. Smith.	A. W. Barlow.	James Mallon.	Samuel B. Scott.
Richard Mott.	D. V. Edsil.	John Pfisterer.	B. H. Hitchcock.
William Kraus.	H. J. Williams.	C. H. Schmelfennig.	Madison Miller.
James M. Ashley.	Joseph H. Williams.	Henry M. Samsen.	Benjamin Mallett.
Charles Kent.	Charles A. King.	Plympton Buck.	T. B. Richardson.
John E. Hunt.	H. S. Walbridge.	John A. Conway.	Geo. W. Hart.
Joseph W. Brown.	Frank J. King.	Mark Knight.	George Baker.
Peter Lenk.	Thomas C. Stewart.	Henry Gross.	R. O. Morse.
Matthew Brown.	John J. Manor.	James Cunningham.	Samuel M. Young,
Ebenezer Wallbridge.	Clark Waggoner.	James Cunningham, 2d.	W. A. DeForest.
Frank J. Scott.	Denison Steele.	John Mulhenny.	Charles Ballard.
Truman H. Hoag.	Fred. A. Jones.	Charles Gradolph.	E. G. Crane.
W. S. Towle.	Calvin Bronson.	Dan. A. Collins.	Joseph Cooke.
Dan. A. Waterman.	Mavor Brigham.	J. M. Hall.	S. G. Lane.
Wm. T. French.	Alex. Reed.	Thomas Carlisle.	William Keyl.
G. F. Richardson.	William O. Brown.	W. S. Dustin.	Edward Danforth.
Carlos Colton, Jr.	Henry W. Claffin.	James Snow.	H. J. Totten.
John Stevens.	R. E. Morey.	James Draper.	D. Morris.
H. J. Hayes.	George Torber.	Minot J. Wilcox.	Wm. C. Huffman.
George W. Dart.	John T. Maher.	J. H. Park.	J. A. Corbusier.
Wm. H. Bellman.	Samuel A. Raymond.	Benjamin Brower.	Horace H. Butler.
Gustave Wittstein.	Charles T. Wales.	J. P. Flynn.	M. B. Butler.
George Woodbury.	Levi Snell.	Peter Graver.	Timothy Sheldon.
E. B. Hyde.	P. Martel.	Robert Cummings.	William Roff.
I. H. Wright.	Joseph Tolman.	John Cummings.	Charles B. Roff.
W. W. Griffith.	James Tolman.	P. M. Ainsley.	Jerry Peck.
Harry Chase.	Robert W. Smith.	J. D. McKenley.	O. A. Bostwick.
Thomas Daniels.	Alfred Braun.	Wm. H. Dyer.	C. F. W. Ahrendt.
Henry S. Waite.	R. V. Bowes.	A. C. Tubbs.	Herman Neufaldt.
C. S. Sevin.	Emery D. Potter, Sr.	H. Birkenkemp.	George Worts.
Wm. J. Finlay.	W. H. Clark.	Conrad Ruppel.	Alva C. Johnson.
J. H. Locke, Jr.	Geo. H. Richardson.	M. E. Fahnestock.	Israel Roberts.
Charles Scott.	Theo. B. Casey.	G. E. Coulson.	W. C. Tisdell.
W. W. Sherwood.	Adam Burgert.	B. Allen.	J. M. Hauser.
Wm. B. Welles.	C. W. White.	Fred. Schaal.	James Birchall.
George Bunde.	Luther Whitney.	John Enderlin.	Theo. Stahl.
F. Bunde.	John B. Lownsbury.	S. Van Noorden, Jr.	A. A. Fahnestock.
John G. Sullivan.	Hudson B. Hall.	H. C. Hall.	I. R. Nelson.
		Henry Miller.	John Bell.
		John W. May.	William A. Beach.
		S. B. Hathaway.	William Cutway.
		George F. Dunning.	Frank P. Isherwood.
		S. A. Wheeler.	Henry J. Chase.
		Hugh Gavin.	Joseph Miller.
		Frank T. Lane.	Theo. Lewis.
		Fred. Hand.	F. Bigelow.
		Edward Yardley.	John Sallis.
		Albert G. Dooley.	M. Hoffman.
		Chas. S. Tarbox.	Peter Phillips.
		Geo. R. Haynes.	Allen Kirk.
		Maurice A. Scott.	C. T. Hubbard.
		T. N. Finney.	C. S. Crossman.
		J. Austin Scott.	James Maloney.
		John Kohn.	John Antibus.
		John Best.	John Sinclair.
		H. G. Weber.	D. W. Kellogg.
		J. T. Bickel.	Chas. B. Benedict.
		Chas. O. Brigham.	Charles O'Hara.
		W. Seeazan.	David Miller.
		M. D. Carrington.	Leonard Wilcox.

Geo. Gassaway.	Andrew J. Hand.	James J. Doolittle.	Stillman Eastman.
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Henry T. Haskell.	Thomas Hamilton.	David Walker.	Daniel Moore.
Carlos Colton.	Fred. Raitz.	Samuel S. Thorn.	C. Kenny.
Abram W. Colton.	Allen Brown.	Alonzo Rogers.	J. S. Lawrence.
William Harlow.	John Patton.	Davis Lewis.	J. Lang.
Jacob Bash.	Thomas O'Neil.	Geo. D. Whitmore.	F. D. Ettin.
D. G. Saltonstall.	D. Innes.	H. L. Sargent.	John McCaul.
D. N. Bash.	M. O'Reily.	John Dibbeling.	B. Webster.
James D. Smith.	Vincent Hamilton.	Theo. J. Brown.	J. W. Daniel.
Milo Bashare.	W. S. Newman.	A. T. Fite.	Charles Davison.
E. A. Smith.	John Fitch.	Albert G. Clark.	C. Crawford.
George Knight.	John J. Adam.	B. W. Rouse.	T. Rooney.
James R. Strong.	David Smith.	Frank I. Smith.	W. C. Geitter.
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Wm. H. Clark.	Perry B. Truax.	Thomas Dunlap.	Robert Nicholas.
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Curtis Ripiey.	James Berthhoff.	H. J. Rake.	Moses T. Brown.
Platt Card.	Paul Kunkle.	L. Fisk.	Thomas Brown.
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Perry Crabbs.	A. Nicke.	J. Haynes.	Wm. Hoffman.

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Richard Doolittle.	Josiah Johnson.	Geo. W. Navaugh.	Warren S. Waite.
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Wm. H. Carl.	Michael Fitzgerald.	John Chollett.	Geo. Tanner.
Joseph Gittsky.	Robert Bloomfield.	P. Smith.	Simon Jack.
Henry E. Hill.	Francis Fitzgerald.	Ralph Jenison.	John H. Gherkins.
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R. Gittsky.	I. N. Poe.	F. E. Osgood.	Gustavus Goldsmith.
Peter Scott.	P. Koster.	Geo. Brown.	Bernard Tummers.
Wm. Olrich.	Benj. Gittsky.	Robert Bentham.	John Gorgen.
John L. Tanke.	H. D. Perry.	G. Singer.	Andrew Horning.
Theo. Tanke.	S. Goldsmith.	Ira E. Lee.	Chris. Unhekan.
G. Goldsmith.	John Plessner.	Chas. Caughling.	Frank Sekwest.

G. A. Chase.	Henry Plessner.	J. N. Stevens.	Chas. Hotchter.
John Kemme.	M. Quigley.	Charles H. Stevens.	James A. Eaton.
Albert Johnson.	Wm. Massey.	Wm. H. Raymond.	Wm. Leahenny.
August Phillips.	Eleazer Baldwin.	James Love.	Wm. Schroeder.
August Rall.	Amos V. Barker.	John Wortz.	J. W. Canneff.
George Albert.	B. E. Warren.	Thomas J. Bodley.	L. A. Hall.
Mark Edgar.	M. H. Allen.	R. Plessner.	Thomas Tucey.
J. H. Tappan.	R. G. H. Huntington.	John Auth.	John C. Klotz.
W. A. C. Converse.	John Hoyt.	Charles E. Bliven.	Geo. Shipman.
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F. M. Smiley.	J. V. Warren.	J. Kent Hamilton.	Samuel Jackman.
D. Daggett.	Benj. Ruther.	John R. Osborn.	John H. Wood.
A. H. Garfield.	David Howe.	Silas Benly.	Quinby Tappan.
Theo. Klemm.	Thomas Wood.	Charles Dodge.	Chas. Haynes.
E. Parry.	Bernard Laneto.	Warren Colburn.	M. McKissick.
Wm. Walcott.	P. B. Porter.	Geo. R. Watson.	John Shay.
C. Alexander.	Daniel Wolf.	Geo. W. Davis.	J. H. Minnitou.
H. W. Gifford.	Predom Martin.	Calvin Bullock.	W. G. Brimson.
Calvin Barker.	Lewis Volade.	M. R. Fassett.	L. B. Symons.
C. C. Warren.	John Ryan.	R. Redington.	P. B. Pratt.
C. A. Lemar.	W. H. Ford.	Chas. C. Miller.	M. Stabler.
A. W. Thompson.	Charles B. Young.	C. H. Spear.	Wm. Gorman.
Charles Wasson.	A. Benedict.	A. W. Fischer.	Thos. Sarber.
M. C. Worts.	Joseph Garner.	C. C. Hine.	D. E. Peck.
S. R. Brown.	R. H. Barr.	James Coldham.	John Harris.
James J. French.	D. A. Brown.	M. K. Kunkle.	Thomas Jackman.
Wm. Unthank.	Joseph McPhillips.	Wm. T. Hall.	D. F. Morgan.
H. Boyce.	Anthony Lavine.	John Kauffman.	James Higgins.
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Orson B. Kingsbury.	Chas. P. Curtis.	Wm. E. Holdridge.	A. Black.
Watson Ropel.	S. T. Howe.	N. W. Eddy.	Samuel Tanner.
James Lewis.	John Thorpe.	James Booth.	P. F. Schneider.
Aug. Brown.	Mars Nearing.	Edwin Jackson.	Henry Demmon.
C. J. Culver.	Wm. H. Smith.	John McAllyn.	Caleb Blanchard.
Chas. Brown.	Wm. G. Powers.	Daniel Nitschke.	Joel W. Crane.
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Hiram Hurlburt.	Geo. A. Carpenter.	H. J. Conovan.	Geo. Meissner.
Wm. Taylor.	J. P. Constable.	Geo. Spencer.	J. A. Thompson.
Levi Ruggles.	H. L. Holloway.	Wm. Holmes.	Wm. McKinley.
T. Moon.	Wm. C. Earl.	James W. Atkin.	Thomas McGuire.
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Richard Meim.	Loomis Brigham.	Asa Boice.	Frank Otto.
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Anthony Bordeaux.	Henry Uhlman.	John L. Johnston.	L. R. Jerome.
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George D. Clafin.	Leander Burdick.	Leo Schneider.	Warren S. Waite.
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John Wheeler.	L. Cushing.	Jacob Gherring.	F. B. Case.
Timothy Tredwell.	L. Hancock.	Charles Tene.	W. D. Burgess.

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W. H. Hamlyn.	C. H. Langdon.	Jacob Spangler.	S. Case.
Wm. Sexton.	P. Stevens.	Geo. W. Harvey.	J. M. Lee.
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Stephen Raymer.	John Gillrom.	Henry Geiger.	Robert Potter.
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C. Hancock.	Henry Williamson.	William Winters.	A. H. Plant.
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Alex. King.	John Nauman.	John Smith.	John Van Horn.
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A. Smith.	Henry Munday.	Andrew Fox.	R. N. Reynolds.
W. E. Tuttler.	John Klomer.	Eli Carman.	A. W. Gilbert.
George M. Crandall	W. W. Englehardt.	Andrew Gessner.	Curtis Hall.
Valentine Bary.	Paul Oberle.	Peter Ditzler.	Frank T. Lane.
Wm. Wilkison.	Mendel Shultz.	D. Leonard.	Thos. Tonergon.
Wm. Schirman.	Joseph Pell.	Rinal Robbins.	Jos. S. Hull.
Charles E. Winaus.	Chris. Rudolph.	Jacob Neff.	Thos. H. Phillips.
W. R. Peck.	F. F. Geigle.	Franklin Hamilton.	Isaac Stewig.
C. A. Lewis.	A. A. Belknap.	O. S. DeWolf.	E. C. Hurdley.
C. R. Faulkner.	John P. Boice.	John Williams.	John A. Moore.
J. Rhodes.	S. S. Hooper.	Wm. Robertson.	Geo. Church.
Lloyd Davis.	I. K. Seaman.	John Farley.	Alex. Munch.
H. J. Keep.	W. A. Warren.	William Burritt.	Alex. H. Gere.
V. Hubbell.	L. Cooper.	David Rodd.	John Morris.
Theophilus P. Brown.	Milton Blaford.	H. S. Clark.	Geo. Steiter.
F. A. Ensign.	T. Cooper.	W. S. Holt.	Peter Hopner.
Joseph Rancho.	M. Foley.	E. H. Hunter.	John Dodds.
T. G. Gamby.	Joseph Kay.	E. C. Moore.	Jacob Kreese.
		Wm. P. Griswold.	H. W. Horton.
		P. McGovern.	Nicholas Geiger.
		Richard Estell.	John Gersbirr.
		Thos. Dale.	John Kall.
		Peter Bollner.	Wm. Phillips.
		Simeon Myers.	G. G. Burkhart.
		James M. Wolcott.	Samuel Stewig.
		L. Smith.	John Midsot.
		Jacob Zacobadus.	

MAUMEE CITY.

Geo. W. Reynolds.	W. W. Wolcott.
Horatio Couant.	H. C. Norton.
Amos Reynolds.	Jacob Brahier.
James Woolley.	Wm. B. Dicks.
P. N. Boyd.	C. M. Norton.
John C. Allen.	A. C. Potter.
H. Norton.	E. Jervis.
Chauncey Merrill.	W. R. Hull.
Wm. Burge.	J. C. Kilbourne.
John W. Hiatt.	Almeron McKinney.
G. Norton.	Richard Reed.
W. P. Homer.	J. F. Allen.
David Perrin.	A. T. Adams.
H. Burritt.	Fred. Wolcott.
C. Richards.	Daniel Phillips.
Curtis Perry.	M. Navarre.
Mark Richardson.	John A. Keps.
E. Mitchell.	Charles Reed.
James Howey.	M. Phillips.
Homer Dalson.	Geo. Mallett.
John S. Gregory.	James S. Darling.
M. L. Crossett.	Alex. C. Forsyth.

WATERVILLE.

James M. Brigham.	G. W. Mallory.
Lorenzo L. Morehouse.	Horace Honey.
Wm. H. Morehouse.	James Craven.
Orin Smith.	James Pollock.
Wm. Van Fleet.	Aaron Highland.
William Smith.	S. H. Thomas.
Elijah Dodd.	L. Eastwood.
H. Starkweather.	Jesse Huff.
J. B. Van Rennsalaer.	L. W. Haskins.
Paris L. Pray.	O. A. Ballou.
Thos. Pray.	C. B. Judson.
M. W. Pray.	John Pray.
Jacob Len.	Whitecomb Haskins.

J. A. Hutchinson.
G. H. Ultz.
E. W. Lenderson.
F. Briggs.
Aaron Cobleigh.
Elias Shell.
James B. Marston.
Frederick Heater.
William D. Mills.
Elias Reed.
David H. Carroll.
H. B. Gray.
Ranatus DeMuth.
Thomas T. Gray.
E. S. Burchard.
J. B. Cooper.
J. E. Hall.
James M. Stiles.
Andrew Elliott.
S. P. Rathbun.
J. H. Scofield.
James Cooper.
Benj. E. Barney.
A. Wolf.
John P. Farnsworth.
R. Hall.

H. H. Wakeman.
William Moorehouse.
S. C. Brainard.
A. P. Brainard.
John Doren.
Elisha Whitcomb.
Emanuel Heller.
Jacob Box.
P. Boyer.
John Buft.
John Restor.
Jacob Sander.
E. R. Dyer.
Milo Smith.
R. W. Gillett.
Caleb Ellis.
James Cole.
Hugh Cole.
Marvin Wade.
E. M. Dyer.
Charles H. Reed.
J. E. Kilborne.
M. S. Stebbins.
John Williams.
G. A. Harne.
O. F. Hall

E. H. Eaton.
S. Perschall.
E. N. Acres.
B. B. Comstock.
James H. Keller.
Isaac Farnham.
Thos. Brimercombe.
Joseph Smith.
Alonzo Hines.
Geo. Hendrickson.
John Phelps.
John Gridley.
A. Comstock.
S. B. McGlenn.
A. Cherry.
S. Collins.
C. H. Hagerman.
George Gerwick.
Harmon Murphy.
Jas. P. Ostrande.
John Kenvole.
Nicholas D. Young.
P. V. Moon.
John M. Tubb.
Orris F. Tubb.
John Bellman.
D. Kruse.
Henry Vaughn.
Thomas Greenavey.
C. M. Griffith.
Perry D. Seager.
John P. Cornell.
Reuben Treadway.
Isaac Duncan.
F. Bertholf.
C. H. Gilchrist.
D. Roberts.
Samuel H. Nason.
John Buskirk.
D. S. Dalley.
A. Bowland.
C. N. Lewis.
Henry H. Roberts.
E. Green.
P. Sealing.
C. H. Kennedy.

Isaac Bertholf.
David Brown.
J. J. Ritchie.
J. H. Parker.
Abram Jesup.
D. W. Frary.
Robert Deshong.
Oscar Collins.
Henry Hubbard.
S. H. Matthews.
Henry Frat.
B. Bellows, Jr.
Edward Maloney.
Jacob Van Alstine.
O. Holloway.
W. B. Bufts.
Wm. Patton.
N. Vickery.
S. M. Judson.
Isaac Taft.
Geo. W. Talbott.
W. Lenderson.
D. P. Gilson.
A. D. Blanchard.
A. Wintemart.
A. C. Granger.
Benj. Joy.
Ira Harriden.
John Showler.
N. Dennis.
Joseph Warren.
James Haskell.
Geo. W. Clark.
James H. Colden.
Wm. W. Wilson.
J. J. R. Ingall.
S. W. Bradley.
Edward Lester.
E. Comstock.
Alonzo Crandall.
J. V. Moore.
W. A. Crandall.
C. Dolph.
B. H. Whitney.
J. M. Thompson.

SYLVANIA.

John U. Pease.
Haskell D. Warren.
Foster R. Warren.
H. Hawley.
Henry Harwood.
John M. Wells.
Lewis Cacher.
Samuel H. Decker. *
S. M. Judson.
Owen Hendrickson.
Peleg T. Clark.
David Harroun.
D. W. Frary.
Joseph Zeigen.
S. K. Wilcox.
A. A. Wilcox.
Geo. P. Dolph.
W. H. Warren.
A. O. Holloway.
Fred. Hartman.
Crawford Smith.
B. R. Butler.
B. Smith.
Amos Redding.
Nelson E. Shattock.
N. Leonardson.
Wm. J. Phelps.
S. T. Chase.
R. H. Alexander.
Wm. A. Adams.
Wm. Clamflitts.
James Mann.
John H. Van Pelt.

Lewis Sears.
Wm. B. Warren.
Henry Hassan.
Wm. H. Huling.
Garret Vroman.
Andrew Printup.
Isaac Washburn.
W. A. Crandall.
John Polley.
Geo. Van Pelt.
Amos Hopper.
David P. Baker.
Hiram Hollister.
William Evison.
Lewis P. Smith.
W. H. Taylor.
Wm. Vandeburg.
Robert Shoepfel.
P. V. Moon.
Timothy Bressner.
Thomas Probert.
John L. Hendrickson.
Samuel Young.
H. Parker.
William Crane.
Daniel Tuthili.
Wm. R. Faxon.
Wm. Tuttlepen.
Isaac M. Hatch.
Alden A. Roberts.
R. Gridley.
George Hattersley.
John Bertholf.

Thomas Wynn.
Peter Momeny.
James L. Chase.
S. F. Bailey.
John L. Brown.
T. Tompkins.
D. E. Ford.
Warren Salisbury.
Amos Brown.
A. H. Brown.
Jacob Carson.
Montgomery Carson.
Robert Carson.
S. M. Denman.

MANHATTAN.

Stephen Arguefts.
Charles A. Straight.
John Perry.
Andrew Custash.
Ferdinand Rinaldi.
Francis Entw.
Henry Blackmeyer.
Martin Blackmeyer.
John W. Bitter.
John T. Kuber.
Henry Shields.
Henry Hurzstadt.
Jokam Haas.
John Brickman.

*Had no hands—both lost in battle. Said "Amen," to the paper.

Edwin Case.
T. W. Taylor.
Wm. Hulest.
John Koch.
Peter Koch.
John Koth.
Peter McTague.
David Springsted.
John Crucher.
A. Jerome.
McKees Murphy.
Gilbert Delye.
Oliver Delye.
Augustus Crucher.
William Ward.

SPRINGFIELD.

C. B. Holloway.
Perry Wood.
Hiram Wiltse.
Harrison Hubbell.
S. G. Cass.
James Wood.
John Wood.
M. S. Hubbell.
Jonathan Barlow.
Rev. John Butler.
Elisha L. Wood.
Nathaniel Hooker.
Wm. S. Jay.
John C. Delgart.
Jacob Eagley.
Absalom Arn.
A. C. Dermott.
Edward Lees.
Franklin Y. Hall.
J. Ain.
Samuel Dermott.
Daniel Bailey.
D. D. Hodges.
Philo Hall.
Frederich Hoeht.
James McDermott.
Samuel Rodd.
Harry Gunn.
John Harrington.
Calvin Pinenutt.
Oscar Stow.
J. Elliott.
A. Brown.
George Wilber.
J. W. Jerome.
F. Hamilton.
Robert Theo. Vhees.
Smith Edington.
John McNess.
Nathan B. McNutt.
Wm. J. McNutt.
S. D. Hilcox.
James Jay.
James Carlis.
Josiah Birchfield.
C. Clark.

John Lalendorf.
Fred. Mathers.
E. S. Wynn.
Charles Applegate.
James McMurphy.
Wm. McMurphy.
Moses McMurphy.
William Kervis.
J. Dupont.
John B. Dupont.
Samuel Wynn.
Joseph Chinavarre.
Hubert Delye.
Augustus Dusha.

Michael Sheehy.
Bryan Sheehy.
Thomas Sullivan.
John Walker.
George W. Emerson.
J. W. Rhineberger.
George Fought.
Robert Irwin.
John Eiklor.
Wm. Fletcher.
Levi Z. Leroun.
A. Ramsey.
Joseph Walker.
Josiah Cressy.
John Ironside.
William Elliott.
Theodore Burt.
Nathan N. Clark.
Thomas Dunner.
Jacob Smith.
David Smith.
Samuel R. Jay.
Robert Clark.
Levi Manley.
William Manley.
Harrison Hubbell.
Abram Van Wert.
Elisha L. Wood.
Patrick Delaney.
Tarlyaze M. B. Rupal.
James Trumble.
R. A. Haynes.
Ezra Holt.
Barnet Mills.
Thomas Watts.
J. W. Cressy.
S. P. Lees.
Charles Carroll.
Osgood D. Cressy.
Josiah Albon.
John Elliott.
Elis DeMott.
Ausborn Ayyles.
Jacob Foulk.
Henry Cable.
H. J. Reed.

Isaac N. Reed.
Joseph Rolph.

R. C. Quiggle.
Marvin Wade.
F. Crosby.
V. R. Crosby.
James Roach.
James Roach, Jr.
John Brown.
John Plase.
Henry Killon.
John Talbert.
Ed. Koenig.
Wm. Hutchinson.
V. C. Whitcomb.
Jacob Baumgartner.
F. W. Whitcomb.
R. D. Gillett.
Lewis Crosby.
R. F. Roach.
B. G. H. Ryder.
Jacob Hertzfeld.
Alvin Roach.
David Crosby.
William Crosby.
John D. Halsey.
Henry Strayer.
Jacob Ness.
John Villman.
George Perry.
John Needel.
Daniel Walter.
Absalom Arbogart.
John J. Boillatt.
William Miller.
W. R. Wilson.
Charles Ryan.
J. W. Heller.
Seth Winslow.
H. R. Winslow.

Sanford L. Collins.
John W. Collins.
J. P. Collins.
Peter C. Lewis.
John Hazleton.
Amasa Bishop.
Wm. Richards.
Lyman Haughton.
W. R. Richards.
Wm. Laskey.
Wm. Powlesland.
J. W. Collins, Jr.
Charles Henrick.
William Leybourn.
John Sonlier.
Toussaint Leroy.
Benj. Mallett.
M. Mallett.

PROVIDENCE.

Charles Clark.
Samuel Cable.
James Hutchinson.
Julius Richter.
J. George Atkinson.
Wm. Atkinson.
David McCulloch.
E. Hellon.
D. S. Crosby.
Alonzo Crosby.
John Bartholl.
Albert Mayer.
C. B. Demuth.
Fred Cipher.
Peter Diem.
James Ford.
O. Crosby.
C. B. Mead.
C. Bucklin.
A. Mead.
G. W. Lamb.
W. D. Lamb.
J. Lennde.
A. Miller.
Levi Roach.
William Gill.
Samuel Miller.
W. S. King.
John Sheets.
H. W. Keeler.
Isaac Boillatt.
Leonard Kury.
Jacob Box.
Michael Ness.
John R. Hight.
A. J. Roach.
A. B. Mead.
Tamall Rocherstraw.
Isaac Boilet.
Robert Wilson.

WASHINGTON.

H. P. Whitney.
S. P. Whitney.
Joseph Gaper.
O. Kasler.
H. G. Downer.
George Baker.
John Gibbon.
E. E. Andrews.
Samuel G. Lewis.
Joel Nye.
Upton McLain.
John Byrne.
M. R. Johnson.
Anson Trowbridge.
Charles Hasty.
F. J. Cole.
Geo. Stetter.
Thos. Secor.

David Walker.
Geo. Walker.
Sam. Groesenbacher.
G. S. Martin.
William Counter.
H. Glenn.
Wm. P. Warren.
S. S. Ketcham.
Henry Major.
Charles E. Burton.
George Carson.
George Whitwill.
Francis Coursin.
G. R. Bush.
B. Holmes.
A. Bersh.
Peter Lane.
O. Bush.
G. W. Mallett.
A. Ware.
James Wright.

William Taylor.
J. C. Vaughn.
Thomas Tunison.
Peter Miller.
D. C. Tunison.
Emanuel Butts.
Levi Munson.
Shubal Munson.
Caleb Crissey.
Phillip Dennis.
John Murbach, Sr.
Alex. Crissey.
Charles N. Curtiss.
H. Murbach.
C. Young.
John Miller.
John Wairs.
M. Rohrbossy.
Sebastian Durker.
Simon S. Pemberton.
Wm. H. Morry.
John Breick.
John Clum, Jr.
Andrew Miller.
John Clum, Sr.
Peter Lumbriser.
Abner D. Debolt.
Samuel Devine.
John Barnes.
Peter Raab.
John Farner.

B. T. Geer.
Sebastian Brown.
Abram Kaley.
W. D. Herrick.
Erastus Brown.
Adam Weizel.
David Mills.

Elisha Whipple.
Sol. A. Stebbins.
W. R. Richards.
John W. Welch.
Augustus Hartman.
Edwin Richards.
Ransom E. Richards.
Henry C. Richards.
Ira Haughton.
Albert Haughton.
Orson Haughton.
C. W. Ferguson.
A. C. Harris.
Richard Collins.
Francis Granger.
B. C. Gordanier.
C. L. Phillips.
John Grinage.
Solon Haughton.
Paul Kunkle.

SPENCER.

Abram Johnson.
Ezra C. Tunison.
James Patten.
Henry Williams.
Adam Brown.
Alonzo Fairchild.
Prosser Coon.
Willard Barnes.
Frederick Peters.
William Collitt.
Charles Nichol.
John Nichol.
James S. White.
Jefferson Fairchild.
Elisha Bard.
Isaac Dennis.
Joseph Cunningham.
David Dennis.
Joseph Dennis.
George Dill.
John All.
William Brown.
A. B. Johnson.
Fayette H. Coon.
Francis S. All.
Solon Morei.
Harrison Farns.
Emanuel Shrock.
Ezra C. Tunison.
Abram Seyler.

SWANTON.

Arthur Mills.
Oscar F. Mills.
George Girdham.
Wilber Brace.
Thomas Russell.
A. B. Waltz.
Wm. McNamara.

James Pegden.
James Egnew.
J. G. Holbrook.
Jonathan Gilbert.
Jacob Brown.
John H. Adams.
W. S. Mills.
Abraham Deck.
Silas Zeigen.
Henry Kiser.
William Allman.
J. C. Mills.
James Herzig.
Oscar Brown.
Charles Brockway.
George Curtis.

Hiram Haughton.
J. G. Kellogg.
W. Woodard.
C. Dugan.
J. Warner.
Daniel Kaley.
M. Carney.
James Patten.
J. J. Dugan.
Robert A. Haynes.
P. Vandenhoff.
Isaac B. Ellis.
Anthony Herriek.
Cyrus Davis.
Michael Phalen.
John Halpin.

Pliny Lathrop.
C. C. Lathrop.
Henry Metcalf.
Asaph Ely.
George F. Ford.
Levi Ford.
Wallace R. Ford.
Otis Ford.
Eugene F. Ford.
Charles Ford.
Lucius L. Ford.
E. Buck.
M. P. Sanderson.
Menzo Grover.
James J. Lathrop.
L. C. Lathrop.
Lorenzo Lathrop.
Wm. W. Wilson.
Henry C. Ely.
James Wood.
M. Bennett.
Alanson Bennett.
William Swift.
James Farley.
David Mangel.
Stephen Green.

Adam Brown.
Robert W. Taylor.
John Atkinson.
J. W. Deck.
Thomas Tunison.
Charles Lampman.
James C. Wales.
Daniel Allman.
John Shepler.
Joseph Shepler.
Jacob Herzig.
George N. Gardner.
John G. Wales.
Charles Brown.
John C. Sherwood.
Woodruff A. Curtis.

ADAMS.

Harvey Kellogg.
B. F. Cunningham.
C. F. Bates.
L. Merickel.
John McMillen.
G. W. Cunningham.
Frederick Newbitt.
John Patten.
Josiah Clark.
G. S. Monelly.
Jacob Hunt.
Patsy Fotie.
John Jeall.
Frederick Hoffman.
Gilbert Jacobs.

RICHFIELD.

Henry Chule, Jr.
M. F. Collins.
Daniel Brint.
Peter Waterman.
James Talva.
William Gray.
George Polly.
Jonas Wolfinger.
George Wickham.
A. Bordeaux.
W. M. Whitney.
P. C. Turner.
R. Sawyer.
L. W. Hendrickson.
David Hendrickson.
A. Buck, Sr.
G. W. Hughes.
T. Vetter.
Thomas Gorman.
G. B. White.
Martin Perky.
Wm. L. Bennett.
Charles D. Sprague.
Elias Welch.
D. H. Farley.
D. D. Hawes.

In this connection, the following admirable production, from the pen of Professor W. A. C. Converse, then Principal of the Toledo High School, is deemed pertinent and fitting for preservation :

THE SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

[Suggested at the Union Meeting, Toledo, March 2, 1863.]

Hear ye the voice that speaks afar,
From every blood-stained field of War—
In strife—above the bugle blast;
In dying tones, when strife is past.

Hear ye, the words our Brothers speak,
Who stand for us within the fight—
"O, for the helpless and the weak,
Ye Patriot Men, Unite—Unite!"

Brave Men from the Atlantic's strand
Meet Braves from the far "Golden Land;"
The Heroes from the Mountain side
Greet Heroes from the Prairies wide.

Behold them, partisans no more,
Contending side by side for right,
Oh, hear their million tongues implore—
"For love of God, Unite—Unite!"

From Ellsworth's grave, from Baker's blood—
From fields where fallen thousands stood—
Thousands, who fondly hoped to be
Shrined in a Nation's memory—

From twice ten thousand graves, there comes
The earnest voice we hear to-night -
And twice ten thousand mourning homes
Echo the words, "Unite—Unite!"

Nay, from graves the older Heroes fill—
From Yorktown, Trenton, Bunker Hill—
From Vernon's Tomb, from Marshfield's sage—
From Asbland and the Hermitage—

The gray-haired men from every tomb,
Potent where our shattered armies fight;
List to the countless tones that come—
"For Country, Home, and God, Unite!"

Great God in Heaven! before Thee now,
We register our holy vow:
Our Party names—we spurn them all,
And swear, whatever may befall,
While Traitors raise a flag on high,
We'll aid our Brothers in the fight;
"For Union, we will live and die—
So help us God, WE WILL UNITE!"

The purpose of this movement in response to the appeal of the Ohio Soldiers, was met in a high degree. Probably no popular movement in this section during the war, was more timely or more potent in arousing the spirit of loyalty, which for some time had seemed latent, and thus without proper influence in maintaining an active co operation at home, while tending to depress and discourage the Soldiers in the field. The effect of the appeal of the Ohio Soldiers was by no means limited to their own State, but it was accepted by loyal citizens throughout the country, as no less addressed to them, and with them it had corresponding influence in awakening a desired spirit of loyalty and activity. The result was a general stimulus to the Union cause through the North,

whereby was made more free needed recruits for depleted Regiments, while the hearts and nerves of the Soldiers at the front were greatly strengthened by such timely assurance of home support. As a consequence largely of this state of things, the campaign of 1863 early developed features of renewed energy, and was marked with corresponding efficiency and success. Grant's Army was permitted to celebrate the 4th of July in Vicksburg. The brilliant success at Gettysburg, and the capture of Port Hudson, with other signal victories, united to mark the change in the situation which loyal citizens had so greatly desired; the people of Ohio having special satisfaction in the defeat and capture of John Morgan, on his mad raid within this State. The reverse in feeling which these successes produced, is indicated by two editorial articles in the *Toledo Blade*, the one of June 30th, when the culmination of long-delayed military operations in different directions had wrought the popular feeling to the highest pitch of anxiety and apprehension of defeat; and the other—just one week later—when Gettysburg and Vicksburg had electrified the North with their brilliant victories for loyal arms.

From the *Toledo Blade* of June 30, 1863:

DON'T CROAK!

If we could utter but two words, at an hour like this, we think they would be, "DON'T CROAK!" Croaking does nobody good—especially the croaker. It sours his mind and feelings toward everybody, and the Government in particular, while it more or less discourages and disheartens all who listen to him. If there be a man in the community, whom we feel like going round a block to avoid, it is one of these "birds of ill-omen"—these dog-in-the-manger characters—who, seeing no good they can do, consider themselves as specially commissioned to carp and find fault with every one who tries to do good without consulting them. We submit, if this be the part of patriots at a time like the present? The Government needs the best help the people can render, to extricate the Nation from its present difficulties. Does croaking furnish such help? We are not to stop here to wrangle about men or past mistakes, but to enquire where we can strike the most effective blow for our bleeding country. If errors in leaders would justify the Civilian in withholding aid from the Government, then would such also warrant the Soldier in abandoning his post; for the obligation of the man in the field to stand by the Government, in defeat and in reverses, is no stronger than is that of the man at home. What would excuse the one, would excuse the other. The Soldier is daily called to make sacrifices and hazard his life to correct the errors of leaders. Why should not others do the same?

From *Toledo Blade*, July 7, 1863:

VICTORY!

Thank God, for the occasion for again writing that word! We never doubted that such grateful privilege would be granted us. Our faith in the darkest hours of recent dark days, never failed us. Still, the portentous, gloomy present, was painful and oppressive. And what a relief, to have it changed! How the heart rebounds, when the weight of disappointment and reverses is removed, and faith gives place to reality! How grateful to every true patriot, is the thought, that all the immense preparations and stupendous plans of the enemy for ravaging the peaceful, prosperous North, and seizing the National Capital, have been not only frustrated and safety restored where imminent danger threatened; but the invading hosts terribly punished, if not totally annihilated. The lesson we desire to draw from this experience, is, that we should cultivate a more rational, and consequently, a more abiding faith in the ultimate success of our cause. We should, so far as possible, avoid extravagant expectations of success, and thereby be the better prepared for reverses which we have reason to expect. The authorities and the gallant men in the Army and the Navy, have enough to do to meet and thwart the consummate skill and desperate efforts of the enemy, without the "fire in the rear" with which unreasoning croakers harass them. If the latter cannot afford to *do*, can't they afford to *wait*?

In July, 1862, a series of public meetings were held in Lucas County, under the auspices of the Military Committee, for the purpose, chiefly of promoting enlistments in the Union Army. These were held in every Township, and were addressed by different citizens, including R. C. Lemmon, Wm. Kraus, E. P. Bassett, M. R. Waite, D. E. Gardner, F. Henig, Sr., Thomas Dunlap, S. A. Raymond, W. C. Earl, L. H. Pike, Nathan Reeve, J. R. Osborn, J. C. Hall, J. M. Ritchie, Wm. M. White, D. R. Austin, B. T. Geer, Wm. Baker, Rev. E. B. Morrison, Rev. Ambrose Hollington, R. C. Marksheffel, Geo. R. Haynes, Andrew Young, F. A. Jones, Wheeler French, John J. Manor, and A. G. Clark. The result of these meetings was materially to awaken a popular sense of the needs of the Government and of the obligation of loyal citizens promptly and effectually to meet such want.

March 20, 1863, in pursuance of a call signed by several hundred citizens of Toledo, a large meeting was held at White's Hall, when a Loyal National League was organized. The nature and purpose of the organization was set forth in the call, as follows:

We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States—to an unwavering support to its efforts to suppress the Rebellion—and to spare no endeavor to maintain, unimpaired, the National Unity, both in principle and in territorial boundary. The primary object of this League, is, and shall be, to bind together all Loyal Men—of all trades and professions—in a common Union—to maintain the power, the glory and the integrity of the Nation.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Baker, on whose motion Mayor Manor was made Chairman, W. C. Earl being appointed Secretary. Wm. Baker, Geo. W. Davis, Wm. Kraus, Chas. Pratt and Chas. Dodge, were appointed a Committee to prepare a constitution for the League; and A. G. Clark, D. E. Gardner, J. A. Scott, J. M. Ritchie and Jacob Landman, a Committee to recommend officers for the same. Mr. Baker read a letter to the Union demonstration of March 18th, from General J. B. Steedman, when three cheers were given for its author. The Committee presented the following list of temporary officers for the League, which was adopted, to wit: President, Denison B. Smith; Vice Presidents, Augustus Thomas, Wm. Baker, J. J. Manor; Secretaries, C. H. Coy, Ernst Greiner; Cor.-Secretary, Wm. C. Earl; Treasurer, Denison Steele. John R. Osborn and Captain C. W. Moulton, upon call, addressed the meeting, when it adjourned to meet March 30th, at which time the constitution was adopted, and the League was addressed by E. D. Nye, Esq., then recently from the South. April 6th, the League again met, when permanent officers were chosen, as follows: President, Denison B. Smith; Vice Presidents, 1st Ward, Wm. Baker; 2d Ward, Matthew Brown; 3d Ward, Peter Lenk; 4th Ward, Wm. C. Huffman; 5th Ward, James C. Hall; 6th Ward, Alonzo Rogers; Rec. Secretaries, C. H. Coy, Ernst Greiner; Cor. Secretary, Darwin E. Gardner; Treasurer, Wm. Kraus. A letter was read from Judge James Myers, Representative, at Columbus, approving of the movement.

Pursuant to the call of a number of German citizens, a large and enthusiastic meeting of that nationality was held at Philharmonic Hall, Toledo, March 28, 1863, of which Dr. Valentine Braun was President, and Ernst Greiner Secretary. Guido Marx read an address and resolutions from Company H, 14th Ohio Infantry, when the following committee was appointed to draft an address in response

to the same, to wit: Dr. Hohly, Dr. Plessner, Geo. Weaver, Ignace Wernert and Guido Marx. Jacob Landman, A. Bunert and Guido Marx were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the organization of a German Loyal League. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Kraus, J. M. Ashley, Dr. Plessner, Andrew Stephan and G. Marx. The meeting was regarded as a success.

In 1863, for the purpose of provision for whatever demand might be made for men

in support of the Government, the State was thoroughly enrolled and largely organized as the Ohio National Guard, nine Districts having been created for such purpose, the Ninth consisting of the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Wood, Williams, Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Hancock, Seneca, Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa. In July, elections of Company officers were held in the several Counties, and Regiments organized. The following officers were chosen in Lucas County:

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	1st Ward, Toledo.....	E. B. Bronson	E. P. Eaton.....	Geo. Kapp.....
B	" "	J. M. Wigton	John Tollman.....	John Dougherty.....
C	" "	John Nauman.....	Harlow J. Boice.....	Artius Weil.....
D	" "	S. W. Freeman.....	Ed. Stephan.....	Jacob Beach.....
E	2d Ward, "	C. H. Allen.....	Fred. Ingold.....	Michael Weber.....
F	" "	Chas. Hennessey.....	John H. Fork.....	Chas. H. Harroun.....
G	" "	James A. Boyd.....	Dan. J. Mattocks, Jr.....	Ernest Kibbe.....
H	" "	Chas. W. Hall.....	Joseph B. Fisk.....	Henry Bruksieker.....
I	" "	Wolfgang Fox.....	John Aschenbrenner.....	John Schumaker.....
K	" "	Jacob Gelzer.....	John Kessler.....	John Boyer.....

SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	3d Ward, Toledo.....	Wm. B. Welles.....	Geo. A. Bishop.....	Chas. P. Boardman.....
B	" "	Calvin Cone.....	Wm. O. Brown.....	B. H. Hitchcock.....
C	" "	Stephen W. Dyer.....	Julius Parcher.....	Jas. W. Clarke.....
D	" "	Chas. C. Starr.....	G. Goldsmith.....	Chas. C. Miller.....
F	" "	John G. Burbank.....	Leander Burdick.....	Jas. Dority.....
G	4th Ward, "	Timothy B. Mellay.....	M. Dooley.....	Thos. Gregory.....
H	" "	[No return].....		
I	" "	Wm. H. Dyer.....	Jesse Burke.....	Chas. Woodbury.....
K	" "	Ed. Malone.....	James Mattimore.....	Patrick Waters.....

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	5th Ward, Toledo.....	Alfred W. Gleason.....	J. Paul Jones.....	E. Yardley.....
B	" "	[No return].....		
C	" "	James Coyle.....	Ferd. Johnson.....	Henry Thoensing.....
D	6th " "	James Ford.....	Richard Garner.....	John Downey.....
E	Manhattan.....	Edward Chase.....	Samuel Jacobs.....	E. S. Wynn.....
F	Washington.....	[No return].....		
G	"	Ed. Upton.....	N. A. Cone.....	Upton McLain.....
H	Sylvania.....	Wm. D. Moore.....	H. H. Warren.....	Nataniel Cooper.....
I	"	[No return].....		
K	Adams.....	Hiram Haughton.....	Alonzo Lane.....	J. Reynolds.....

FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	Richfield.....	W. Tunison.....	Wm. Gowman.....	G. F. Ford.....
B	Spencer.....	[No return].....		
C	Springfield.....	C. B. Holloway.....	J. W. Cressey.....	Edward Carroll.....
D	Maumee.....	W. R. Hull.....	John Miller.....	Frank Witzler.....
E	"	Wm. Robertson.....	Louis Kaiser.....	Geo. H. Blaker.....
F	Monclova.....	Martin Strayer.....	Philip Ruchel.....	H. C. Norton.....
G	Swanton.....	Wm. A. Scott.....	Oscar F. Mills.....	Thos. Russell.....
H	Waterville.....	D. W. Shamberger.....	P. H. Pray.....	R. W. Gillette.....
I	"	J. Farrington.....	A. Walp.....	M. W. Pray.....
K	Providence.....	R. C. Quiggle.....	D. G. Crosby.....	Levi Stutts.....

Captains E. B. Bronson, N. M. Howard, James Ford and C. B. Holloway, were detailed to act as Colonels until the election of field officers.

Subsequently, Luther Whitney was elected Colonel, Geo. W. Merrill, Lieutenant-Colonel, and E. Kibbe, Major, of the 1st Regiment; Captain N. M. Howard, Colonel, C. C. Starr, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. H. Dyer, Major, of the 2d Regiment; James Ford, Colonel, Stephen S. Kingsley, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. H. Huling, Major, of the 3d Regiment; and J. Farrington, Colonel, C. B. Holloway, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. A. Scott, Major, of the 4th Regiment.

Camps for drill were established in the several Districts, that for the Ninth having been located at Toledo, the ground selected being out Cherry street, about two miles from Summit street, and the time September 18th-23d, inclusive. In camp were about 10,000 men, divided into three Brigades, commanded as follows: 1st Brigade, Colonel D. F. DeWolf; 2d Brigade, Colonel Stearns; 3d Brigade, Colonel Kelsea, the latter including eight Companies of 1st Regiment, Lucas County, Colonel C. B. Phillips. The staff officers of General Hill, as instructor of the Camp, were as follows: Colonel C. B. Phillips, Chief; Colonel N. M. Howard and Captain Richard Waite, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Luther Whitney, Inspector; Lieutenant M. H. Austin, Assistant-Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Starr and Lieutenant Fielding S. Cable, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Generals; S. S. Thorn, M. D., and Chas. Cochran, M. D., Surgeons. Other details were made, as follows: Lieutenant Chas. N. Stevens and Frank McGinniss, Clerks to General Commanding; Lieutenant James W. Clark, Clerk to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Pomeroy, Postmaster; Lieutenant Jeffrey Wheeler and Wm. Clark, Orderlies to General Commanding; J. Burgoon, Orderly to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Sergeant S. W. Hart, Orderly to Inspector. On the 23d, the Camp was visited by Governor Tod, who there reviewed the troops and addressed them at some length, expressing his high gratification at both the numbers present and the progress made in their drill. He said it was possible, that before the season was ended, they might be called upon to cross the State to meet a Southern foe. If General Rosecrans should be compelled to fall back, the Soldiers then in camp would be needed, and he assured them he would give them an opportunity to "show their steel." This announcement was received

with prolonged cheering, the men swinging their hats. He said that in March previous, Ohio was found to be 30,000 men ahead of her proper quota. The Governor closed with a call for three cheers for General Hill, in recognition of his success as Commandant of the Camp, and of his prominent service in the inception and organization of the State Militia. From 10,000 to 12,000 persons were reported as present on the occasion. The Camp broke up on the 24th of September, and at 1 p. m. the troops marched to the Union Railway depot, passing through the City. The streets were very generally adorned with stars and stripes and other marks of respect for the soldiers. At the corner of Summit and Monroe streets, they were halted, when in an appropriate farewell order, General Hill took leave of them.

As a train on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, bearing Volunteer Infantry on their way for drill at Camp Lucas, Toledo, was passing around the curve in that Road, in East Toledo, in September, 1863, a "pony" engine collided with the train, killing John Scott and William Philo, of Wood County, and injuring many others more or less seriously. A fund for the benefit of the families of the deceased, was raised by contributions of the soldiers at the Camp, which amounted to about \$725.

In August, 1862, Major Lewis Butler, commanding 67th Ohio, wrote a letter in which he said: "I will send our old flag to the citizens of Toledo at the first opportunity. It is so completely riddled, that it is no longer serviceable to us. Let it be preserved as a token of their generosity, and let all who look upon it, breathe a silent prayer for those brave defenders of their country, who fell fighting for its protection." October 1, 1863, this flag was formally delivered to the Toledo City Council, by Mayor Dorr, with a letter from Colonel A. C. Voris, making fitting mention of the scenes through which the banner had passed, without a stain or reproach on those who gallantly bore it. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Council, accepting the flag and recognizing the heroism of the Regiment.

March 31, 1864, the Toledo Board of Trade appointed the following named persons as a committee to visit Cleveland, to meet the committee on Naval Affairs of Congress, and to submit for its consideration the advantages of Toledo as a location for a Navy Yard, to wit:

Harry Chase, T. C. Stewart, J. W. Scott, Richard Mott, M. R. Waite, Wm. Baker and S. M. Young. At this time Congress was seriously considering the policy of more adequate means of protection for the Lakes from attack by Rebel forces, Canadian sympathizers and disloyal combinations within the Northern States. The rebellion collapsed before definite measures were adopted to that end.

In view of apprehended raids by Confederates operating from Canada, attention was called to the policy of temporary defense at different points on Lake Erie. In accordance with such purpose, Colonel T. J. Cram, of United States Corps of Engineers, made report to the War Department in January, 1864, of a plan for the mouth of the Maumee River and harbor of Toledo. Among other provisions, he suggested for the outer harbor, 20, 30 and 100-pound Parrott guns, and 8 and 10-inch Columbiads *en barbette*, for Turtle Island; a co-operative Battery at North Cape Ridge, and a Battery on Cedar Point. For the inner harbor, he recommended three Batteries, two one side, and one on the other, of the River, between its mouth and the Middle Ground in the City. November 10, 1864, Major-General Joe Hooker visited Toledo, and by invitation, briefly addressed the Board of Trade. The object of his visit was to examine the harbor and Bay, with reference to any defenses that might be feasible. He expressed the opinion that a Battery located on the bluff at the West point of Presque Isle, and another on a point opposite on the main land, would afford ample protection. This opinion was based on examination then made. No steps ever were taken toward carrying out either of the above suggestions.

Under an arrangement between the War Department and the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, these States were to furnish 85,000 men for 100 days' service. Pursuant to this arrangement, Governor Brough by proclamation called out 30,000 of the Ohio National Guard, for May 2, 1864. He said: "Our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and our Citizen-soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign, by relieving our veteran Regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous duties of the field." So prompt was the response to this call for 30,000 troops, that

within one week 38,000 were ready, and nine days later, 35,000 were in and on the way to the field. In a letter of June 1, 1864, the Secretary of War wrote Governor Brough as follows: "This prompt and energetic action of yourself and staff and the loyal people of Ohio, exhibits an *unmatched* effort of devoted patriotism and stern determination to spare no sacrifice to maintain the National Government and overthrow the rebellion." The credit for such results was largely due to Adjutant-General Charles W. Hill, through whose foresight and energy, in a great measure, the National Guard were put in shape to make such prompt response possible. Pursuant to this call, Colonel C. B. Phillips, 1st Regiment Ohio National Guard, ordered his command to report May 2d, in Toledo, which was done, and the Regiment, as the 130th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left for Johnson's Island, Erie County, May 12th. The force then included four Companies from Fulton County, and numbered over 1,000 men. It was officered as follows: Colonel, Charles B. Phillips; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Faskin; Major, E. B. Hall; Surgeon, S. S. Thorn; Assistant-Surgeon, Calvin Hathaway; Adjutant, Will. B. Dicks; Quartermaster, Minot I. Wilcox; Chaplain, James W. Alderman. Company A—Sylvester Brown, Captain; Wesley Chamberlin, First Lieutenant; James C. Messer, Second Lieutenant; 80 men. Company B—Dan. A. Collins, Captain; Wm. C. Cheney, First Lieutenant; Fred. Ingold, Second Lieutenant; 75 men. Company C—Richard Waite, Captain; John J. Barker, Second Lieutenant; 81 men. Company D—L. Jay Carrell, Captain; L. D. Mason, First Lieutenant; Erwin M. Fenner, Second Lieutenant; 79 men. Company E—Geo. W. Reynolds, Jr., Captain; Louis Kaiser, First Lieutenant; 80 men. Company F—Louis Koeppel, Captain; John C. Wuerful, First Lieutenant; Louis Rieger, Second Lieutenant; 78 men. Company G—Warren D. Moore, Captain; L. W. Hendrickson, First Lieutenant; Jos. Warren, Second Lieutenant; 75 men. Company H—S. L. Spencer, First Lieutenant; J. B. Fashbaugh, Second Lieutenant; 82 men. Company I—Samuel Leybourn, Captain; Henry Brown, First Lieutenant; Geo. Curson, Second Lieutenant; 72 men. Company K—Wm. O. Webb, Captain; Geo. P. Bristol, First Lieutenant; Henry Lange, Second Lieutenant; 80 men.

The non-commissioned officers of Company C, were as follows: Orderly, Fred. B. Shoemaker; Sergeants, Geo. Durringer, John Nagley, Henry G. Totton and Horatio S. Young; Corporals, Fred. P. Waite, Ralph H. Waggoner, F. W. Moellenburg, Conrad Weil, Edward Sexton, Fred. A. Stevens, Elijah P. Crane, Chas. H. Coffin. For a time the Regiment did guard duty at that place, and while there the rebel prisoners attempted an escape by tunneling, but were discovered and defeated. June 4th, the Regiment left the Island for Bermuda Hundred, in the James River, *via* Washington, where it remained three days, calling on President Lincoln, who spoke to them as follows: "Soldiers: I understand you have just come from Ohio—come to help us in this, the Nation's day of trial, and also of its hope. I thank you for your promptness in responding to the call for troops. Your services were never more needed than now. I know not where you are going. You may stay here and take the place of others who will be sent to the front, or you may go there yourselves. Wherever you go, I know you will do your best. Again, I thank you. Good bye." The Regiment was placed in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 10th Army Corps, Brig.-General O. S. Terry, commanding. It was ordered to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, and soon returned to the left of the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, where it was occupied in drilling, digging rifle-pits, and picketing the lines until June 21st, when it moved to Deep Bottom, again doing picketing and digging. June 22d, the Regiment participated in a skirmish with Rebel pickets, losing one man wounded. August 11th, it proceeded to Fort Powhatan, where it remained until mustered out, its term of service having expired. September 7th, it took the transport Keyport, on the James River, the boat encountering a severe storm, and barely escaping wreck. On the 12th, it reached Toledo, where it was enthusiastically, though informally received. The ladies of the National Covenant, under direction of Mrs. S. R. L. Williams and Mrs. Palmer, had made arrangements with Mr. R. P. Ainger, of the Island House, for a supper for such of the men as might desire it. Company A, Captain Brown, had already proceeded to East Toledo, where a supper awaited them.

Rev. Seth G. Clark, Chaplain of the 10th Ohio Cavalry, addressed a meeting in Toledo,

October 30, 1864. He had then recently been released from a rebel prison, having been captured near Lovejoy's Station, South of Atlanta, while with Kilpatrick on his raid.

In May, 1864, Governor Brough issued an urgent appeal to the people of Ohio for supplies of fruits and clothing for the wounded Union Soldiers on the Potomac. In response to that call, a meeting of citizens of Toledo was held May 20th, of which Chas. M. Dorr was Chairman and W. C. Earl the Secretary. Rev. E. F. Platt offered prayer. Two committees, each consisting of two citizens of the different Wards of the City, were appointed; the one to secure money contributions, and the other to collect supplies. The Money Committee was constituted as follows: First Ward—David Smith, E. B. Hyde; Second Ward—T. C. Stewart, Alex. Reed; Third Ward—A. L. Kelsey, D. H. Miner; Fourth Ward—W. H. Dyer, Robert Cummings; Fifth Ward—J. N. Drummond, J. T. Newton; Sixth Ward—Alonzo Rogers, M. T. Huntley. The Committee on Supplies, were: First Ward—C. A. King, J. R. Osborn; Second Ward—John Sinclair, M. D. Carrington; Third Ward—D. B. Smith, H. S. Walbridge; Fourth Ward—A. W. Barlow, Wm. Kraus; Fifth Ward—James C. Hall, Matthew Shoemaker; Sixth Ward—A. Rogers, Richard Garner. An Executive Committee, consisting of R. H. Bell, Thomas Hamilton, and J. Austin Scott, was appointed. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Thomas, M. R. Waite, H. T. Niles and D. E. Gardner. The result of this movement was the provision of liberal supplies of both money and articles needful for the wounded soldiers.

The cause of the Union was called to a special crisis during the Summer of 1864, to meet which, President Lincoln, much against his choice, was constrained to call for additional reinforcements of men for the National Army. At the time no State had a better account with the War Department, than had Ohio; while no portion of the State was on better footing in that connection, than was the Northwest. These facts however, in no way lessened the patriotic response to such call, to be made in this section. Immediate steps were taken for supplying the requisite re-enforcements. A meeting of the County Military Committee of this Congressional District was held in Toledo, August 26th, when it was resolved to issue an

address to the people, urging prompt action in filling up the quota called for. M. R. Waite was invited to prepare such address, which he did. The character of the paper may be judged from the following extract:

This is no time to stop and enquire whether all has been done that could have been done with the men and means already furnished. It is enough for all true patriots to know, that the one great object of the contest has not been accomplished. *The integrity of the Union has not been restored.* All the old United States do not recognize the Constitution under which we have so long lived and prospered. Our flag does not float respected over the old Union. When that great end is attained, it will be time enough to enquire whether more remains to be done. The Government says it must have the men, and without them, we know our cause *may* fail. Shall we give them? Only a few days remain in which to do the work, but enough for the purpose, if each man in the District does his duty. Heretofore the Soldiers from our District have been *Volunteers*. Let them be such hereafter.

By proclamation of July 18, 1864, the President called for 500,000 additional troops, for one, two and three years. For these the Government offered bounties for Volunteers, of \$100, \$200 and \$300. To this, Toledo added \$100 for Volunteers. Counting the quota under that call, the account of Lucas County stood as follows:

SUB-DISTRICTS	QUOTA July, '64	DEFI- CIENCY	SURPL'S	DUE Aug. 1st
Toledo				
1st Ward	96	6		102
2d "	117		6	111
3d "	111		30	81
4th "	127	39		166
5th "	96	17		113
6th "	28	7		35
Oregon Township	31	1		32
Washington	39		9	30
Manhattan	22	5		27
Sylvania	35	3		38
Richfield	20	7		27
Spencer	13		3	10
Adams	24		3	21
Monclova	13		7	6
Springfield	8		2	6
Waynesfield	39		10	29
Waterville	37			37
Swanton	8		2	6
Providence	18			18

In December, 1864, the following local Committees were appointed for the purpose of correcting errors in the Enrollment lists, to wit:

TOLEDO—*First Ward*—S. W. Freeman, L. H. Pike, Geo. Platfoot. *Second Ward*—A. G. Clark, Charles Pratt, John Kessler. *Third Ward*—B. H. Hitchcock, D. H. Miner, M. I. Wilcox, John H. Gherkins. *Fourth Ward*—John Paul Jones, C. H. Eddy, Matthias Kessler. *Fifth Ward*—Mathew Shoemaker, Fred. Witker,

Henry Brand. *Sixth Ward*—P. B. Porter, Augustus Brown. *Washington Township*—Samuel Blanchard, Joseph Chambers, Joel W. Kelsey. *Sylvania*—Peleg T. Clark, W. D. Moore, Isaac Thorp, J. Warren, R. C. Thompson. *Richfield*—C. C. Lathrop, H. C. Ely, Isaac Washburn. *Adams*—Harvey Kellogg, J. G. Cass, J. Reynolds, Henry Miller. *Springfield*—Perry Wood, C. B. Holloway, Hiram Wiltsey. *Waterville*—James M. Brigham, Yarnell Rakestraw, J. G. Isham. *Monclova*—J. McDonald, F. J. Evans, — Metzger. *Spencer*—Wm. Taylor, Jacob Surbeck. *Providence*—A. B. Mead, John Wilson, Frank Manor. *Swanton*—Dr. W. A. Scott, James C. Wales, W. D. Herrick, B. T. Geer. *Manhattan*—Jonathan Wynn, Peter J. Shaw, Henry Martin. *Oregon*—Sylvester Brown, James Rideout, Henry Phelps, Anthony Reihing, J. Tippen. *Waynesfield and Maumee City*—Geo. W. Reynolds, R. B. Mitchell, Joseph Hull, Joseph Langerfer.

The following exhibits the number of men due from the several Sub-Districts in Lucas County, March 1, 1865:

First Ward, Toledo, . . . 0	Sylvania, 2
Second Ward, " . . . 0	Richfield, 6
Third Ward, " . . . 0	Spencer, 0
Fourth Ward, " . . . 10	Waynesfield, . . . 1
Fifth Ward, " . . . 12	Waterville, 1
Sixth Ward, " . . . 5	Providence, 3
Oregon Township, . . . 0	Washington, 0
Manhattan, 8	Swanton, 0
Monclova, 0	Springfield, 0

March 13, 1865, the total deficiencies of Lucas County amounted to only 24, to wit: Fourth Ward, Toledo, 9; Fifth Ward, 8; Manhattan, 3; Richfield, 3; Providence, 1.

This was the last showing published, and the account could not have been materially changed after that date. At that time the deficiencies in the other Counties of the Tenth Military Districts, were as follows: Wood, 29; Fulton, 42, of which 35 were in German Township; Henry, 29; Putnam, 43, of which 22 were in Blanchard Township; Williams, 101; Defiance, 50; Paulding, 57. Total for the District, 375, which may justly be regarded as a very creditable showing for Northwestern Ohio. Few if any sections of the country more promptly or more fully responded to the calls of the Government for Soldiers in its defense, than did this.

Two modes for promoting the raising of recruits for the Union Army, were adopted during the Rebellion. One was by providing individual substitutes, and the other by the co-operative efforts of loyal citizens. The latter class were not limited to those liable to

military duty, but embraced also many who were exempt from such liability. Organizations for such purpose were formed in the several Wards of Toledo, in December, 1864, whose chief immediate object was to raise funds for use as bounty to Volunteers. In this way, enlistments were greatly aided, with the result, that with the other bounties paid, the City quota was kept exceptionally well complete. The reported operations of the several Ward Clubs, were as follows:

FIRST WARD.—The Club for this Ward was organized December 28, 1864. Fred. A. Jones was the President, C. T. Wales the Secretary, and J. R. Osborn the Treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of L. H. Pike, F. A. Jones, C. T. Wales, Wm. Baker and M. W. Day; and the Finance Committee of T. J. Brown, H. Samson, Geo. Platfoot, Dennis Sullivan, Wm. Essing, John Tolman, M. Rall, R. Dunnigan, A. Rutherford, F. Licher, Joseph Wernert, and Geo. R. Rogers. The work of soliciting contributions of \$25 and over not proving satisfactory, a meeting of subscribers to the fund was held in January, when a "Mutual Protection Society" was formed, under which the funds raised and to be raised were made available solely for the benefit of the members of the Club. Its Executive Committee consisted of Wm. Baker, F. A. Jones, C. T. Wales, L. H. Pike and Geo. Platfoot; and its Finance and Advisory Committee of M. R. Waite, C. A. King and Col. J. S. Norton. The final report of the Treasurer, made May 27, 1865, showed the total receipts to have been \$10,611.50—\$7,811.50 from subscribers, and \$2,800 from City bonds. The expenditures were—for 28 recruits, to fill quota, \$9,680; and \$273.20 for expenses; total, \$9,953.20; leaving a balance of \$658.30. This balance was given to the wounded Soldiers and the families of Soldiers of the Ward.

SECOND WARD.—The Club of this Ward was formed December 28, 1864, with Chas. Pratt as President, and A. G. Clark as Secretary, and Nehemiah Waterman as Treasurer. The bounty fixed upon was \$28 per man. This was under the call of December 9th, for 300,000 men. The Finance Committee consisted of Richard Waite (Chairman), John Sinclair, T. B. Casey, L. F. Hubbard, J. T. Southard, E. C. Smith, Henry Spielbush, Henry Williams, John Aschenbrenner, John Byer, Henry Pfeifferly, Rev. Father Boif (St. Francis de Sales Church), John O'Farrell and John Gildea. The Recruiting Committee consisted of John J. Barker, A. J. Sprague, Ernest Kibbe, W. C. Cheney, Fred. B. Dodge, H. T. Cook, Geo. Tanner, W. W. Whitney, Fred. Eaton, S. B. Roshong, Fred. M. Burton, P. C. Moross, Chas. J. Burton, Robert A. Wason, James H. Maples, T. B. Casey, A. W. Colton, Ralph H. Waggoner. The final report of this Club was published February 10, 1865, showing the receipts from citizens liable to draft to have been \$8,703; from those not so liable, \$831; from City bonds issued as

bounty, \$3,000; and from other source, \$15; making a total of \$12,549. Of this sum, \$10,620 was paid for 30 recruits to fill the Ward's quota on last 300,000 call; \$25 for former recruits; \$26 for expenses; and \$60 as discount on bonds; making \$10,731, and leaving a balance on hand of \$1,818.

THIRD WARD.—For this Ward a Club was organized January 5, 1865, for the mutual protection of its members. Its officers were: President, H. S. Walbridge; Vice President, Dr. J. G. Nolan; Secretary, Don. A. Pease; Treasurer, James R. Strong. The Executive Committee consisted of M. I. Wilcox, R. H. Bell, Dr. J. G. Nolan, Edward Knapp and T. Wegener; and its Finance Committee of D. H. Miner, Calvin Barker and Milo Bashare. The final meeting of the Club was held February 11, 1865. At that time its funds amounted to about \$7,500, in contributions, and \$3,000 in City Bonds. Before final adjournment, the Club, in strong terms tendered its thanks to D. H. Miner, for his services on the Finance Committee. After all was closed up, this Club had a balance of \$1,500, the disposal of which is stated elsewhere.

FOURTH WARD.—The Club in this Ward was organized in November, 1864, with John Paul Jones as President, and C. M. Woodbury as Secretary. A report, published January 5, 1865, showed receipts to the amount of \$3,485, of which \$2,485 consisted of subscriptions, and \$1,000 of City bonds. Included in expenditures was \$3,000 for 10 recruits. Owing to backwardness of subscriptions, a Mutual Protection Club was organized March 9, 1865. March 10th, the Club had published the names of 175 persons enrolled and liable to draft, who had not contributed funds for the provision of recruits to save the Ward from draft. The final report of the Club, made April 13, 1865, showed its receipts to have been \$13,126.80, including \$10,068 from members, and \$3,000 in bonds. The expenditures embraced \$12,572 for 30 recruits. There was on hand a balance of \$137.44, which was turned over to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. Wm. Markscheffel was Treasurer of the Club.

FIFTH WARD.—"The Fifth Ward Recruiting Club" was organized February 1, 1865, with Wm. Hall as President; O. W. Dawson as Secretary; J. T. Newton as Treasurer, and Fred. Witker as Assistant-Treasurer. The emergency of an impending draft, stimulated action. Of \$8,000 needed, \$4,000 was raised on the spot. February 4th, was published the names of enrolled men who had not contributed in aid of the Club. June 2d, was published the final report of the Club, showing receipts to the amount of \$14,521.00, of which \$10,781 was from subscriptions, and \$3,300 in City bonds. Among expenditures, were \$13,895, and \$283 discount on City bonds. Of the contributions, \$3,055 was from citizens of the Ward not liable to draft.

SIXTH WARD.—Two reports from this Ward were published. The first in February, 1865, showed receipts to the amount of \$2,283, including \$1,725 in subscriptions, and \$558 as City bounty. Of this,

\$2,100 was paid for six recruits. The second report, in March, 1865, showed, receipts, \$2,492.33, and expenditures, \$2,712.50, including \$2,655 for 14 recruits; leaving a deficiency of \$220.17. The Treasurers of the Club were R. I. Skidmore and James Raymer.

In 1862, Provost Marshals were appointed at different points in Ohio, Charles Kent, of Toledo, being among those selected, who served until the close of the War.

On occasions of different drafts for Army recruits during the Rebellion, more or less of residents of the County, filed with Provost Marshal Kent, claims for exemption from Military Service, on the grounds of over-age, physical disability, subjection to foreign powers, Railroad employment and Government Civil Service.

To October 1, 1862, Lucas County had furnished 2,562 recruits for the Union Army; all of them having been Volunteers—a large portion having received bounties from public and private sources.

When the 14th Ohio Regiment passed through Norwalk on its way to the field, a private Soldier stepped from the car to the platform at the depot, when a young Miss, quite lame, approached and presented him with a bouquet of fresh flowers, to which was attached the name, "Nellie Mason." Deeply affected by this unexpected mark of respect from one so entirely a stranger to him, he accepted it gratefully, and, as he returned to the car, he said: "You shall hear from me." He passed on to the camp and the field, and months elapsed before anything was heard from him. Finally he sickened, and after wearisome days he became satisfied that he never should return to his friends. But he did not forget his promise to Nellie, and when the end seemed near, his mind returned more and more strongly to the scene at the Norwalk depot, longing more and more that his pallid brow might feel the gentle hand that bore to him the sweet bouquet. And then, how could he redeem his pledge? When life was nearly extinct, and the honorable discharge so many gallant Soldiers receive was nearly his, he settled his accounts, and finding about \$60 of his wages left, he placed it in the hands of a fellow-soldier, with his dying injunction to bear to Norwalk and personally deliver it to Nellie. Inquiry was recently made as to the donor of the bouquet, when it was found that she was the daughter of Alex-

ander Mason, formerly of Norwalk and Tiffin, and now of Lima; that her present name is Mrs. Nellie McConachie; and that she never received the Soldier's gift, nor otherwise heard from him.

November 14, 1864, Governor Brough issued an earnest appeal to the Military Committees of the several Counties of the State, in behalf of the needy families of Soldiers in the Army. In response to such call, the committees of Lucas met and resolved to take immediate action in the case. They appointed a special committee, consisting of General J. E. Hunt, D. E. Gardner, C. A. King, L. L. Morehouse, Wm. Taylor, and H. D. Warren, to prepare and issue an appeal to the people of the County in behalf of such object. This duty was performed. November 26th was set apart as a day of festival, for the distribution of such contributions of money, food, clothing and fuel, as should be made. Local Committees, in the several wards and townships, were appointed to solicit donations. These were as follows:

TOLEDO—*First Ward*, Wm. Baker, C. A. King, Colonel J. S. Norton, A. Stephan; *Second Ward*, T. B. Casey, E. Kibbe, Rev. E. B. Raffensperger; *Third Ward*, H. S. Walbridge, D. B. Smith, Paul Jones; *Fourth Ward*, Wm. Kraus, L. M. Skidmore, W. W. Griffith; *Fifth Ward*, M. Shoemaker and J. J. Baird; *Sixth Ward*, James Raymer and D. A. Brown.

Maumee—R. B. Mitchell, Joseph Hull and Wm. Limbrick.

Waterville—J. M. Brigham, C. C. Brainard, John Batt, Alex. Walp and Y. Rakestraw.

Providence—John Wilson, A. B. Mead and Mr. Crosby.

Swanton—W. A. Scott, W. D. Herrick and J. C. Wales.

Monclova—J. McDonald, John Weible and Louis Metzger.

Spencer—Wm. Taylor, Wm. Shaffer and — Cole, Jr.

Richfield—Pliny Lathrop, Isaac Washburn and Benjamin Farley.

Sylvania—Peleg T. Clark, Wm. H. Huling and E. Gordinier.

Springfield—Hiram Wiltse, Perry Wood and Dennis Sage.

Washington—S. L. Collins, J. W. Kelsey and N. Ashley Whitney.

Adams—Harvey Kellogg, Hiram Haughton and P. Larkins.

Manhattan—P. J. Latshaw, Jonathan Wynn and J. L. Chase.

Oregon—C. A. Crane, James Messer and Luther Whitmore.

On the 3d of June, 1865, at the Toledo Board of Trade rooms, and in the presence of a large

number of members and other citizens, a gold watch was presented to Colonel P. S. Slevin, on behalf of the officers and men of the 100th Ohio Infantry, that gentleman having been compelled by a severe wound, to relinquish the command of the Regiment.

No part of the grand and multiform work of the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union, will stand out in history more noble and heroic, than will that borne by the loyal Christian Women of the United States, in the moral and physical care of the Soldiers of the Union. It is without the approach of a parallel in human experience in the magnitude and munificence of its provision. It is due as simple justice to the memory of Florence Nightingale, and the true Women of England who co-operated in her heroic and unprecedented work during the Crimean War, to say here, that their noble example operated largely in suggesting the more ample and extended service of their worthy American Sisters. This is not the place to attempt a history of that branch of the country's patriotic Army; but it is proper briefly to recognize something of what was done in that direction by a few of the loyal Women of Lucas County, which may be taken as but a sample of like devotion throughout the loyal States.

On the 9th of October, 1861, a few of the Women of Toledo met and organized THE TOLEDO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, under circumstances not the most assuring of success. It was a movement so entirely new in this country, that the mass of the people had to be educated to a just understanding of its importance and of its methods. But the Toledo pioneers had faith in both the merits of their plan and the final approval and co-operation of their neighbors. For means for operations, reliance was at first had on the membership fee of any sum over 25 cents; but this soon proved to be inadequate, when (November 5th) a festival was given, and on the 6th, a dinner. In the Winter a "Continental Tea Party" met with good results. In April following, \$321.50 was collected, which, with other receipts, aggregated for the first year, \$1,852.91. Before that year closed, the plan of the Society was made to embrace the care of Soldiers' families at home, as well as of the Soldiers in the field. Among the items of expenditure for the first year, were

these: For hospital stores, \$1,142.74; for articles for hospitals, \$105.37; money to Soldiers' families, \$112.98; money to invalid Soldiers, \$34.50; hotel bills of invalid Soldiers, \$89.22. Hospital supplies were sent to the following Camps: Oliver, Toledo; Worcester, Norwalk, Ohio; and Calvert, Ky.; to hospitals at Nashville, Louisville, Lebanon, and Pittsburg Landing; to the Cincinnati Sanitary Committee, and the Ohio Relief Association, Washington, D. C.; and to the following Regiments: The 14th, 25th, 27th, 38th, 49th, 67th, 84th, 100th, and 111th Ohio Infantry, and to the 1st and 2d Tennessee Regiments. In addition to the \$1,852.91 stated, the County, through this Society, disbursed to Soldiers' families the sum of \$1,266.

The first year's trial was hopeful and encouraging in its results, and the second year proved even more so. The popular appreciation of the work was increased, with corresponding readiness to aid, the total receipts being \$3,652.84, of which \$815.07 was from donations, including \$500 from "a gentleman unknown," and \$423.93 as proceeds of a Fourth of July dinner, prepared by the members of the Society, with assistance. This year closed with \$1,163.27 in the treasury. During this year supplies were forwarded to the 55th, 27th, 111th, 67th, and 14th Ohio, and the Anderson Guards; to the Ohio Association at Washington; to Union Refugees at Cairo (care of Chaplain John Eaton), for destitute "Contrabands;" to Union Refugees at Springfield, Mo.; to General Hospital, Lexington, Ky.; and to Cumberland (Md.) Hospital. Special mention is made of the fact, that Mr. John Gavin (with Bell, Holcomb & Co.) had, during the year, mailed and marked every box and barrel of stores sent away by the Society, refusing compensation for such service.

At the suggestion of the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society, the citizens of Toledo furnished the 14th Ohio Regiment with a superb stand of colors, manufactured to order at Chicago, and costing \$130. The same was presented in March, 1862.

The Secretary's report for the third year (1863-64), said:

As members of the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society, we may congratulate each other on the marked success which has attended our efforts during the year. The average attendance at the general meetings has

been greater than ever before; the donations have been larger and more spontaneous; and the work accomplished far beyond our expectations. Our Auxiliary Societies have been untiring in their efforts, and very liberal in their contributions, and have rendered most efficient aid, in the making of hospital garments. * * Barrels of Blackberry Syrup have been made by our Auxiliaries, they, in most cases, supplying the juice of the roots and berries, and we furnishing the sugar, spices and brandy.

Most of this year's contributions went to the Cincinnati Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, but all special calls for aid were met. In November, 162 families of Soldiers were provided with Thanksgiving dinners, the cost of which was about \$900. The rooms of the Society were kept open on Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the year, with ladies in attendance to wait upon calls and receive donations. The receipts of the year amounted to \$2,696.81, and the disbursements, \$1,537.07, leaving a balance of \$1,159.74. Shipments were made to the 55th, 67th, 100th, 111th, and 130th Ohio Regiments; to hospitals at Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Camp Nelson; to the Cincinnati Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; to Ohio Military Agents at Washington and Louisville; and to Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1863, the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society furnished such of the 175 families of Union Soldiers in the City as were accessible, with a dinner. The donation consisted of 8 lbs. fresh meat (as preferred), 2 lbs. butter, 2 lbs. ground coffee, 4 lbs. sugar, 1 head of cabbage, 1 peck of potatoes, and 10 lbs. of flour.

January 8, 1864, a levee was held at the Oliver House, J. D. Bourne, Manager, for the benefit of the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society, the net receipts of which amounted to \$600. The thanks of the Society were tendered to different parties contributing to the success of the occasion, including James C. Hall, proprietor of the Oliver House, and Misses Mary Hamilton, Lottie Steele, Anna Colton and Lottie Haskell, who acted as ticket-sellers.

With the fourth year of the Society's labors but half completed, the War, and with it, largely, the demand for such labors, had ceased; but its operations were maintained until the close of that year (1865). The Secretary's report very justly congratulated the members of

the organization on the work accomplished. It said:

In all the demands made upon our time, our labor and our money—in all the inconveniences and annoyances, which, of course, are inseparable from efforts of this kind—we have had one great source of joy and satisfaction. We have never doubted the utility of this and kindred organizations. We know that our work was not in vain. We were strong in the consciousness that our "Boys" *did* enjoy the comforts we provided. We look back upon the days and weeks in which we have been associated here, as the golden period of our lives. The almost unbroken companionship of four years is now closed. Let us never forget those whose necessities have occupied so large a share of our time and thoughts. Let not the sight or the name of a Union Soldier ever fail to command our highest respect—our deepest gratitude. They all deserve a thousand times more than we gave them; for they have secured for us the freedom of our bondsmen, the safety of our homes and country, and the respect of the civilized world.

In her final report, the Corresponding Secretary (Mrs. E. P. Osborn) said:

Much of our success as a Society, is due to the untiring energy and singular self-devotion of our first President (Mrs. Samuel A. Raymond). Quick to devise and prompt to execute, she gave all her time and ability to the duties of her office. Her strength failed, and with health seriously impaired, she was compelled to see others complete the work she had so judiciously and faithfully begun. Her mantle fell upon worthy shoulders, and those who have since assumed the duties of the principal offices, have served faithfully and ably.

While eulogy is not a special work of the compiler of this volume, it cannot be improper here to say, that the above recognition of the services of Mrs. Raymond was just. Many names might properly be added to hers in the same connection; but those of two should not here be omitted. First, that of Mrs. E. Perigo, whose long, diversified and self-sacrificing works of labor and personal kindness, are in the memories and hearts of very many Soldiers and Soldiers' families. She has passed from the scenes of earthly needs and earthly cares, and it cannot be indelicate to say, that to no resident of Toledo were the Soldiers more indebted for the good offices of this Society, than to her. Second, it now becomes eminently fitting in behalf of the memory of the faithful, untiring and efficient Secretary who penned the foregoing testimony to the Society's first President's faithfulness, and who also has

passed from earthly labors, to bear witness in this connection to her fidelity and great usefulness. The name of Mrs. Osborn will long be recognized by Soldiers and families of Soldiers, as that of a true and sympathizing friend. Many other true women—some dead and some yet living—though less prominent, were no less devoted to the cause of the Republic and to the support and comfort of the Republic's defenders.

The total of cash receipts of the Society for the four years, was \$10,079.90, with disbursements amounting to \$9,653.55; leaving a balance on hand of \$376.35. Among the donations to Soldiers' families, and to sick and disabled Soldiers, was \$1,923.62 in cash, and orders for provisions, \$224. Included in the hospital stores prepared by the Society, were 239 bed-ticks, 295 pillow-ticks, 677 pillow-cases, 625 sheets, 2,448 shirts, 1,092 pairs drawers, 1,219 pairs socks, 16,210 yards (9 miles) of bandage, 145 rolls cotton and linen, 629 cans fruit, 25 barrels dried apples, 2½ barrels blackberry syrup.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS.—Mrs. S. A. Raymond, one year; Mrs. J. T. Newton, one year; and Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, two years.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Mrs. E. Perigo, four years; Mrs. J. N. Stevens, one year; Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, one year; Mrs. E. S. Phelps, one year; Mrs. Calvin Bronson, one year.

SECRETARIES.—Corresponding—Mrs. E. P. Osborn, three years; Miss Mary D. Chase, Secretary one year and Assistant one year. Recording—Mrs. Alex. Reed and Mrs. M. R. Waite, first year; Mrs. Alonzo Godard, two years; Mrs. E. B. Atherton, one year.

TREASURERS.—Mrs. Chas. E. Winans, and Miss E. R. Bissell, first year; Miss E. R. Bissell and Mrs. M. R. Waite, second year; Mrs. Waite, third and fourth years.

DIRECTORS.—Mesdames M. D. Carrington, Wm. Kraus, Chas. Cochran, Fred. Eaton, Geo. R. Haynes, S. H. Bergen, J. T. Newton, Calvin Barker, John J. Barker, Dr. Bigelow, T. C. Mayhew, Ebenezer Walbridge, C. A. Crane (East Toledo), H. A. Ensign (East Toledo), L. L. Morehouse (Waterville), John Sinclair, A. D. Pelton, Dennison Steele, E. P. Bassett, Wm. Baker, D. E. Merrill, M. Rathbun (Maumee), G. W. Reynolds (Maumee), Limbrick (Maumee), Perrin (Perrysburg), Westcott (Perrysburg), C. O. Brigham, Edson, Mary Walbridge, N. M. Landis, G. W. Davis, Wm. Taylor (Java); and Misses Annie Mott, Dicks (Maumee), Tracy (Tremainsville), Emily J. Raymond, Belle Hammell, and Kate Shoemaker.

ON COMMITTEES.—Mrs. Nehemiah Waterman, Mrs. W. W. Williams, and Messrs. John Gavin, Geo. Haskell, J. H. Moulton, and D. H. Miner.

The following names of ladies contributing articles for the Soldiers' Aid Society of Toledo, in November, 1861, will show who then were among the friends of the Soldiers in that City:

Mesdames Joseph K. Secor, Chas. E. Winans, J. J. Hunker, Lyman Casey, Fred. Eaton, Denison Steele, D. E. Gardner, J. G. Fulton, J. E. Hunt, Edson Allen, J. R. Osborn, F. J. King, J. McKenster, Mary Walbridge, H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Roff, W. W. Hunt, J. M. Gloyd, E. S. Hanks, E. D. Nye, John Kauffman, E. B. Raffensperger, W. W. Sherwood, Geo. R. Crane, David Smith, T. C. Stewart, D. E. Merrill, Calvin Bronson, G. Bush, Alfred Wilkin, D. C. Baldwin, E. M. Smith, Luther Whitney, Geo. F. Dunning, B. F. Mallett, A. Godard, P. B. Truax, A. D. Pelton, Clark Waggoner, Mavor Brigham, S. H. Bergen, B. W. Rouse, A. H. Newcomb, Wm. Kingsbury, Henry Bennett, John Sinclair, F. J. Scott, H. D. Kingsbury, F. L. Nichols, J. N. Stevens, Harry Chase, Wm. Maek, Wm. Bolles, Chas. Kent, M. R. Waite, R. P. Ainger, Ira E. Lee, A. L. White, S. A. Raymond, T. B. Casey, C. B. Phillips, E. B. Hyde, Geo. Stebbins, D. B. Scott, C. S. Crossman, J. W. Walterhouse, A. W. Maddocks, Peleg T. Clark, C. H. Parsons, H. B. Hall, C. D. Woodruff, Thos. Daniels, Henry McHenry.

Misses Elizabeth R. Bissell, Sarah Brown, Jessie Jones, Alice Carrington, Julia Fitch, Tinie Bidette, Mattie Hoffman, Maggie Tredwell, Lena Morton, Mary Blackwell, Ann Sisson, Annie Mott, Sophie Hill, Lottie Haskell, Carrie R. Waggoner, Hattie Mather, Eliza Spencer, Mary Kingsbury, Martha Bidle, Nellie Collamore, Julia Steele, Lottie Steele, Mary Hayes, Lucy Hamilton, Abbie Sexton, Maria Thomas, Maggie Tronsill.

The work of the Toledo Society after the first year, was materially promoted by the generous co-operation in labor and contributions from the several Auxiliaries, to wit: Those of Maumee City, Waterville, Sylvania, Whitehouse, Swanton, Bryan, Monclova, Genoa, Washington Township (Districts Nos. 6 and 8), Springfield and Adams, Juvenile Aid, Young America Aid, and Excelsior Aid.

The untiring zeal of the ladies was also materially stimulated by the constant return to them of thanks for their unremitting devotion. These came in letters from both officers and men—in camp, in field, and especially in hospital. Among the articles forwarded to the Louisville Hospital in June, 1864, were a lot of "Comfort Bags," containing different articles useful to the invalids. These were contributed by young misses of Toledo, and one of them contained the name of the maker, with the request that the invalid into whose hands it

might fall, should address to her a letter. In due time, such response came, from which the following is taken, to wit:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1864.

To Miss Maria Raymond, *Soldiers' Friend*, Toledo, O.:

Through the kindness of Captain Horn, the worthy Military Agent of the noble State of Ohio, your package, containing many needful articles, fell into my hands, and in accordance with your request, I now write to acknowledge its receipt. You can scarcely imagine how much it pleases us Soldiers, to see that we are remembered by our ever-thoughtful lady-friends at home; and when you contrast their behavior with that of the secesh ladies (?) in this and in every other Southern Town, can you wonder in whose favor we are prepossessed? If you could only sit in the office of your Agent here for half a day, and see the anxious crowds to whom he deals out your Sanitary stores, you and your co-laborers would be pleased with the results of your work. The sick and wounded are being sent here in large numbers from the Army of the Cumberland, and as a general thing, each one needs some little thing for his comfort; and if the giver could only see the smile that lights up his wan countenance, as he receives his share, all trouble would be repaid.

Hoping this will find you laboring in the good cause, I remain, in unshaken confidence in the integrity of the old flag,

Your Unknown Soldier Friend,

H. S. — Private, Co. G, 21st Wisconsin.

On the 28th of October, 1864, "Sergeant R. H. W." forwarded from Toledo to the Soldiers' Aid Society, Zanesville, Ohio, an empty "Comfort Bag," with a letter, stating how much good the contents of the bag had done to the sick comrades to whom he had given them, while serving about Petersburg and Richmond, the preceding Summer. The letter was published in the *Zanesville Courier*, with a reply forwarded to the Toledo correspondent, by Mrs. D. C. Smith, Secretary of the Zanesville Society, in which she said:

When our men are bravely defending our homes and rights, I feel that we, too, have a work to do; and I believe the women of America are doing much to alleviate suffering humanity, so that it may be said of very many, "She hath done what she could." Our own Society has done well—so well, that the Secretary of the Christian Commission at Cincinnati writes me that we have done and are doing, more than any other Society in the State; and yet, nearly all the work devolves on about six ladies.

In January, 1865, the ladies of the First Congregational Church, Toledo, organized a Christian Commission, Auxiliary to the United States Commission, for the Army and Navy,

and elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Mary Wallbridge; Vice President, Mrs. J. Austin Scott; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Lyman; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Eaton. The amount raised by memberships was \$150, of which \$140 was turned over to the Branch of the United States Commission for Northwestern Ohio.

In December, 1861, the ladies of Waterville organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, of which Mrs. W. C. Daniels was the President, and Sarah E. Morehouse the Secretary. Among the contributors to the Society, were Messrs. L. L. Morehouse, H. H. Wakeman, George Reed, John Batt, J. H. Stadden, John A. Flagg, C. N. Brewster, J. F. Taber, John Webb, Abner Brainard, A. Rakestraw, C. E. Schneider, R. W. Gillett, Jacob Christman, Geo. Beis, Oscar Ballou, Geo. Latham, Thos. Pray, J. E. Hall, James Marston, Paris H. Pray, S. C. Brainard, Wm. H. Dyer, Wm. Morehouse, Phillip Boyer, E. W. Lenderson, Henry Bernthistle, J. Winters, A. Cobleigh, R. Starkweather, J. M. Brigham, Harry Hanford, and E. Burchard; and Mrs. Mary Sly, Mrs. John Hain, Mrs. Dr. Pray, Mrs. E. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hilton, Miss Maria Haine, Miss Catharine Haine, Miss Alice Morehouse, and Miss Malina Whitecomb.

The loyal men and women of Washington Township organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, October 11, 1861, of which the following named were members:

Mary P. Whitney, Horace P. Whitney, Wm. Richards, Mrs. W. R. Richards, Noah A. Cone, Milton Whitney, Edwin Richards, Carrie Whitney, Henry Richards, Sarah Goodrich, Lucy Whitney, F. C. Bush, Libbie Bush, Maria Bush, Mary Richards, Dr. B. H. Bush, Mrs. Dr. Bush, Cornelia Stebbins, W. T. French, B. B. Roberts, Mary Bishop, Edwin Bishop, Charles Green, H. F. Sturtevant, George Jones, Frank Lane, J. W. Clark, H. C. Nicholas, Mr. Copeland, J. D. Pomeroy, A. H. Clark.

The officers of the Society were:

President, Mrs. Mary P. Whitney; Vice President, W. T. French; Secretary, F. C. Bush; Treasurer, Amelia Bishop.

Committees.—Purchasing—H. P. Whitney, and Mrs. W. Richards. Cutting—Mary Bishop and Lucy Whitney.

The first anniversary of this Society was held in October, 1862. The annual report showed the following articles to have been sent to Ohio Regiments in the field:

Bed ticks, 21; pillow ticks, 21; pillow cases, 28; sheets, 8; quilts, 3; filled pillows, 6; shirts, 87; arm pads, 20; socks, 5 pairs; mittens, 25 pairs; towels, 10; napkins, 4; handkerchiefs, 2; bandages, 3,024 yards; lint, 92 boxes; old linen, 12 rolls; old cotton, 2 rolls; dried apples, 58 pounds; fruit, 14 cans; concentrated chicken, 42 quarts; grated horse radish, 10 bottles; wine, 10 bottles; dried cherries, 8 packages; cloves, 1 package; farina, 1 package; soap, 1 package; ginger snaps, half a bushel; toast, 1 barrel; volumes, 14; papers and magazines, 27 packages; stationery, 1 package.

In this connection the following list of articles contributed for Company K, 25th Ohio Infantry, chiefly by ladies of Washington Township, with assistance from Adams Township, in October, 1861, will be appropriate, as showing how such supplies were gathered for the Soldiers of the Union by their friends at home:

- Solon Haughton, 1 Soldiers' blanket, overcoat and shoes.
 Miss Adelia Haughton, cash, \$5.00.
 Miss Ruth Haughton, cash, \$5.00.
 Lyman Haughton, 3 undershirts, 3 blankets, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair boots, pants, coat and 2 vests.
 W. Haughton, cash, \$3.00.
 S. Haughton, cash, \$5.00.
 Miss O. Haughton, cash, \$1.00 and 1 blanket.
 O. Haughton, 1 flannel shirt and \$2.00.
 Electa and Frank Haughton, 15c each.
 Hiram Haughton, \$10.00.
 M. Chittenger, cash, \$5.00.
 C. Waterbury, cash, \$5.00.
 D. Covert, cash, \$1.00.
 Mrs. Thomas Secor, 1 pair socks, 1 woolen blanket and 50c.
 Mrs. Aeres, 2 pair socks.
 Mrs. J. White, 1 pair socks and 50c.
 Mrs. Comstock, 1 woolen blanket.
 Mrs. Foreman, 1 pair woolen blankets.
 Miss W. Parker, \$3.00.
 Mrs. L. Parker, 1 pair shoes.
 Mrs. H. Miner, 1 quilt, 1 pair socks.
 Mrs. S. Miner, 1 pair woolen blankets, 1 pair wool socks, and 1 neck comfort.
 Mrs. Hoag, 1 pair socks, 1 wool quilt.
 F. Linencole, cash, 25c.
 Mrs. Holcombe, 1 pair socks and 50c.
 Mr. Kellogg, 50c.
 Joseph Kellogg, 8c.
 Mr. Covert, cash, \$1.00.
 J. Hooker, cash, \$1.00.
 E. N. Smith, cash, \$3.00.
 Al. Morgan, cash, \$2.00.
 Mrs. Lane, 2 pair socks.
 Mr. Schramer, cash, \$2.00.
 Wm. Richards, 3 blankets, 1 pair boots, and cash, \$8.00.
 Mrs. Bush, 1 quilt, 2 pair socks.
 H. Brown, \$2.00.
 Samuel Blanchard, \$1.00.
 Mrs. Evans, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair boots, 3 pair shoes, 1 blanket.
 J. Aiken, cash, \$1.00.
 C. Covell, cash, \$1.00.
 H. Leybourne, cash, \$1.00.
 J. Potter, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks, 2 shirts.
 J. G. Cass, 1 quilt, 1 rubber coat, 2 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt, 1 quire paper, 1 package envelopes, 1 neck comfort.
 C. Crabbs, cash, \$2.00.
 E. Thomas, cash, 50c.
 J. Glan, 1 blanket and cash, \$1.00.
 H. Glan, 1 blanket and cash, \$3.00.
 J. Hoag, \$1.00.
 Mr. Searls, \$1.00.
 Cone Brothers, 2 pair drawers, 4 pair socks, 2 shirts, 1 quilt, 1 undershirt and 2 yards of oilecloth.
 Ira Haughton, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, 2 pair drawers, 1 quilt, 1 pair boots, 1 pair mittens, 2 pair socks.
 Mrs. J. S. Whitney, 2 wool quilts, 2 pair socks, and \$1.30.
 Mrs. Trowbridge, \$1.00.
 Mrs. Knights, 1 quilt and 25c.
 Mr. Green, 1 blanket.
 Mrs. Porter Whitney, 2 oil capes, 2 quilts, 1 pair socks and \$1.00.
 Mrs. N. A. Whitney, 1 quilt, 1 pair socks.
 S. S. Ketcham, 1 pair socks, 2 shirts, 1 pair pants, and 50c.
 J. Lester, \$1.00.
 A. Johnson, \$2.00.
 M. Whitney, \$1.00.
 Mrs. Green, 1 blanket.
 S. Green, \$1.00.
 E. Cone, \$1.00.
 Miss Miller, \$1.00.
 Mrs. West, \$2.00.
 R. E. Richards, \$1.00.
 Mrs. Bishop, 1 pair socks.
 Mr. L. Bissell, 1 blanket.
 J. Micham, \$2.00.
 Mrs. S. Ten Eyck, 1 pair socks.
 Mrs. C. Ten Eyck, 1 quilt.
 Mrs. B. F. Joy, \$3.00.
 Mrs. Hasty, 1 blanket.
 Mrs. Wilson, 1 quilt.
 Mrs. Barga, 1 quilt.
 Mrs. D. Mills, 1 quilt.
 Mrs. H. Miller, 1 quilt.
 Mr. Etting, \$2.00.
 H. Stebbins, 65c.
 W. R. Richards, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair socks.
 J. Reynolds, 1 undershirt.
 G. Goettell, 1 pair socks.
 H. A. S. and A. M., 2 pair socks.
 Mrs. C. F. Johnson, 11 pair socks; by contributions solicited, 18 pair socks, 2 pair drawers, 2 wool undershirts, 2 pair mittens, 1 scarf, pins, needles, thread, etc.

Mrs. Merrill, 1 bundle, to son.
 Mrs. Mulliken, 1 pair socks.
 Mr. Sisson, 5 pair socks.
 Mrs. Daum, 1 bundle, to son.
 Mrs. Mulholland, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks, 1 neck comfort.
 H. B. W. and W. R., 75c.
 N. C. Kellogg, 1 pair boots, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 3 pair gloves, paper, envelopes, and \$1.00.
 D. A. Merrill, 1 box and \$1.00.
 Mrs. Sprooleken, 1 shirt, 2 pair drawers.
 Mrs. Baker, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 1 pair gloves.
 F. Whitney, 2 pair socks.
 F. Lang, 1 pair drawers, 4 pair socks, 1 blanket, and \$1.00.
 L. Beoghold, 1 blanket, 3 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, and \$1.00.
 Mrs. Lang, 1 shirt.
 Mrs. Graham, 2 blankets, 2 pair socks.
 Mrs. Wilkinson (collected), 15 pair socks, 3 shirts, 9 pair drawers, 4 quilts, 1 oil-cloth, 6 packages, 1 overcoat.
 Mr. Grant, 1 oil-cloth, 1 quilt, 3 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt.
 Mrs. R. A. Scott, 1 shawl, 2 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 pair overshoes, 1 pound tobacco.
 C. Woehler, 2 shirts and 25c.
 Mrs. Love, 25c.
 Mrs. J. Brown, 1 pair pants, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks, 1 pair boots.
 Irwin Brown, 50c.

The express charges on these articles to Grafton, Virginia, amounted to \$26.66, which sum was contributed by different persons.

In 1864, the President of the Washington Township Soldiers' Aid Society, received letters from Army Hospitals in the South, acknowledging receipt of supplies sent by that organization. Extracts from these will indicate something of the character of the work the loyal women of the North were then doing for the "Boys in Blue." A letter from Mary Jewett, of Division Eight, Nashville General Hospital, under date of March 27th, said:

Would that you might know how acceptable were the pickles and apple sauce. I have just sat down from a tour through the wards, and the men all think there never were such pickles made before. The dried apples are furnished in part, at least, by the Commissary, but the other articles are luxuries indeed. Oh! you cannot know how it goes to my heart to have a patient ask for a thing I cannot give him, or how my heart gives a bound when he calls for something our little stores afford.

April 22d, the same writer said:

Yesterday came your nice, little tightly-packed box, in splendid condition. Miss Chase was unable

to be up, so I went with an Orderly into the lower hall where we unpack goods, and it was not long before there was a circle around me of "our Boys." Contrary to our usual custom, I gave out some of them as I unpacked them. They were all *most acceptable*. Taking an armful of the horse-radish, I distributed the bottles around on the convalescents' tables, so the Boys had a good relish for their dinner. The papers I immediately distributed among the men. The socks are much nicer than those we get at the Commission, and are worth a dozen pairs of "Government." The currant wine (a little of it), I put with ice, and a poor low patient, whose father was watching anxiously by him, was cheered and strengthened by it. The barberry preserves put a "good taste" into the mouth of more than one patient.

The ladies at the North are doing more than they think or dream of. Many a patient from this hospital has been saved to friends and country by the thousand-and-one little articles prepared by Northern Aid Societies.

The stores from your Society have come through more directly than from other places. In the name of our many Soldiers let me thank you and your Society for the acceptable shipments already received.

A meeting of ladies of Washington Township was held at the Prairie School House, October 3, 1863, for the purpose of adopting measures for procuring a flag for Company G, 1st Regiment, O. V. M., raised in that Township. Mrs. A. C. Harris was President, and Mrs. H. C. Perry the Secretary. The chair appointed the following committee to circulate subscription papers for the purpose named: Mrs. Geo. Mallett, Mrs. Giles Mallett, Miss Miranda Granger, Miss Sarah Dixon, Miss Anna Poseland, Miss Cobb, Miss Sarah L. Bailey, Miss Ann Aldrich, Miss Carrie Leysbourn, Miss Clara Bush, Mrs. Thos. Secor, Miss Haughton, Miss Lucy Whitney, and Mrs. N. Haughton. A committee, consisting of Miss Haughton, Mrs. N. Haughton, and Miss Cousins, were appointed to make arrangements for the flag. Miss Ruth Haughton was the Treasurer.

The Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society of Toledo was organized March 27, 1865, with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. W. Griffith; Vice Presidents, Mrs. John Sinclair, Trinity Church; Mrs. Matthew Brown, First Congregational Church; Mrs. Geo. Tanner, German M. E. Church; Mrs. Fred. Valentine, Ames Chapel; Mrs. R. R. Foulkes, St. Paul's M. E. Church. Treasurer, Mrs. Plympton Buck, St. Paul's M. E. Church. Secretary,

Mrs. Alonzo Godard, First Congregational Church. This Society was auxiliary to the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. At one time it forwarded goods and money of the value of \$1,610.15, for the use of the Freedmen of the South. There was at that time also in Toledo, the Colored Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society, which made contributions to the same object, as also did the Colored School, then separate from the Schools provided for white children, but which ceased to exist when colored children were admitted to all Schools in 1871.

From the beginning of the War until the Summer of 1862, the Government had been enabled, with the effective co-operation of loyal citizens, to fill its Army by volunteering. At the latter date, however, the demands for recruits became too great to be met in that way, and the coercive agency of the draft was found necessary, chiefly as stimulation to volunteering and the provision of substitutes by those liable to draft. On the 1st of July, the President had called for 300,000 three-years' troops, which call was in progress of execution, when, early in August, he issued a requisition for 300,000 one-year men. The effect of this last call, was greatly to alarm such persons subject to draft as had expected to escape through volunteering by others; and they were moved to devise ways and means for relief from such unpleasant situation. Along the Northern border, Canada at once became a locality of interest to this class; and soon a manifest tide of emigration Northward set in, which increased with the increasing danger of a draft. The Government, by the order of the Secretary of War, sought to check this movement, and to some extent succeeded in such object; but it could not be wholly repressed. The "Skedaddlers," as they soon came to be called, in greater or less numbers found their way "over the border," under the flag of Britain. The local authorities of Cities on and near to the Canada line, did what they could to co-operate with the Government; but it was not practicable to accomplish very much in that direction. On the 9th of August, 1862, the Toledo City Marshal arrested at the Union Depot, 13 passengers arriving by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, and took them to the Police Station. They were *en route* for Canada. At the Police

Court, each gave an account of himself and the object of his journeyings; but none confessed to "skedaddling." No evidence being presented that they were deserters from the Military Service, they were discharged.

This sudden emigration to Canada, was largely made up of Irish residents, some of whom were naturalized citizens, and many were not. For the purpose of relieving their nationality of such shame, a number of prominent Irish citizens of Toledo, August 11, 1863, had published the following card, to wit:

To the Public:

The undersigned, citizens of Toledo of Irish birth, having heard that, in anticipation of a draft to fill the Armies of the Union, large numbers of persons are leaving or attempting to leave the country for Canada, take this method of expressing our utter condemnation and detestation of such conduct, so cowardly and treacherous.

Beneath the glorious flag of the Republic, citizens of Irish birth have enjoyed protection and immunity for life, property, and religious opinions and worship—freedom, which, in the oppressed land of their nativity, they could not expect to enjoy; and we recognize in its fullest extent, the duty of defending the honor of that flag, wherever or by whomsoever assailed. We hope that no Irishman has attempted or will attempt to evade the call of his adopted country, when his arm is needed to defend her.

The undersigned would advise and request the Irish citizens of Toledo to put their shoulders to the wheel, and help the great and glorious old flag—the Stars and Stripes—out of her present trouble, by raising one or more Volunteer Companies to fill the call made by the President. That flag has at all times stretched the hand of Liberty to the oppressed of all Nations. Irishmen! come to her aid! She has called for your help, to put down the Traitors who are ready to sell our liberties back to the hated of all flags—the British flag. Let there be no more saying, "This is an Abolition War." The President has stood, and is bound to stand by the Constitution, and like good citizens, let the Irish stand by the Constitution and the President in his noble effort to put down the Rebellion.

Dennis Coghlin.
James McGallaghan.
Thomas Tuey.
Thomas O'Neil.
John Mulbenny.
James Callaghan.
Thomas Tiernan.
John Gildea.
Dennis Hart.
Barney O'Farrell.
Wm. Larkins.
Patrick Flynn.
Edward Connelly.

Declan Allen.
John D. Crennan.
P. H. Blake.
M. Howard.
Wm. J. Finlay.
Patrick Gavin.
Charles Sinclair.
Fred. J. Cole.
Patrick Clear.
Thomas Morris.
Morrough O'Brien.
Thomas Henry.
Charles O'Hara.

John McKinney.	F. O'Farrell.
John T. Maher.	Thomas Gregory.
John H. Moore.	Patrick Conlisk.
Edward Malone.	Patrick Malone.
Michael B. Doyle.	John Byrne.
Barney Mahon.	Patrick Galloway.

Toledo, August 11, 1863.

The "Skedaddler" was recognized in verse by a poet of the time, as follows:

LAY FOR SKEDADDLERS.

AIR—*All the Blue Bonnets Over the Border.*

Run, run, Yankee and foreigner—
 Run, run, my lads, never mind going in order.
 Run, run, conscripts and colored men—
 All Skedaddlers *en route* for the border—
 Many a Copperhead,
 Not liking steel or lead;
 Many a "Unionist," famous for bluster.
 Mount and make ready, men;
 Here comes the draft again;
 Fly for security over the Border.
 Run, run, etc.

Come from your homes where you are sure to be drafted—
 Trust to your heels to escape from the foe;
 Come to the land where you will only be laughed at;
 Come where you still can continue to blow.
 Trumpets are braying
 Conscripts are praying;
 Gird up your loins and run in good order:
 Canada 'll many a day
 Tell of the funny way
 Many a Skedaddler went over the Border.

Here is an original contribution from the Toledo *Blade* of December 24, 1864, written at a point in the Rebellion when the final success of the cause of the Union was well assured:

VICTORY!

We sing to Thee, O God! this night,
 A song of praise, that in Thy might
 Thou strikest down the foes of right
 And Freedom's cause;
 That from the chaos of the hour
 Thou bringest forth a beauteous flower—
 An Olive—from the peaceful hower
 Of higher laws;—

That from the blood-stained battlefield,
 Where centre hopes we'll never yield,
 So long as Thy right hand shall wield
 Thy Sword of Truth—
 Assurance comes that Freedom's stars
 Shall still bedeck the crown she wears;
 While 'neath her lustre lurk no scars
 To mar her youth.

Let mourner, who for hero weeps,
 Who loves the spot where valor sleeps,
 Or tender watch 'round loved ones keeps,
 Come join our song:
 God save the Union! Save the land,
 Blighted not by treason's hand,
 Firm in Thee, a Sister hand,
 Forever Strong.

QUIZ.*

The true poet could hardly have more fitting subjects or more inspiring incidents to awaken

* Judge J. H. Doyle, of Toledo.

his muse, than were furnished by the events of the struggle for the Nation's life; and most frequently and fittingly were these improved. Among the products of the occasion, was the following, which made the rounds of the press without due credit to its author:

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a Ward of the white-washed halls,
 Where the dead and dying lay,
 Wounded by bayonet, shells and balls,
 Somebody's Darling was borne one day.
 Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,
 Wearing yet in his pale sweet face,
 Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
 The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
 Kissing the snow of the fair young brow;
 Pale are the lips of delicate mold—
 Somebody's Darling is dying now.
 Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
 Brush all the wandering waves of gold;
 Cross his hands on his bosom now—
 Somebody's Darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once, for Somebody's sake;
 Murmur a prayer both soft and low;
 One bright curl from its fair mates take—
 They were Somebody's pride, you know.
 Somebody's hand hath rested there—
 Was it a Mother's, soft and white?
 And have the lips of a Sister fair,
 Been baptized in the waves of life?

God knows best! He was Somebody's love:
 Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
 Somebody's wafted his name above
 Night and morn, on wings of prayer.
 Somebody wept, when he marched away,
 Looking so handsome, brave and grand,
 Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
 Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him—
 Yearning to press him again to her heart;
 But there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
 With his smiling child-like lips apart.
 Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
 Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
 Carve in the wooden slab at his head—
 "Somebody's Darling slumbers here."

Nor should the "Contrabands" of the South, who in 1864 had risen to the dignity of "Freedmen," be passed without recognition of the jubilant literature with which they gave expression to the joy which President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, brought to them. Here is a sample of such, which was sung by that class in Mississippi:

OLD SHADY.

Oh! ya, ya! Darkies, laugh with me;
 For de White Folks say old Shady's free!
 Don't you see dat de jubilee

Is comin', comin'! Hail mighty day!

CHORUS.

Den away, den away; for I can't stay any longer;
 Hurra, Hurra! for I am goin' home. [Repeat.]

Massa got scared, and so did his lady !
 Dis chile broke for ole Uncle Aby ;
 Open de gates out ! here's old Shady
 Comin', comin' ! Hail, mighty day !

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

Good-bye, Massa Jeff ! good-bye, Missus Stevens !
 'Seuse dis Nigger for taking his leabins',
 'Spec, pretty soon, you'll see Uncle Abram's
 Comin', comin' ! Hail, mighty day !

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

Good-bye, hard work, and nebber any pay—
 I'm goin' up Norf, where the White Folks stay ;
 White wheat-bread and a dollar a day !
 Comin', comin' ! Hail, mighty day !

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

I've got a wife, and she's got a baby,
 Way up Norf in Lower Canady—
 Won't dey shont when dey see ole Shady
 Comin', comin' ! Hail, mighty day !

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

No less appropriate here, will be the following ditty, sung by Uncle Sam's Colored Infantry, on their joyous march into and through Petersburg and Richmond, early on the morning (April 19, 1865) following the surrender of Lee at Appomatox :

Say, Darkies, hab you seen de Massa,
 Wid de mufftash on his face,
 Go 'long the road some time dis mornin',
 Like he's goin' to leab de place ?
 He seen de smoke way up de ribber
 Where de Linkum gunboats lay ;
 He took his hat and leab berry sudden,
 And I 'spose he's gone away.
 De Massa run, ha ! ha !
 De Darkey stay, ho ! ho !
 It must be now de Kingdom Comin',
 An' de yar ob Jubilo.

He's six foot one way and four foot totter,
 An' he weighs six hundred ponn',
 His coat's so big he couldn't pay de tailor,
 An' it won't reach half way roun',
 He drills so much dey ealls him Cap'n,
 An' he gits so mighty tan'd.
 I spec he'll try to fool dem Yankees
 For to tink he's "Contraband."
 De Massa run, ha ! ha !
 De Darkey stay, ho ! ho !
 It must be now de Kingdom Comin',
 An' de yar ob Jubilo.

The song, "John Brown's Body," first became known soon after the opening of the Rebellion. This came about chiefly through the singing of the medley by Union Soldiers. It received a special send-off from the Webster Regiment, made up chiefly of the more cultivated young men of Boston, who surprised the conservative people of that City by singing it through their streets in August, 1861. As then produced, it was as follows :

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave ;
 John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave ;
 John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave ;
 His soul goes marching on !

Chorus—Glory Hally Hallelujah ! Glory Hally Hallelujah !
 Glory Hally Hallelujah !
 His soul's marching on !

The substratum of the balance, omitting the repetition and refrain, was :

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord—
 John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back—
 His pet lambs they will meet him on the way—
 They will hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree !
 Now, three rousing cheers for the Union !
 As we are marching on !

Cho.—Glory Hally Hallelujah ! Glory Hally Hallelujah !
 Glory Hally Hallelujah !
 Hip, Hip, Hip, Hip, Hurrah !

While it might be invidious and unjust to claim that any one State of the Union did more, in proportion to its means, than did any other State, for the defense of the Union in the hour of its sorest trial, it is deemed entirely safe to assert, that in such respect Ohio stands abreast the foremost of her Sisters. She did her *duty*, and that is all the best possibly could do. From the first signal of rebellion rung out at Charleston Harbor, the Buckeye State was alive with both indignation towards the treason and activity and earnestness for its suppression. And the sentiment of loyalty and promptness in action which marked her course at the outset, were not the mere ebullition of the moment ; but were shown throughout the four years of persistent rebellion. While prompt in response to calls for men and means for the support of the Military operations of the Government, she was no less conspicuous in the maintenance of the no less essential aid of a sound public sentiment. No State did more to cheer the hearts of the Soldiers of the Union, by the assurance of an earnest sympathy and devoted co-operation, than did Ohio. It was claimed—with what justice cannot here be asserted—that the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, was the first Regiment accepted by the Government ; while her force of Volunteers recruited for the three-months service, was fully one-fourth in number of the entire call of the President.

The report of the Provost-Marshal General, prepared after the close of the War, showed, that from April, 1861, the date of the President's first call, until December, 1864, when the last call (for 300,000 men) was made, Ohio had furnished 311,433 men. These were enlisted for different periods of service—from 100 days to five years—but reduced to a three-years standard, they represented 237,076 men.

Under the call of May, 1864, the State furnished 84,116 men, although her quota was only 67,365. Under the call of July 2, 1862, she furnished 58,325 men, when her quota called for but 36,858. The number of Colored men enlisted in the State was 5,002, and of Sailors, 1,016.

Of the 317,433 Ohio Soldiers, 78,219 suffered some casualty or left the field before the expiration of their terms of service, as follows: Killed, 11,237; died of disease, 13,554; honorably discharged, 16,031; deserted, 12,609 (less than four per cent.); dishonorably discharged, 105 (less than one-third of one per cent.); discharged for disability, 21,880. Officers resigned, 4,804; officers dismissed, 157; officers cashiered, 16.

The citizens of Ohio paid \$4,908,087.53 commutation to escape liability to draft and to avoid service when drafted. In addition to her share of \$300,000,000, which it cost the General Government to obtain 2,500,000 of Soldiers, Ohio, in her State capacity, and through county and other organizations, paid \$23,500,000. The total vote of Ohio in 1860, was 442,441. Comparing this with the number of troops furnished, it will be seen that the equivalent of about 75 per cent. of her voting population were in the field in defense of the Union. Including those from Ohio who enlisted in other States, it would probably be found that the number would nearly, if not quite, reach the entire voting population.

During the War of the Rebellion, the readers of home papers were largely indebted to intelligent and observing Soldiers for reports of movements in the field, so far as these could properly be given. The *Toledo Blade* was highly favored in that respect. Among those who, to greater or less extent, sent such correspondence, were the following named persons:

Chaplain John Eaton, jr., 27th Ohio, as "J. E. Jr."
Charles E. Bliven, as "Pen Lever."
Chaplain E. B. Raffensperger, 14th Ohio, as "E. B. R."

Samuel S. Read, Secretary of General J. B. Steedman, as "Erie."

Wm. A. Ewing, Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, as "Wanderer."

Captain Reed V. Boice, 67th Ohio, as "R. V. B."
Henry T. Bissell, Adjutant 111th Ohio Infantry, as "H. T. B."

Ralph H. Waggoner, 130th Ohio, as "Dolphus."
Lieutenant Geo. M. Ballard, 67th Ohio, as "G.M.B."

Captain John C. Cochran, 67th Ohio, as "J. C. C."
Chaplain Geo. A. Adams, 11th Ohio Cavalry, as "G. A. A."

Colonel J. W. Paramore, 3d Ohio Cavalry.

Major Lewis Butler, 67th Ohio.

Captain James A. Chase, 14th Ohio.

Dr. Robert Johnson, Assistant Surgeon 100th Ohio.

Rev. J. Crabbe, Chaplain 67th Ohio. *

Jonathan Wood, 14th Ohio.

Colonel H. N. Howland, 3d Ohio Cavalry.

Henry G. Burr.

Martin B. Ewing, Battery Shields.

Wm. H. Perigo, Battery H.

Captain J. Kent Hamilton, 113th Ohio.

Captain Henry G. Neubert, 14th Ohio.

Rev. L. M. Albright, from Chattanooga.

Dr. Charles Cochran, Volunteer Surgeon, at Pittsburgh Landing, April, 1862.

Captain Hartwell Osborn, 55th Ohio.

The surrender of Lee's Rebel forces at Appomattox, took place April 9, 1865. The next day a meeting of citizens of Toledo was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, to consult in regard to the manner of complying with the request of Governor Brough, for proper commemoration of the close of the Rebellion. Harry Chase was the Chairman, and Chas. T. Wales of the *Blade*, and Stephen J. Meaney of the *Commercial*, were the Secretaries of the meeting. Measures were taken for such object, but ere the time arrived for the proposed exercises, the assassin's hand laid President Lincoln in death, whereby the day of rejoicing and thanksgiving was suddenly changed to one of sorrow and sadness. Accordingly, the day appointed for celebrating the great National victory in the defeat of armed Rebellion, was devoted to an extent of mourning never before known in Toledo. The *Blade's* report of the occasion was substantially as follows:

The request of the authorities that the people of this City should observe a portion of the day in appropriate religious exercises, was complied with, but the time mentioned did not suffice for such an expression of the public feeling as the majority deemed appropriate, and, instead of a suspension of business for four hours during the middle of the day, from morning until night the stores on Summit street were closed, and employers and employes engaged in the exercises on the street and at the different houses of worship, and afterward refrained from all worldly pursuits for the remainder of the day.

From early morn until evening the City presented a most gloomy appearance. Nearly every building on Summit street was draped in black—flags in the City and of the shipping in the harbor floated at half-

mast, and many of them were draped in mourning, while on all the back streets, the dwellings showed that the inmates partook of the general sorrow, and in whatever direction the eye turned there was evidence of universal grief.

At the hour specified the members of the First Regiment National Guards assembled at the corner of Summit and Cherry streets, and each company assumed its appropriate place in regimental line. While this was being done, citizens were arriving at the place designated for organizing the procession, and when the military arrangements were completed, there were several thousand on the ground awaiting assignment to places in the procession. Among these were several Fire Companies and other Civic Societies, some of them wearing the regalia of the Order to which they belonged, and all wearing crape on the left arm.

Under the direction of Colonel John R. Bond, Marshal of the Day, and his assistants, Colonels D. F. DeWolf and N. M. Howard, the procession was soon completed, and the word being given, the march commenced in the following order:

Union Silver Band.
Field Officers 1st Regiment O. N. G.
First Regiment Ohio National Guards.
Provost Marshal and Assistants.
Mayor and Council.
The Toledo Board of Trade.
Fire Department.
Wapaukonica Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F.
German Saengerbund.
German Shooting Society.
Ancient Order of Druids.
Father Matthew Temperance Society.
Disbanded Fire Companies.
Citizens.

The procession marched up Summit Street to Perry, thence to St. Clair, down St. Clair to Monroe, Monroe to Summit, and thence to Madison street, in front of the Post Office, where it was massed for the purpose of hearing addresses. The streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded with men, women and children, all of whom seemed to partake

of the solemnity of the occasion, for there was an entire absence of that frivolity and noise which usually attend large gatherings of the people. The bells were tolled between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and their melancholy tones, mingled with those of the Union Silver Band, added to the solemnity of the occasion. The various organizations, which constituted the larger part of the procession, made a fine appearance. The members of the First Regiment Ohio National Guard, by their martial bearing, showed that their military experience of last summer had not been forgotten, and, both as regards numbers and display, their turnout yesterday was exceedingly creditable. The different Civic Societies were out in full numbers. Having arrived in front of the Post Office, Mayor Dorr called the meeting to order, and Hon. J. M. Ashley, Rev. Father Edward Hannin, Capt. Charles Kent and Louis H. Pike, Esq., addressed the audience. The speaking concluded, the immense concourse united in singing "Old Hundred," the benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, and the members of the different congregations repaired to their respective places of worship.

At the Churches the deepest solemnity prevailed. In each, the altar, pulpit and walls were draped in black, the effect of which, combined with the mournful state of the public mind, rendered the occasion the most impressive ever witnessed in this City. The discourses in the Churches were listened to with marked attention. The subject chosen by each Clergyman had reference to the loss which the Nation had suffered in the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the necessity of entrusting to Him who rules among the nations of the earth for the accomplishment of His own wise purposes, the guidance of our affairs, and looking to Him for the preservation of the Republic and the fulfillment of our long cherished hopes of a permanent peace.

In connection with the foregoing report, the *Blade* of April 20th had the following appropriate tablet:

To the
Memory
 of
Abraham Lincoln

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 Who died a Martyr to his Country,
Falling under the hands of a Traitor Assassin,
 On the night of the 14th day of April, 1865,
 The Fourth Anniversary of the beginning of the great
 WAR OF REBELLION,
 Through which he had led the Nation to a Glorious Triumph,
 Just completed, when the Dastardly Revenge of
 Vanquished Treason was wrought in his monstrous murder.

The Great Republic loved him
 As its Father,
 And revered him as the Preserver of its National Life.
 The oppressed People of all Lands looked up to him
 As the Anointed of Liberty, and hailed in him the consecrated
 Leader of her Cause.
 He struck the chains of Slavery from Four Millions
 Of a despised Race, and with a Noble Faith in Humanity,
 Raised them to the admitted dignity of Manhood.
 By his Wisdom, his Prudence, his Calm Temper, his Steadfast Patience,
 His lofty Courage and his loftier Faith,
 He Saved the Republic from Dissolution;
 By his Simple Integrity he illustrated the neglected Principles
 Of its Constitution, and Restored them to their just Ascendancy;
 By all the Results of his Administration of its Government,
 He Inaugurated a New Era
 In the History of Mankind.
 The Wisdom of his Statesmanship was excelled
 Only by its Virtuousness.
 Exercising a Power which surpassed that of Kings,
 He bore himself always as
 The Servant of the People,
 And never as its Master.
 Too sincere in the Simplicity of his Nature to be affected by an elevation
 The Proudest among Human Dignities,
 He stands in the ranks of the Illustrious of all Time as
 The Purest Exemplar of Democracy.
 While Goodness is beloved,
 And Great Deeds are Remembered,
 The World will never cease to Revere
 The Name and Memory

O F

Abraham Lincoln.

“If God wills that this mighty Scourge of War continue until all the wealth piled by the Bond-man’s two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the Judgments of ‘the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’”

March 4th, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—FIELD WORK.

THE compiler of this Volume is not insensible to the extreme delicacy of the duty devolved upon him in the preparation of the second branch of Lucas County's record in defense of the Union. Full justice could be done the County, only by doing full justice to every citizen thereof who took an active part as a Soldier of the Union; and that would be impracticable. Record the most complete possible would not supply the data requisite for such a work; for the reason that human testimony could not reveal the qualities of such service which, after all, most truly bear witness to the Soldier's real merits—those of the *heart*. The best to be done is to present the *action* of those who "went to the front," in such just light as may be practicable, leaving the reader to judge therefrom as to the motives which, in each case, controlled such action. The greater prominence of particular individuals, is by no means conclusive proof of either superior service or superior merits. The obscure private, with nothing but the "enlisting papers" to bear witness even of his presence in the Army, often is entitled to higher honors than he whose promotion was sounded through the ranks and proclaimed by the public press; but proof of this fact, is denied the world, and may never have been known beyond the modest, unpretending consciousness of the obscure hero. It was the *Private Soldiers*—not their commanders—who suppressed the Rebellion; and this fact cannot be too fully recognized. It was not the giving, so much as the execution of orders, that controlled results. It is to the brave men who made the charges—not those who directed them—that the country is indebted chiefly for the many signal advantages, and the final triumph, over treason's cohorts. Hence the writer's great regret that so little can be done toward the record so eminently due to the untitled heroes of the Union Army. It is a source of satisfaction, however, that to so large extent it has been found practicable now to present the names

of Lucas County's "Enlisted Men" in that patriotic force; the only regret being, that the list cannot be made more complete. With the imperfect sources of information, it is not possible to secure the names of all; while in some cases those shown may not be correctly given.

The special reference here made to the service of the Private Soldier, cannot properly be taken as in any sense depreciation of the qualities and record of those placed in command, whether from this County or elsewhere. Officers and enlisted men are alike indispensable to efficient work; and both classes in their respective spheres are entitled to credit according to the fidelity of their action. Lucas County may justly point with pride to her representatives in both. With exceptions very rare, they loyally and efficiently met duty, as the same was made known, and thus contributed to the good record made.

It will be the purpose briefly to present the organization and service of such Regiments and Companies as were raised in or largely contributed to from this County. In doing this, the most ready and reliable source found for information, is the work of Whitelaw Reid ("Ohio in the War"), which, though published soon after the close of war, is yet recognized as the most full and correct presentation yet made of the State's share in the vindication of American Nationality. The rosters given of the several Regiments and Companies, are supplied mainly from the records in the State Adjutant-General's office, which are as complete as the returns of muster-out rolls made practicable. Omissions no doubt occur, as do errors in names, which are unavoidable from the imperfect data furnished by returning officers, and the repeated copying of papers. Notwithstanding these facts, it is believed the record here given will be found serviceable in showing something of what Lucas County did for the "Union and Liberty."

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The official list of battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part is not yet published in orders of the War Department, but the following has been prepared after careful research :

IN THREE-MONTHS' SERVICE.

PHILIPPI, W. VA. . . . June 2, 1861.
LAUREL HILL, W. VA. . . . June 7, 1861.
CARRICK'S FORD, W. VA. . . . June 12, 1861.

IN THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

WILD CAT, KY. October 21, 1861.
MILL SPRINGS, KY. January 19-20, 1862.
SHILOH, TENN. April 6-7, 1862.
CORINTH, MISS. (Siege of) . . . April 30, 1862.

HOOVER'S GAP, TENN. . . . June 27, 1863.
CHICKAMAUGA, GA. September 19-20, 1863.
MISSION RIDGE, TENN. . . . November 25, 1863.
RINGGOLD, GA. November 27, 1863.
DALTON, GA. May 9, 1864.
RESACA, GA. May 13-16, 1864.
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA. . . . June 9-30, 1864.
UTOY CREEK, GA. August 5-7, 1864.
JONESBORO, GA. September 1, 1864.
GOLDSBORO, N. C. March 21, 1865.

First in order of time, and first in proportion of Lucas County recruits, stands the Fourteenth Regiment, which was raised almost wholly in the Toledo Congressional District, and very largely in Toledo and vicinity. In less than three days from the President's call for 75,000 men, this Regiment was ready for the field, being, as believed, the first Regiment accepted by the Government. On the 25th April, 1861, and only 12 days from the attack on Fort Sumpter, this command left Toledo for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for completion of organization and thorough drill. Until May 18th it was a State Regiment, and on that day was transferred to the General Government. May 22d, it left Camp Taylor for Columbus, where it was provided with arms, and at once left for the field, reaching Zanesville and Marietta on the 23d. At the latter place, it went into Camp Putnam, and remained there until the 27th, when it embarked for Parkersburg, Virginia, where it first set foot on Rebel soil, and without opposition. A Company was double-quickened along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the bridges of which had been fired by retreating Rebels, upon the appearance of Union troops. On the 29th the Regiment advanced into Virginia, reaching Clarksburg on the 29th, having repaired the Railroad to that point, when trains were put in operation for bringing in supplies.

June 2d the Regiment took rail for the Town of Webster, whence it marched to Philippi, 13 miles, on a dark, dismal, rainy night. Arriving at 5 A. M., a force of 2,000 Rebel Cavalry in camp were surprised by the cannonading of the unexpected Union troops. Owing to a mistake which deprived the movement of a co-operating force from an opposite direction,

it was not as successful as had been hoped for. But the superior Rebel force were most thoroughly frightened, and at once, in great disorder, took to the bushes and hills for escape, leaving their clothing behind. A few prisoners and several wagon loads of war material were taken by the invading force.

On the 3d of June, the Fourteenth, in connection with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, the Sixth and Seventh Indiana, and the First Virginia Infantry, went into camp near the Town of Philippi; whence expeditions were sent in different directions against guerrilla bands. On these marches, the men suffered severely from excessive exhaustion and lack of essential supplies—made the more severe by their entire lack of preparation for such service. These expeditions seemed to amount to little, having been induced by unwarranted alarm and false reports in regard to Rebel movements.

The Rebels under General Garnett, began to show themselves at Laurel Hill, on the 7th June, when works were thrown up at Bealington to repel their attacks, which soon followed, but were promptly repulsed. On the 12th the Rebels suddenly retreated, when the Union force moved out, the Fourteenth Ohio in the lead, and took possession of a Rebel fort, and rapidly advanced in pursuit. So severely were the Rebels pushed, that they left baggage and supplies of every kind on the way. At Carrick's Ford they were overtaken, and compelled to make a stand. The advance guard of the Fourteenth first reached them, when a shower of balls from the bluff above and opposite the stream, met the advance. The Fourteenth promptly responded in an effective volley, and in 20 minutes, and just as the first

Regiment of the main column of the Union force came up for action, the enemy gave way in confusion, throwing away whatever could impede their retreat. Among the fruits of this occasion, were 30 baggage wagons, well-laden, three stands of colors and 250 prisoners taken from the Rebels. The next day the Regiment started for Philippi, where it arrived on the 15th July, on the way fording six streams, swollen by heavy rains.

As a sample of the experience to which the Fourteenth was then subjected, it may be stated, that on Friday noon, June 14th, the Regiment was ordered from Philippi to Buckhannon, 20 miles distant, over one of the worst roads in the State. At Buckhannon they cooked breakfast, and rested for two hours only, when they were ordered back to Philippi, and left at 11 A. M. Saturday, getting into camp at that place at 2 A. M. Sunday. Saturday was an intensely hot day, and so prostrated were the men, that the moment they were within camp they dropped on the ground and were soon all asleep. During their return trip they had no food, save a single cracker apiece. And all this, because a fleeing young Rebel had written from Beverly to his girl in Grafton, that Gen Wise was in Beverly at the head of 9,000 Virginia troops. The girl showed the letter to Col. Dermont, of an Indiana Regiment, who thereupon gave the order for the march referred to.

At Laurel Hill the Fourteenth remained in camp until July 22d, when its term of enlistment having expired, it returned to Ohio. On the way, it was the object of much attention, including many expressions of kindness. At Toledo, where the Regiment arrived on the 25th, a meeting of citizens had made arrangements for a fitting reception; but such was the throng in attendance and the excitement of the occasion, that the programme provided could be but partially carried out. The Regiment was received with every manifestation of pride and joy. Not the people of Toledo only, but many persons from other localities represented in that command were present.

The loss of the Regiment in service consisted of the following: In battle, two—Frank Gero and Samuel Mills. Accidentally killed, two—Captain Andrew Crawford and Lieutenant J. D. Belknap. The circumstances of Captain Crawford's death were very painful.

While as officer of the day, making the guard rounds one dark night, passing through a dense thicket he came suddenly upon a soldier on duty as picket guard, who, greatly frightened by such sudden appearance, at once fired at the Captain, killing him instantly. The deceased was from Napoleon, Henry County, where he practiced law, and was much esteemed.

Immediately upon the return of the Regiment, measures were taken for the enlistment for three years of such of its members as saw fit to "veteranize," and on the 25th September it again left for the field, via Cincinnati. The day before its departure, a picnic was held at Camp Oliver, out Cherry Street, when 5,000 to 6,000 people were on the ground, the Soldiers' tables being abundantly supplied by the ladies of Toledo. Crossing the Ohio to Covington, Ky., it took cars for Lexington and Frankfort. On the way the train was assaulted with stones, which broke windows and injured a few of the men. Two of the offenders were arrested, one of which in passing along the streets of Frankfort as prisoner, drew a large knife across his throat, which did not prove fatal. The incident shows something of the spirit of disloyalty then in the South. From Frankfort the Regiment moved by cars to Nicholasville, where three weeks were spent in drill. The next stopping place was Camp Dick Robinson, which was reached October 2d. At this point, it is said a Regiment of loyal East Tennesseans arrived, but to do so, the men were compelled to crawl on all-fours through the Rebel lines. With these were Andrew Johnson, United States Senator, and Horace Maynard, Congressman, from Tennessee, on their way to Washington. The former of these spent some time as a guest of the Fourteenth.

While the Regiment was at Camp Dick Robinson, word came that a Union force at or near Wild Cat, a desolate locality some 60 miles to the Southward, were surrounded by Rebels. With Barnett's First Ohio Artillery, the Fourteenth started for that point, on forced march, through mud and rain, arriving at 9 A. M. October 21st. Approaching they heard the sound of artillery and musketry, when amid great excitement they rushed to the point of attack. It was found that five Companies of the Thirty-Third In-

diana, on a wild knoll, were almost surrounded by Rebels. Under cover of a brisk fire by Barnet's Battery two Companies of the Fourteenth, with shovels and picks, crawled through the bushes over a ravine, to the knob which they soon fortified so effectually, that the enemy abandoned the siege, and retreated toward London, Ky., leaving about 30 of killed and wounded. The Union forces pursued the Rebels, who were commanded by General Zollicoffer, a prominent politician of Kentucky, to a point near London, where the Union troops went into camp for two weeks, when they proceeded to Lebanon, via Crab Orchard and Lebanon, and there went into winter quarters.

December 31st the Camp at Lebanon was broken up and the march resumed, taking the route toward Somerset or Mill Springs. Zollicoffer's force was met at Logan's Cross-Roads and defeated, in which action but one Company (C, Captain J. W. Brown of Toledo) participated. The Union troops pursued the Rebels, and drove them into their fortifications at Mill Springs. The night of January 19th was spent in cannonading the enemy's works, preparatory to the assault which followed early the next morning, whereby the Rebels were overwhelmed, with the loss of one Regiment captured, 20 pieces of Artillery, and their entire camp equipage. The main body of the enemy escaped across the Cumberland River, burning their Steamer as they left. The Fourteenth led the assault on the Rebel works, and was the first to enter; as it also led in the pursuit of the flying enemy. This movement was among the most important, as it was among the most brilliant of the War to that period; and as such it did much toward bringing the Fourteenth Ohio into honorable recognition.

The Union forces remained at Mill Springs till February 11th; when, with five days' rations, the line of march was resumed for Louisville, where they arrived on the 26th. Thence, with 20,000 other troops, it left by steamer for Nashville, which was reached March 4th. Here they remained until the 20th, the meantime being employed in building fortifications, and perfecting the drill of the men. At the date named, with General Buell as Commander, they left for the relief of Grant at Pittsburg Landing, where they

arrived April 7th. A portion of the command participated in the desperate fight which turned the tide against the enemy; but the Fourteenth was not there in time to take part in the battle, much to the disappointment of officers and men.

The Regiment started on the night of the 12th April on an expedition to Chickasaw Landing, near which five bridges were destroyed, amid severe skirmishes, whereby the enemy failed of expected re-enforcements. Thence the Regiment returned by steamer to Pittsburg Landing. On board was General W. T. Sherman, who publicly thanked the men for the service they had rendered. Re-joining its Brigade, the Fourteenth constituted a portion of the large command under General Buell, on its march to Corinth. The only death in the Regiment during the siege, was that of Frank Callern, Fifer, of heart disease.

June 23, 1862, the Fourteenth, with other troops, was sent to Iuka, Mississippi, whence it marched to Tusculum, Alabama. After the performance of different kinds of service in that vicinity, it took the line of march toward Nashville, Tennessee. On the way, and near Waynesburg, Tennessee, General Robert L. McCook was murdered by guerrillas. September 7th Nashville was reached. On the 14th marching orders for Bowling Green, Kentucky, were received, the object being the pursuit of Bragg's Rebel command, then moving on Louisville, which point was reached on the 26th. On this march the Fourteenth was under command of Major Paul Edwards, Colonel Steedman having been assigned to General R. L. McCook's late command, and Lieutenant Colonel Este being absent on furlough. This march, owing to extreme heat and dry and dusty roads, was very severe on the men.

October 1, 1862, General Buell's Army left Louisville, in pursuit of Bragg, the Fourteenth being in the advance. Bardstown was reached on the 3d. On the 9th the Brigade was detailed as headquarters and ammunition train-guard, and they were permitted to take part in the battle of Perryville on that day. Continuing the pursuit of Bragg, Buell marched through Danville and Crab Orchard, where the movement was abandoned, and the forces turned their faces toward

Nashville. At Gallatin the Brigade, embracing the Fourteenth, went into winter quarters November 15th. While there the Regiment was repeatedly detailed for scouting duty against guerrilla (John Morgan's) Cavalry, with which several skirmishes were had, involving the loss of some men. Morgan was badly whipped at Rolling Fork, whereby a raid on Louisville was believed to have been prevented. January 13, 1863, the Regiment left Gallatin and arrived at Louisville the 15th. On the 17th the Regiment marched for Murfreesboro, as guard to an ammunition train, and returned to Lavergne, where the Brigade was engaged in fortifying against the enemy.

June 3, 1863, the Fourteenth and Brigade left Lavergne for Triune, Tennessee, as a portion of General Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Twenty days were consumed at Triune in rigid drill, while awaiting the arrival of necessary supplies. Hoover's Gap was reached on the night of June 26th, where the Brigade participated in a brisk engagement, losing 30 men in killed and wounded. On the 28th the vicinity of Tullahoma was reached. That night Captain Neubert's picket detail of the Fourteenth drove in the enemy's line of pickets, whereby he was enabled to get so near the Town as to discover that the enemy were evacuating the place, which information led to the advance of the Union force early the next morning. Elk River was crossed with great difficulty, that stream being quite deep, with a swift current, causing the drowning of several men. The command reached Sequatchie Valley, near Sweden Cove, August 18th. On the 31st the Army crossed the Tennessee River by means of rafts, pontoons not being at hand. On the 19th the enemy were discovered in force on Chickamauga Creek, when the Fourteenth, under Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, was immediately deployed in line of battle, and were in hot and close contest with the enemy from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., when, being relieved it replenished its ammunition and again entered the fight, which was continued until sundown. All this with the men badly exhausted by the arduous march they had just made, but they were ready and cheerful in duty, despite such untoward condition. The following morning at 9 o'clock,

the Regiment had a desperate encounter with a portion of Longstreet's Rebel Division. In consequence of a gap in General Thomas's line, the whole Union force was compelled to fall back to avoid severe defeat. It stopped at Rossville.

September 21, 1863, the Fourteenth with its Brigade and Division, was all day in line of battle, but were again forced to fall back near to Chattanooga, the enemy closely following. The Regiment went into battle with 499 men, of which it lost 233 killed, wounded and missing—14 enlisted men being captured by the enemy. Of 14 officers in the engagement eight were severely wounded, including Captains Albert Moore, Company A; H. W. Bigelow, Company I; Dan Pomeroy, Company D; W. B. Pugh, Company H; J. J. Clarke, Company C; and Lieutenant James E. McBride, Company F. Colonel Croxton, of Tenth Kentucky, commanding the Brigade, was severely wounded.

During the ensuing beleaguerment at Chattanooga, a detail of 100 men of the Fourteenth, under Captain Neubert, was sent to Stevenson, Alabama, to procure rations, crossing the rugged mountains for such purpose. The force set out on a march of 11 days with but one day's rations. The service was very severe, and after subsisting on parched corn, leaving more than half their wagons and 20 dead mules on the road, the detail reached Stevenson. Ten of the 60 wagons with which they started out, were loaded with "hardtack," and the return journey commenced. November 9th, and at the end of 25 days' absence, the detail reached Chattanooga, where its precious supplies were gladly welcomed by their famished comrades.

The Fourteenth bore a gallant part in the memorable assault on Mission Ridge, charging a Rebel Battery of three guns, under personal direction of General Hardee, losing 16 killed, 91 wounded, and three missing.

The Union forces started November 26, 1863, in pursuit of the Rebel Army toward Ringgold, where the enemy made a stand. General Hooker's forces, being in advance, made a charge on the Rebels, but were repulsed. The Fourteenth Corps then came up and forming in line of battle, charged the Rebel position; but the enemy had fled toward Buzzard's Roost. The Fourteenth Ohio on

the 29th November, returned to Chattanooga, where it was reviewed by General Grant December 1, 1863.

The Three-Years' enlistment of the Fourteenth having expired, all but 30 eligible men of the Regiment re-enlisted for a second like term on the 17th December, 1863. Christmas-day was spent most actively in mustering in the men, and by hard work the rolls were completed that night. The Regiment left for Bridgeport on the 31st December, where it took cars for Nashville, arriving there January 2, 1864. This trip was made during the extraordinarily sudden and extreme change in the temperature on the night of the 31st December, which, though most severe at the North, was not there near as distressing as at the South, and especially with the soldiers unprovided with requisite clothing. On the trip to Nashville the feet of several colored servants belonging to the Regiment were so badly frozen as to require amputation.

From Nashville the Fourteenth, by cars, went to Louisville, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, arriving there January 4th. From that city it came to Toledo, arriving there January 5th. It was met at the Railway depot by a large concourse of citizens, and welcomed home in a speech by M. R. Waite, Esq., when they marched down Summit street to Adams, whence they returned to the Island House for dinner. The field officers at that time were: George P. Este, Colonel; H. D. Kingsbury, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. W. Wilson, Major; Joseph B. Newton, Adjutant; Dr. George E. Sloat, Surgeon; Dr. Charles A. Ames, Assistant Surgeon; John W. Beecher, Quartermaster; Quartermaster's Sergeant, A. J. Morse; Commissary Sergeant, David Bowker; Musicians, Nathaniel G. Pierce and Henry Weitzel. The Regiment left 110 wounded and 38 sick in hospital at Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati. Sixty-six members did not re-enlist; out of these 24 were rejected, largely from disabilities arising from wounds. Every wounded man having an opportunity, re-enlisted.

The officers and privates of the Fourteenth Ohio in December, 1864, contributed the sum of \$210 for the benefit of the family of Private Peter W. Disbrow, Co. C, of that Regiment, who was killed in the trenches near Atlanta,

August 7th. Captain H. G. Neubert forwarded the amount to the widow.

At the expiration of its 30-days' furlough, the Fourteenth left Toledo (February 6, 1864) for Cleveland, and there went into camp, remaining about a week, when it started for Cincinnati and the field, reaching Nashville February 23d, and Chattanooga the 29th. March 5th the Regiment moved to Ringgold, where it had severe duty—the construction of corduroy roads, pickets, outposts, etc., between that place and Chattanooga. May 9th, with its Brigade, it moved on Dalton, driving the enemy's videttes to the vicinity of Tunnel Hill, where the enemy in force was encountered. Here began the protracted and exhausting march of the Union forces for Atlanta, in which the Fourteenth bore its full share of fatigue and privation, as well as of frequent and severe skirmishing. It lost heavily in both officers and men. At Atlanta the Regiment lost 20 men in killed and wounded.

August 26, 1864, commenced a flanking movement in the direction of Jonesboro, which reached the Atlanta and Western Railroad, five miles from that point, on the 31st, where 200 prisoners were captured. The next day the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in which was brigaded the Fourteenth, continued the advance, destroying the railroad track as it progressed. At 4.30 p. m. the Third Division (General Baird in command) confronted the enemy's works about Jonesboro. Third Brigade, in command of Colonel Este, of the Fourteenth Ohio, was drawn up in immediate rear of a regular Brigade of General Carlin's Division, which had just made an unsuccessful charge on the Rebel works in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of a large cornfield. Colonel Este's Brigade (embracing the Fourteenth and Thirty-Eighth Ohio, Tenth Kentucky and Seventy-Fourth Indiana) was ready for action, when its commander gave the order, "Battalions forward! Guide center!" General Baird at the same time waving his hand for the "forward." Amid an intense shower of rebel balls the lines moved forward. Soon a battery of grape and cannister opened, but the Brigade did not hesitate. The edge of the timber was gained, when, amid cheers and yells, the charge was made, the enemy's works gained, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Rebel force (of

General Pat Cleburne's Division) contested the ground inch by inch, and surrendered only after many had been killed in the desperate fight. The Fourteenth took as many prisoners as its own force numbered, together with a battery of four guns, several stands of colors and two lines of trenches full of men. This substantial success was not won except at heavy cost. The Third Brigade lost one-third of its number. In the ranks of the Fourteenth Ohio were 100 brave men whose term of enlistment had expired, but who willingly volunteered for the desperate struggle in which some of them gave up their lives for their country. Stronger or nobler proof of patriotism or heroism could not be furnished. The names of men capable of such patriotic devotion should not be forgotten.

The Third Brigade did not join in the pursuit of the enemy from Jonesboro. The Fourteenth Ohio followed in pursuit of Hood's troops, on their advance into Tennessee, as far as Rome, Ga., when, the chase being abandoned, the Brigade returned to Kingston, Ga., on the 6th November. Joining Gen. Sherman's forces at Atlanta, the Regiment participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas to Goldsboro and Raleigh.

At Raleigh was promulgated to the Union forces the glorious news of the surrender of Lee and the Rebel Army near Richmond, assuring the collapse of the Rebellion. Soon came like tidings of General Johnston. Nothing more being left of field service, the Fourteenth and its heroic associates started for Washington, where it joined the Grand Armies of the Union in the review before the President and his Cabinet.

June 15, 1865, the Fourteenth Ohio left Washington by rail for Parkersburg, Va., arriving there the 18th. Thence by boats it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was in camp until July 11th, when, having been mustered out, it left for home, reaching Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1865.

At Cleveland the Regiment was received with special manifestations of enthusiasm. Arriving at the Park, a welcoming address was delivered in behalf of the citizens by Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of the First Presbyterian

Church, in the course of which the eloquent speaker said :

We bless the day which has brought you home. The country now needs just such citizens as you have been soldiers. We know your services, how in the very dawn of the conflict you won an honorable name, and in the first campaign in West Virginia struck blows which forever after kept back from our own borders the invading hosts.

We remember Carrick's Ford, where the day was won by a single charge of the Fourteenth Ohio, and we know the long course of toil and conflict and victory in which you have borne your part with the bravest, and whose record is on your banners. And we remember that it was because you thus stood in the brunt of battle that we have dwelt in undisturbed security, and possess all these liberties untouched. We have lain down in peace and slept because you were resting only on your arms, or pacing the weary round of the sentinel. We have gathered in these sanctuaries on the Sabbath and enjoyed the consolations of a Christian worship, because you, knowing no day of rest, have marched or fought or waited the assault, as the God of Hosts appointed to you. All these peaceful industries have been ours ; these schools, these courts of law, unbroken in their course of usefulness, because you stood a serried rampart between us and anarchy.

This has been your glorious work, and for it all we give you this day our public tribute of gratitude. In old Rome, when peril came to the Commonwealth, the resort was always to a Dictator. One man, the strongest and ablest, was found, and to him it was given solemnly in charge that the Republic should receive no detriment. But we are not saved by one man. Our hope in the great emergency did not, would not, turn to any single soul, however great. It was to you we looked to save the Nation. To you, the volunteers of our Army, who stood forth, the land over, to defend the country, to all of you we gave the Republic in keeping. And your work is done—a greater work than you or we yet know. Generations must pass before the true history of this war can be written, or the worth of your labor reckoned up.

In the name of your fellow-citizens, I thank you and bid you welcome. As a Minister of Religion, I thank you for your defense of Christian justice, and your maintenance of Christian institutions. God be with you evermore. God bless you all.

The Regiment was paid off at Cleveland and disbanded, a large portion of its members reaching Toledo July 21st. Although no formal demonstration was made on the occasion, the veterans were received amid warm expressions of admiration and thanksgiving by their families and citizens generally.

ROSTER THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

James B. Steedman, Colonel.
 George P. Este, Lieut.-Colonel.
 Paul Edwards, Major.
 Edwin D. Bradley, Adjutant.
 Henry D. Kingsbury, Quartermaster.
 Marshall Davis, Quartermaster Sergeant.
 James McDemiller, Principal Musician.
 Israel A. Coons, Surgeon.
 Waldo C. Daniels, Surgeon's Mate.

COMPANY A.

S. Baekus Moe, Captain; Wilbur F. Stopford, Lieut.; Frank N. Marion, Ensign; Newton J. Doolittle, 1st Sergeant; Jas. H. Boggis, 2d Sergeant; Josiah W. White, 3d Sergeant; Robt. F. Just, 4th Sergeant; Edmond Paine, 1st Corporal; Henry Roemer, 2d Corporal; Alpheus R. Rogers, 3d Corporal; Benj. F. Card, 4th Corporal; Samuel H. Anderson, Drummer; Arthur L. Callard, Fifer.

COMPANY B.

Louis Von Blessingh, Captain; John A. Chase, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. Schultz, 2d Lieutenant; Louis Koeppel, 1st Sergeant; Henry Seignier, 2d Sergeant; Phillip Breidt, 3d Sergeant; Ithamer Smith, 4th Sergeant; Solon Houghton, 1st Corporal; Caspar Peters, 2d Corporal; Anton Kraft, 3d Corporal; Frank M. Fleck, 4th Corporal; Gottfried Milverstedt, Drummer; Henry J. Hermance, Fifer.

COMPANY C.

Benjamin H. Fisher, Captain; Edwin J. Evans, 1st Lieutenant; Edgar M. Deucher, 2d Lieutenant; Charles Greenwood, 1st Sergeant; James H. Queen, 2d Sergeant; Henry Reichelderfer, 3d Sergeant; Jas. H. Long, 4th Sergeant; Samuel Hausey, 1st Corporal; Benjamin F. Conrad, 2d Corporal; Charles Mallory, 3d Corporal; Henry Marshall, 4th Corporal; John W. Bowlin, Fifer.

COMPANY D.

Sidney I. Sprague, Captain; William Irving, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Kahlo, 2d Lieutenant; Ransom P. Osborn, 1st Sergeant; William N. Rogers, 2d Sergeant; David A. Gleason, 3d Sergeant; Elijah Karnes, 4th Sergeant; Demetrous L. Bell, 1st Corporal; Amiel Peachin, 2d Corporal; Jeremiah Hall, 3d Corporal; Lewis Cohlman, 4th Corporal; Christian M. Graham, Drummer; John W. Wilson, Fifer.

COMPANY E.

Amon C. Bradley, Captain; David S. Talerdy, 1st Lieutenant; Orrin G. Doughton, 2d Lieutenant;

Henry Rust, 1st Sergeant; Sanders M. Huyck, 2d Sergeant; Oscar Mott, 3d Sergeant; Samuel Donaldson, 4th Sergeant; John Rogers, 1st Corporal; Andrew W. Grice, 2d Corporal; Aquilla Coonrad, 3d Corporal; James L. Asherof, 4th Corporal; Israel E. Kintigh, Drummer; Daniel Ridenour, Fifer.

COMPANY F.

Enoch Mann, Captain; Samuel Pomeroy, Lieutenant; Lay W. Richardson, 1st Sergeant; Samuel Homan, 2d Sergeant; David H. Perrin, 3d Sergeant; Washington W. Bowen, 4th Sergeant; Benjamin S. Pender, 1st Corporal; Thaddeus Lemmert, 2d Corporal; Remus Howard, 3d Corporal; William Brownell, 4th Corporal; George D. Steedman, Drummer; William S. Potts, Fifer.

COMPANY G.

John S. Snook, Captain; Alfred M. Russel, 1st Lieutenant; John Crosson, 2d Lieutenant; Patrick H. Mooney, 1st Sergeant; Dennison S. Hughs, 2d Sergeant; Elijah Luvart, 3d Sergeant; William C. Haukins, 4th Sergeant; Samuel G. Robinson, 1st Corporal; Joseph S. S. Champion, 2d Corporal; Henry B. Ferguson, 3d Corporal; David Ankney, 4th Corporal; William Cuddy, Drummer.

COMPANY H.

Ephras L. Barber, Captain; Thomas M. Ward, 1st Lieut.; Reason A. Franks, 2d Lieut.; Hiram McClutchie, 1st Sergeant; Jacob Bartlett, 2d Sergeant; Erastus W. Briggs, 3d Sergeant; Emmet Losure, 4th Sergeant; Worling R. Leggett, 1st Corporal; Albert R. Stranahan, 2d Corporal; Emanuel B. Cattlebury, 3d Corporal; Samuel Hartley, 4th Corporal; Ithamer Culbertson, Drummer; John B. Mikesell, Fifer.

COMPANY I.

Caleb Dodd, Captain; Dennis C. Lehan, 1st Lieut.; James Marston, 2d Lieut.; Reuben Hall, 1st Sergeant; Paris H. Pray, 2d Sergeant; James H. Cooper, 3d Sergeant; Sedgwick Rathburn, 4th Sergeant; Alfred R. Hill, 1st Corporal; Joseph Hain, 2d Corporal; John Reston, 3d Corporal; James Carroll, 4th Corporal; Charles N. Brewster, Drum Major; Joseph Hutchinson, Fifer.

COMPANY K.

George W. Kirk, Captain; John F. Wallace, 1st Lieut.; Samuel Sherman, 2d Lieut.; William Griflin, 1st Sergeant; Franklin Warner, 2d Sergeant; Edward S. Dodd, 3d Sergeant; George W. Harding, 1st Corporal; Augustus Shaminfell, 2d Corporal; Ebenezer Tillottson, 3d Corporal; Julius Hipel, 4th Corporal; Andrew Marshall, Drummer; Walter B. Kirk, Fifer.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.—*Adjt.*—Adjutant. *A. Q. M.*—Acting Quartermaster. *As.*—Assigned. *A. Surg.*—Assistant Surgeon. *Brig.*—Brigadier. *Co.*—Company, or County. *Ctf.*—Certificate. *Col.*—Colonel. *Corp.* or *Cpl.*—Corporal. *Capt.*—Captain. *Chap.*—Chaplain. *Cap.*—Captured. *Chick.*—Battle of Chickamauga. *D.*—Died. *Disc.*—Discharged. *Disa.*—Disabled, or Disability. *Exp. term.*—Expiration of term of service. *Frank.*—Battle of Franklin. *Hos.*—Hospital. *Jones.*—Battle of Jonesboro. *K.*—Killed. *Lt.* or *Lieut.*—Lieutenant. *M. O.*—Mustered out. *M. O. Co.*—Mustered out with company. *Mus.*—Musician. *Nash.*—Battle of Nashville. *Pro.*—Promoted. *Pete.*—Private. *Q. M.*—Quartermaster. *R. Q. M.*—Regimental Quartermaster. *R. to R.*—Reduced to ranks. *Surg.*—Surgeon. *Sgt.* or *Serjt.*—Sergeant. *Tr.* or *Trans.*—Transferred. *Vet.*—Veteran.

ROSTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
James B. Steedman	Colonel.	43	Aug. 16, 1861	Promoted to Brig.-General July 16, 1862.
George P. Este	"	31	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Lt.-Col. July, 1862; m. o. July, 1865.
Paul Edwards	Lt. Col.	38	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Major July 17, '62; res. Nov. '62.
Henry D. Kingsbury	"	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from Capt. co. A to Maj. July, '62; Lt.-Col. Dec. '62; m. o. Nov. '64.
Albert Moore	"	33	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Capt. Co. A to Lt.-Col. Nov. '64; m. o. July, '65.
John W. Wilson	Major.	27	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from Capt. Co. E Jan. '63; died Oct. '64, from wds. Jonesboro.
Waldo C. Daniels	Surgeon.	29	Aug. 16, 1861	Resigned Nov. 7, 1862.
George E. Sloat	"	37	Sept. 9, 1861	Pro. from Asst.-Surg. Nov. '62; m. o. Nov. '63.
E. King Nash	"	34	April 10, 1863	Pro. from Asst.-Surg. Nov. '64; m. o. Regt. July, '65.
Charles D. Ames	Asst. Surg.		Dec. 30, 1862	Pro. to Surgeon 60th O. V. I. May 1, 1864.
Charles M. Eaton	"		Aug. 21, 1862	Resigned March 4, 1863.
Thomas J. Cronise	"		July 30, 1864	Mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.
Edwin B. Raffensperger	Chaplain.	37	Sept. 17, 1861	Resigned Feb. 24, 1863.
Horatio L. Sargent	"		May 28, 1864	Mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.
Seth B. Moe	Adjutant.	29	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. to Capt. and A. A. G. of Vol. Aug. '62.
Joseph B. Newton	"	23	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. to Sgt.-Maj. from Corp. Co. A, Feb. '62; pro. to 2d Lt. as. to Co. B, Nov. '62; 1st Lt. as. to Co. H, Feb. '63; ap. Adj. Aug. '63; pro. to Capt. as. to Co. A, Nov. '64.
Andrew J. Morse	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. Q. M. Sergt. from private Co. F, Dec. '63; to 1st Lt. Nov. '64, Co. I; Adj. Jan. '65; as. Co. G, May, '65.
John E. Teal	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. Sgt.-Maj. from 1st Sgt. Co. I, Feb. '63; pro. 1st Lt. Apr. '65, as. Co. G; Adj. May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65.
Daniel H. Nye	R. Q. M.	34	Aug. 21, 1861	Assigned to Co. K April 1, 1862.
John Dixon	"	40	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Co. K, Apr. '62; res. Dec. '62.
Ezra B. Kirk	"	31	Aug. 15, 1861	As. from Co. C, Dec. '62; pro. Capt. and Asst. Q. M. Feb. 1864.
William T. Bennett	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. Act. R. Q. M. from 2d Lt. Co. E, June, '64; pro. 1st Lt. Co. B, Nov. '64; Regt. Q. M. May, '65; trans. from Co. B; m. o. Regt. July, '65.
Marshall Davis	Sergt. Maj.	25	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. 2d Lieut. Sept. '61; as. Co. E.
Charles B. Mitchell	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. I, Jan. '63; 2d Lt. Co. E, May, '64.
Jesse Thrapp	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. Co. I, July, '64; 1st Lieut. Co. I, Jan. '64; vet.
Livingston E. Beardsley	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. A, May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Horace M. Parmelee	Q. M. S.	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Red. ranks, and trans. to Co. A, Nov. '61.
Saunders M. Huyck	"	35	Nov. 1, 1861	Red. to ranks, trans. to Co. I, March, '62.
George W. Westerman	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. from private Co. F, Mar. '62; dis. Feb. '63, Surg. ctf. disab.
Smith Cadwalader	"	21	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. D, Dec. '63; dis. Jan. '65, Surg. ctf. disab.; vet.
William A. Tanner	"	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. G, Feb. '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
James Bloom	Com. Ser.	50	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from private Co. A, Sept. '61; dis. Apr. '62, Surg. ctf. disab.
Chauncey M. Reynolds	"	18	Sept. 6, 1861	Pro. from private Co. A, May, '62; dis. June, '63, Surg. ctf. disab.
David K. Bowker	"	22	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from private Co. D, Dec. '63; 1st Lt. Co. B, Nov. '64; vet.
Isaac J. Bogart	"	33	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from private Co. K, Dec. '64; red. ranks Co. K, Apr. '65; vet.
William P. Elwell	"	22	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. Co. K, Apr. '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Elijah W. Greene	Hos. St'd.	35	Aug. 25, 1861	Discharged June, '62, on Surg. ctf. disab.
James B. Smith	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. Sergt. Co. A, July, '62; died June 23, '63, Nashville.
Warren S. Johnson	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from private Co. E, Dec. '63; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Stephen H. Anderson	Prin. Mus.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Assigned to Co. H, Oct. 1, 1862.
Henry Wetzell	"	44	Mar. 1, 1862	Pro. from private Co. H, June, '63; dis. Mar. '65.
Andrew Jackson	"	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Pro. from mus. Co. G, May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Nathaniel G. Pierce	"	15	Aug. 26, 1861	Pro. from mus. Co. G, May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Christian Milverstedt	Leader.	28	Sept. 1, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
James D. McMiller	Musician.	27	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Isaac Lamb	"	26	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Alexander Miller -----	Musician.	30	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Nicholas Bink -----	"	27	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John Altraper -----	"	29	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Joseph Williams -----	"	19	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '65, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John W. Hannon -----	"	36	Oct. 5, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Adolph Rapp -----	"	19	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Bernard Stum -----	"	18	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Leonard Long -----	"	18	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Samuel Sidlinger -----	"	18	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John Allen -----	"	31	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Apr. '62, Lebanon, Ky.; Surg. ctf. disab.
Daniel Keefer -----	"	38	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Apr. '62, Lebanon, Ky.; Surg. ctf. disab.
Charles Myers -----	"	30	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John Sidlinger -----	"	39	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
George W. Harving -----	"	33	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Godfrey Milverstedt -----	"	35	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Francis A. Rockwood -----	"	37	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Apr. '62, Lebanon, Ky.; Surg. ctf. disab.

COMPANY A.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Henry D. Kingsbury -----	Captain.	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. to Major, July, 1862.
Albert Moore -----	"	33	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. 1st Lieut. Aug. '62; Lieut.-Col. Nov. 18, 1864.
Joseph B. Newton -----	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. Sergt.-Maj. from Corp. Feb. '62; to Adj. Nov. '64; m. o. Co. July, '65; vet.
Marshal Davis -----	1st Lieut.	25	Aug. 21, 1861	From Co. E, March, '62; pro. Capt. Co. E, Nov. '64.
Alonzo H. Wood -----	"	20	Aug. 20, 1861	1st Sergt. from Corp.; to 1st Lieut. Apr. '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
William B. Pugh -----	2d Lieut.	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. to Captain Co. I, Nov. 1862.
Frank Fleck -----	"	32	Aug. 20, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. H, Aug. 1862; res. Sept. 1864.
Nathaniel O. Cobb -----	1st Sergt.	26	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I, Oct. '62.
Harrison Wood -----	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Sergt.; pro. 1st Lt. Co. H.; veteran.
Gaius B. Hanford -----	"	22	Sept. 3, 1861	Ap. Corp.; Sgt. June, '64; 1st Sgt. Dec. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Francis O. Wyman -----	Sergeant.	22	Aug. 19, 1861	Ap. from Corp. Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Thomas Scott -----	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. from Corp. Dec. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Orlando C. Geer -----	"	21	Aug. 19, 1861	Ap. from Corp. May, '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
George R. Pennell -----	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Corp. June, '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
Samuel Emery -----	"	35	Aug. 28, 1861	Disc. Aug. '62; Surg. ctf. disability.
James Moore -----	"	21	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; disc. Dec. '62, on Surg. ctf. disab.
James B. Smith -----	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. Hospital Steward, July, '62.
John Gillman -----	"	31	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Thomas W. Gilbert -----	"	21	Sept. 4, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. Sgt.; wd. Chickamauga; d. Oct. '63.
Arthur D. Tarbox -----	"	25	Aug. 19, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. Sgt.; k. at Jonesboro, Sept. 64.
James N. Perine -----	"	30	Aug. 22, 1861	Died Sept. 2, 1864, wounds received at Jonesboro.
Livingston E. Beardsley -----	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mus. private; ap. Sgt.; pro. Sgt.-Maj. May, '65; vet.
Thomas Glenn -----	Corporal.	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. '62; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
John H. Pugh -----	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Corp. Sept. '64; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
Ignatius Warner -----	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Corp. Sept. 1864; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
George Bennette -----	"	24	Aug. 25, 1864	Ap. Corp. Sept. 1865; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
Albert Osborn -----	"	23	Jan. 25, 1864	Ap. Corp. Oct. 1864; m. o. Co. July, 1865.
William Hughes -----	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Dec. 1864; m. o. Co. July, 1865; veteran.
Joseph E. Warner -----	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. Corp. May, 1865; m. o. Co. July, 1865; veteran.
William Rutherford -----	"	28	Sept. 8, 1861	Ap. Corp. June, 1865; m. o. Co. July, 1865; veteran.
Julius C. Bennette -----	"	40	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. March, 1862, Surgeon's certificate, disability.
George Dodds -----	"	29	Aug. 20, 1861	Ap. Corp.; discharged Sept. 20, 1864.
John Owen -----	"	20	Aug. 22, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863.
Avery, John G -----	Private.	19	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Anderson, William -----	"	27	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Alcorn, William H. -----	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; disc. Sept. 1864, at Atlanta.
Bond, William -----	"	18	Feb. 10, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Brown, George W -----	"	18	Feb. 6, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Bogle, Francis -----	"	18	Sept. 8, 1861	
Barr, Robert W -----	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. Aug. 1862, Cincinnati, Surg. ctf. disability.
Barlow, Jonathan -----	"	41	Aug. 21, 1861	Discharged at Nashville, Surgeon's certificate disab.
Beecher, John W -----	"	33	Aug. 21, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 1863, Company C.
Briehfield, Eli -----	"	24	Aug. 21, 1861	Cap. Chickamauga, Sept. '63; d. Andersonville, Sep. '64.
Bloom, James -----	"	50	Aug. 21, 1861	Promoted Com. Sergeant, Sept. 7, 1861.
Burnes, William -----	"	32	Aug. 21, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga; disc. Jan. '65, Surg. ctf. disab.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Barnes, William	Private.	22	Feb. 1, 1864	Discharged Dec. 29, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio.
Barnes, Frederick C.	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; in hospital; discharged.
Boner, Francis W.	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Missing at Chickamauga. No further record.
Burchfield, Aaron H.	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Died May 16, 1862, near St. Louis, Missouri.
Barr, Amos	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Nov. 28, 1861, at Lexington, Kentucky.
Barnes, William	"	19	Feb. 1, 1864	Discharged Sept. 1864, Surgeon's certificate disability.
Cook, Luther H.	"	26	Sept. 25, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Clark, John	"	28	Sept. 14, 1863	Discharged June 17, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.
Clark, Henry H.	"	28	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Collins, David	"	27	Feb. 18, 1864	Captured at Raleigh, S. C. April, 1865; m. o. Co.
Cauklin, Isaac	"	26	Aug. 17, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; discharged April, 1862.
Cobb, John E.	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Nashville, Surgeon's etc. disab.
Carman, Eli	"	33	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Nashville, Surgeon's etc. disab.
Carter, John	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia.
Coffin, Admiral B.	"	23	Aug. 21, 1861	Red. from Cpl.; wd. Atlanta, June, '63; disc. Apr. '65; vet.
Cornelius, John	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Coalwell, William	"	18	Jan. 11, 1864	Discharged June, 1865, Cleveland, O., Surg. etc. disab.
Dryer, George H.	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
D'Shanaway, Lafayette F.	"	18	Jan. 21, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
D'Shanaway, John	"	18	Jan. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Donavin, Richard	"	45	Mar. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Davis, Abram	"	29	Aug. 18, 1861	Trans. 1st Vet. Vol. Engineers, Sept. 1864; veteran.
Davis, Andrew J.	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Trans. 1st Vet. Vol. Engineers, Sept. 1864; veteran.
Eldridge, John E.	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863, Surg. certificate disab.
Frusher, James	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Frisbec, John C.	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Felt, James S.	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Glenn, Andrew	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; disc. April 7, 1865; veteran.
Glemon, Martin	"	18	Aug. 26, 1861	Wounded at Resaca, May, 1864; veteran.
Gilbert, Uriah	"	18	Sept. 4, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga and Jonesboro; d. Sept. 64; vet.
Gates, John	"	19	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Hathaway, William W.	"	40	Sept. 30, 1864	Discharged July 4, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
Hull, Ira	"	45	Aug. 17, 1861	Red. from Cpl.; dis. Dec. '62, Surg. etc. disa.
Humes, Cornelius	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. May, '63, Laverne, Tenn., Surg. certificate.
Harbauer, Jacob	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Captured Chickamauga; no further record.
Hapins, Charles W.	"	18	June 12, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hines, Thomas	"	21	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hew, Adam	"	16	Sept. 24, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Heuch, Charles H.	"	19	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hepp, John	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	Killed battle Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Harper, Benjamin	"	35	Sept. 29, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order of War Department.
James, Ephraim	"	26	Aug. 19, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; no further record.
Jones, Francis L.	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order of War Department.
Jolly, Jared	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. Mission Ridge, Nov. '63; disc. Sept. '64, Surg. etc.
June, Reuben A.	"	36	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Jones, Charles H.	"	18	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Knapp, Wilson B.	"	42	Sept. 4, 1861	Disc. March, '62, on Surgeon's certificate.
Kingsbury, Orison V.	"	21	Oct. 12, 1861	Disc. June, '62, on Surgeon's certificate.
Kleinsory, William	"	18	Sept. 24, 1864	Absent sick; m. o. July '65.
Kennedy, William	"	30	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 13, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Lanagan, Thomas	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Dec. 26, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
Leach, David	"	19	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Dec. 1, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Lalleur, Antone	"	23	Aug. 21, 1861	Died Nov. 25, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Lathrop, Elisha D.	"	19	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Lewis, William M.	"	23	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Lane, Thomas	"	26	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Landburg, Andrew	"	22	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Leidberger, George W.	"	40	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Laird, F. A.	"	21	Nov. 18, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Long, John E.	"	23	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
McVetta, Thomas	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. March, 1862, at Louisville, Ky., Surg. etc.
McMillin, Henry P.	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. May, 1863, Laverne, Tenn., Surg. etc.
Moore, Peter	"	41	Aug. 22, 1861	Disc. Oct. 1862, Columbus, O., Surg. etc.
McHenry, Charles	"	18	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Moran, Patrick	"	33	Jan. 30, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Murk, Anthony	"	25	Jan. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Mallette, John	"	18	Sept. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Merrill, Levin M.	"	19	Aug. 22, 1861	Died May 21, '64, from wds. at Resaca.
Miller, Ludwig	"	36	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June, 1865, order War Department.
Nye, Henry T.	"	21	July 27, 1861	Disc. April, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn., Surg. etc.
Nilis, Henry	"	18	Aug. 22, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. Co.
Parmelee, Horace M.	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Red. from Q. M. Sgt. Nov. '61; disc. Aug. '62, Columbus, O.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Perry, Ezra	Private.	29	Sept. 6, 1861	Disc. March 1863, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certificate.
Phillips, Aaron	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	M. o. Sept. '64, Atlanta, exp. term service.
Pellon, Eli	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	
Pelky, John	"	32	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Pelky, Lewis	"	19	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Pfanner, Jacob	"	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Robinette, Narcissus	"	45	Aug. 21, 1861	Disc. May, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn., Surgeon's certificate.
Reynolds, Chauncey M.	"	18	Sept. 6, 1861	Pro. Com. Sergeant May 2, 1862.
Railton, George W.	"	19	Feb. 12, 1862	Discharged May 18, 1865, at Columbus, O.
Shutts, Albert A.	"	36	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. June, 1862, Columbus, Surgeon's certificate.
Stone, Homer B.	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Sifer, Abraham F.	"	24	Aug. 17, 1861	Died July 29, 1862, at Pulaski, Tenn.
Seager, Francis M.	"	19	Feb. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Stricklin, Nathan	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Spangler, John E.	"	21	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Stautzenberger, William	"	20	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Sondeet, Joseph	"	18	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Steffus, Mathias	"	18	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Segur, William O.	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Died Sept. 24, 1864, wounds at Jonesboro.
Sinting, John	"	19	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. May 29, 1865, order War Department.
Seeron, Henry	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. June 3, 1865, order War Department.
Siedke, Augustus	"	31	Mch. 10, 1862	Disc. Feb. 26, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Southwick, Charles	"	23	Nov. 22, 1863	Trans. to 1st Vet. Vol. Engineers Sept. 1864.
Thomas, Jerome B.	"	18	Aug. 19, 1861	Red. from Cpl.; det. Q. M. Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Wilder, Albert V.	"	23	Oct. 12, 1861	Disc. May, 1863, Manchester, Tenn., Surg. certificate.
Wood, Jonathan	"	62	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. from co. I Nov. '62; disc. Jan. '64; Surg. etc.
Waldron, Henry L.	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Cap. Chick.; died Oct. 16, '64, Andersonville.
Wood, Samuel T.	"	20	Aug. 19, 1861	Cap. Chick.; esc. March 2, '64; wd. Jonesboro; m. o. Sept. '65; veteran.
Walbridge, Charles H.	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out Atlanta, Sept. 13, '64.
Williams, Cyrus M.	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Oct. 6, '63, of wds. at Chickamauga.
Williams, Joseph K.	"	21	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Dec. 12, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wilkinson, Edwin R.	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Warner, Zophar	"	19	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Warner, Levi S.	"	18	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Warren, Alfred N.	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Weller, John A.	"	18	Feb. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Wilkinson, Albert S.	"	18	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Jan. 5, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wood, Francis V.	"	18	Jan. 14, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order War Department.
Zeigen, John	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Cap. Chick.; died Danville Prison, Jan. 12, '64.

COMPANY B.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
George W. Kirk	Captain.	43	Aug. 15, 1861	M. o. Sept. '64, Atlanta, exp. term service.
Henry G. Neubert	"	20	Aug. 14, 1861	As. from Co. K, Jan. '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
Edward S. Dodd	1st Lieut.	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Assigned to Company F, February 18, 1863.
David K. Bowker	"	22	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from Com. Sgt. Nov. '64, Capt. Co. C, Apr. 1865.
James B. Rutledge	"	35	Sept. 12, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Nov. '61; res. Sept. '63.
William T. Bennett	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Nov. '64; ap. R. Q. M. May, 1865.
Henry A. Valentine	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Co. H, Nov. 1864; m. o. Co.
Joseph B. Newton	2d Lieut.	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from Sgt.-Maj. Nov. '62, to 1st Lt. Co. H, Feb. '63.
Isaac L. Van Meter	"	22	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Co. K, Feb. '63; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Ebenezer C. Tillotson	1st Sergt.	31	Aug. 15, 1861	Transferred to Company K, June 16, 1862.
Walter B. Kirk	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieutenant Co. H, November, 1862.
Albert Burroughs	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieutenant Company C, January, 1865.
Horace Culver	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Sergeant, June, 1865; m. o. Company.
James N. Cooley	Sergeant.	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Corporal, Dec. 1863; m. o. Co.; vet.
John Cahoo	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Corporal, May, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
John Klein	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Corporal, January, 1865; m. o. Co.; vet.
Joseph Perry	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. from Cpl. May, 1864; on det. duty; m. o. Co.; vet.
Josiah T. Walker	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Died December, 1863, wounds Mission Ridge.
Augustus C. May	Corporal.	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. 1863; pris. war 3 m.; m. o. Co.; vet.
Peter Emery	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. 1863; m. o. Co.; veteran.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Michael Gates	Corporal.	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed Corporal, Mar. 1, 1864; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Thomas Kay	"	29	May 28, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Henry McGrau	"	21	Sept. 7, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Martin Culver	"	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Frederick McEllight	"	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Lewis Schampaign	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Reed Wetmore	"	49	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Sept. 1861; d. hospital, Nashville, Mar. 1863.
Daniel Craig	"	33	Sept. 23, 1861	Ap. Cpl.; disc. Apr. 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Charles E. Davis	"	19	Sept. 7, 1861	Ap. Cpl.; died Aug. 1864, wds. Kingston, May, '64; vet.
Albert H. Huntley	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	Died October, 1864, Nashville; veteran.
Francis M. Perry	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Died Oct. 6, 1864, wounds at Jonesboro; veteran.
Christopher Jacobs	"	20	Sept. 18, 1861	Died September 6, 1864, wounds at Jonesboro; veteran.
Warfield, Henry C.	Wagoner.	18	Sept. 20, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Aird, Andrew	Private.	32	Aug. 21, 1861	Discharged February, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
cker, William H.	"	19	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Bryan, George W.	"	29	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Bryan, Dennis	"	18	Jan. 21, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Bivans, George F.	"	18	Jan. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Burk, Jesse	"	22	Sept. 1, 1861	Red. from Corporal; disc. July, 1863, on Surgeon's ctf.
Born, Jacob	"	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Beeler, Rudolph	"	34	Sept. 21, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Baker, Emanuel	"	22	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Bowles, Thomas	"	20	Sept. 22, 1864	Discharged May 20, 1865, at Newbern, N. C.
Conger, Horace	"	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Carrol, John	"	43	Sept. 16, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Cotter, John	"	39	Sept. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Cochran, Clement	"	19	Aug. 19, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; disc. Sept. 1864, Atlanta.
Clark, Willis E.	"	24	Aug. 15, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; disc. Sept. 1864, Atlanta.
Callard, Arthur L.	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Died April 20, 1862, at Shiloh, Tennessee.
Cluckey, John	"	36	Sept. 4, 1861	Died December 6, 1861, at Lexington, Kentucky.
Coulton, Joseph	"	34	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged September 18, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Cowles, Gaylord	"	37	Sept. 21, 1861	Discharged April 27, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Culver, Newton	"	27	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged August 18, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Coulton, William	"	21	Aug. 16, 1861	Discharged Dec. 4, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Conner, Cornelius	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged June, 1865, Surgeon's certificate; veteran.
Cooper, Reuben	"	26	Feb. 3, 1864	Discharged June 29, 1865, order War Department.
Chrisley, George W.	"	18	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Crandall, Caleb	"	20	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Drewior, Noah L.	"	21	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded at Mission Ridge, Nov. 1863; m. o. Co.; vet.
Davis, Charles	"	25	Sept. 7, 1861	Died Nov. 7, 1861, in hospital, at London, Kentucky.
Dudley, Joseph	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Died March 26, 1862, at Lexington, Kentucky.
Dellinghausey, Edward	"	19	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Dnrall, John	"	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Dailey, John	"	18	Sept. 4, 1861	Transferred Reserve Corps, March, 1865; veteran.
Davis, William H.	"	35	Sept. 7, 1861	Killed August 8, 1864, near Atlanta; veteran.
Emerling, William A.	"	"	Sept. 9, 1861	Discharged September 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Eaton, Nathaniel	"	44	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged July 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Easlin, Mathias	"	24	Feb. 6, 1864	Discharged April 13, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Estell, Chauncey	"	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Flanagan, Arthur	"	18	Sept. 23, 1861	Discharged September 22, 1864.
Fritz, John	"	29	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Gillis, William H.	"	23	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged January 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Gleason, Matthew W.	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	"
Gates, Adam	"	18	Feb. 6, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Harrison, John W.	"	18	Aug. 31, 1861	Died February 20, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harrison, John	"	44	Aug. 30, 1861	Discharged April 18, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Helmy, Cornelius	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Harris, Amos	"	19	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Harris, Edward	"	21	Feb. 20, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Jordan, Patrick	"	28	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Kastack, Frank	"	19	Sept. 21, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Surgeon's ctf.
Kelley, Gustain	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Died June 29, 1864, in hospital at New Albany, Ind.
Lyons, Martin	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
LaFontaine, Oliver	"	22	Aug. 19, 1861	Dis. Aug. 4, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Lee, David	"	33	Aug. 26, 1861	Dis. Aug. 4, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Lue, Conrad	"	42	Sept. 27, 1864	Dis. June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Laughlin, William J.	"	18	Sept. 24, 1864	Died March, 1865, near Catawba River, S. C.
Miller, Frederick	"	32	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
Miller, Levi	"	27	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
McPhillips, James	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
Murphy, James	"	20	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
McMahon, James	"	35	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, exp. term of service.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Moon, Thomas	Private.	18	Feb. 18, 1864	Killed June 3, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
McKay, Joseph	"	37	Jan. 2, 1864	Transferred to U. S. Navy April 27, 1864.
Miller, Sylvester	"	25	Aug. 22, 1861	Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Mark, John	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Died Feb. 23, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Marsh, Lewis	"	66	Sept. 7, 1861	Discharged April 15, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Miller, Charles	"	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged Nov. 29, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Monger, Frank	"	28	Aug. 23, 1861	Discharged Dec. 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Miller, Martin	"	40	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Miller, Jacob	"	24	Sept. 24, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Mullinix, Solomon	"	20	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Milikee, Patrick	"	26	Aug. 30, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Moon, John W.	"	32	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Munchler, Alonzo	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Merrill, Charles M.	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Mack, Jacob H.	"	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Died May 12, 1865, at Newbern, N. C.
Noonan, Timothy	"	19	Sept. 23, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Paddock, Miner	"	34	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Porter, William H.	"	19	Sept. 6, 1861	Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
Phelan, John	"	31	Sept. 23, 1861	
Price, Charles	"	29	Sept. 14, 1861	Discharged June 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Papman, Charles R.	"	19	Sept. 24, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Dec. 4, 1862.
Phelps, Charles A.	"	23	Oct. 27, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Quintine, Arthur	"	29	Feb. 3, 1864	Discharged June 10, 1865, by order War Department.
Reagan, Peter	"	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Robedeaux, Robert R.	"	22	Sept. 18, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Reed, Franklin	"	24	Aug. 19, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Rogers, Alpheus R.	"	22	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Rowan, William	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Roberts, George W.	"	24	Aug. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Regan, James	"	18	Jan. 21, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Schaler, Charles	"	36	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Feb. 19, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Sunkers, Jacob	"	26	Aug. 8, 1861	Discharged April 23, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Smith, Leander W.	"	18	Aug. 21, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Dec. 4, 1862.
Sheppard, William	"	23	Aug. 22, 1861	
Tillott, George D.	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term of service.
Topliff, Charles A.	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Red. from Corpl.; dis. Sept. 1864, exp. term of service.
Tuttle, Orlando	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, expiration of term of service.
Thom, Webster	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Wounded at Mission Ridge; disc. Sept. 1864. Surg. ctf.
Trafler, Nicholas	"	22	Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, by order War Department.
Thornton, Charles W.	"	26	Aug. 21, 1861	Red. from Corpl.; disc. June, 1862, on Surg. certificate.
Tugo, Nelson	"	19	Sept. 18, 1861	Discharged July 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Winn, Francis	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	
Wilson, Lewis E.	"	18	Sept. 23, 1861	Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
Williams, Geo. W.	"	45	Sept. 20, 1861	Died March 2, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Robert	"	34	Aug. 27, 1861	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Wetmore, Nicholas H.	"	26	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Dec. 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Walcott, Albert	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Dec. 4, 1862.
Weber, Charles W.	"	18	Feb. 20, 1864	Discharged June 21, 1865, by order War Department.
Wagoner, John	"	19	Feb. 14, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Wyatt, Albert	"	18	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with company.

COMPANY C.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jacob W. Brown	Captain.	37	Aug. 15, 1861	Resigned Oct. 29, 1862.
John J. Clark	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. F, Nov., 1862; m. o. Mar., 1865.
David K. Bowker	"	22	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. B, April, 1865; m. o. with Co.
Ezra B. Kirk	1st Lieut.	21	Aug. 15, 1861	Appointed Regimental Q. M. Dec. 19, 1862.
William B. Steedman	"	28	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Co. D, Dec., 1862; as. to E, June, 1863.
Henry G. Neubert	"	20	Aug. 14, 1861	Pro. 2d Lt. Aug. 1862; 1st Lt. Jan. 1863; Capt. K, Nov. '64.
Albert Burroughs	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. Co. B, Jan. 1865; m. o. with Co.
John M. Hamilton	2d Lieut.	26	Aug. 15, 1861	Resigned Sept. 15, 1862.
John W. Beecher	"	33	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from private, Co. A, Jan. 1863; res. Aug. 1864.
Henry W. Bigelow	1st Sergt.	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. I, March 13, 1862.
Henry F. Morgan	"	20	Sept. 2, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. 1st Sergt.; killed at Jonesboro; vet.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Charles E. Wilcox	1st Sergt.	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. 1st. Sergt. Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Michael M. Goulden	Sergeant.	29	Sept. 18, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; on duty Hd. Qtrs.; m. o. with Co.; vet.
George C. Church	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; cap. at Chick.; died Andr'ville, Aug. '64.
William D. Randall	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. Sergt. Dec. '63; m. o. with Co.; vet.
Gilbert Applegate	"	18	Sept. 3, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
William Lanning	"	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Patrick O'Reily	"	18	Sept. 10, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. June, 1865; m. o. with Co. July, '65; vet.
William Krall	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mus. as private; discharged June, 1865; veteran.
John Kelley	"	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. June, 1865; discharged June, 1865; vet.
Andrew J. Morse	"	29	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 1863.
Francis Brunhofer	"	25	Aug. 15, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
George R. Morris	Corporal.	23	Aug. 24, 1861	Absent Sept. 19, 1863, for wds. Chick.; m. o. Sept. 1864.
John O'Conner	"	18	Aug. 26, 1861	Ap. Corp. Aug. '63; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Andrew J. Martin	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
James W. Stout	"	18	Aug. 24, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. 64; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
David Finkbrinder	"	44	Feb. 15, 1864	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company.
Abram Meer	"	22	Feb. 22, 1862	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Valentine Weil	"	37	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Emanuel Summerlott	"	24	Aug. 15, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Henry Ralph	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Jan. 1865; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Leeman Straus	"	32	Aug. 24, 1861	Ap. Corp. June, 1865; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Hiram Palmer	"	32	Aug. 17, 1861	Transferred to U. S. Navy.
Lyman S. Hall	"	19	Aug. 24, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga.
Michael Lutz	"	18	Sept. 21, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; died Andersonville, July, '64.
Andrew Weigle	"	20	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Jan. 8, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
Alfred Isabel	"	23	Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged May, 1864, at Detroit, Surg. certificate.
Eli Shanteen	"	35	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged July, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Robert H. Church	Wagoner.	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Red. from Corp.; disc. Sept. 1864, expiration term.
Anderson, Thomas	Private.	40	Sept. 2, 1861	Died Oct. 4, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Anderson, James	"	28	Jan. 5, 1864	Killed in battle at Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864.
Albinson, John	"	31	Aug. 21, 1861	Red. from Corp.; miss. Chickamauga; no other record.
Blumberg, Joseph	"	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Red. from Sergt.; m. o. Sept. 1864, expiration term.
Brennaman, Harrison	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	M. o. on expiration term of service, Sept. 1864.
Benner, William	"	26	Nov. 1, 1862	Died Sept. 1864, hospital near Atlanta.
Benner, Eli	"	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Discharged June 7, 1865.
Briffy, John	"	38	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Barnes, George R.	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June, 1865; substitute.
Brennan, James	"	23	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June, 1865; substitute.
Butler, Edward	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Feb. 1863.
Barton, James P.	"	18	Aug. 21, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Barrette, Michael	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Butler, William H.	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Sept. 9, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Burwell, James	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Nov. 1863, wounds at Chickamauga.
Bufor, Anthony J.	"	24	Aug. 17, 1861	
Consine, Moses	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, expiration term.
Cargette, Jacob	"	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, expiration term.
Cuddy, William	"	20	Sept. 12, 1864	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Carney, John	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged July 11, 1865; veteran.
Conger, Daniel	"	39	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Cook, John	"	19	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Clark, Smith	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. Feb. 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Cole, George W.	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Feb. 6, 1862, Camp Beach Grove, Ky.
Carney, Samuel	"	21	Sept. 2, 1861	Disc. March, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Campbell, Whitney I.	"	21	Sept. 17, 1861	Died March 1, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
DeShetler, Hubbell	"	28	Nov. 4, 1862	Mustered out with Company.
Doran, John	"	19	Jan. 14, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Dobbon, John P.	"	26	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Doyle, Michael	"	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. Dec. 24, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Dibble, Horace M.	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Cap. Chickamauga; paroled; disc. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Disbrow, Peter W.	"	37	Aug. 19, 1861	Killed in action Aug. '64, near Atlanta.
Derling, Alfred J.	"	37	Aug. 17, 1861	Reduced from Corporal.
Eskin, John	"	28	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Enfield, Jacob	"	23	Sept. 10, 1861	Died Nov. 15, 1861, at Gallatin, Tenn.
Enfield, Philip	"	20	Sept. 10, 1861	Missing at Chickamauga. No further record.
Fritch, Joseph	"	22	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Finney, William H.	"	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Fry, John J.	"	34	Aug. 10, 1861	Died Nov. 30, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Fox, Lawson	"	24	Aug. 27, 1861	Died Nov. 23, 1861, at Lebanon, Ky.
Foley, Thomas	"	24	Nov. 10, 1862	Missing at Chickamauga. No further record.
Gallagher, Alonson J.	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Gossman, Earnest C.	"	45	Jan. 29, 1864	Mustered out Feb. 1865, on expiration term; substitute.
Gorsuch, Jonathan	"	19	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Graham, Lowery -----	Private.	18	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Gilliland, Wilson S. -----	"	21	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Granger, Joseph A -----	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged 1862, Camp Dennison, on Surg. certificate.
Herbert, Henry -----	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Honsey, James -----	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
Houck, Cyrus -----	"	22	Sept. 2, 1861	Disc. Oct. 1862, Detroit, on Surgeon's certificate.
Haynes, Anderson -----	"	43	Sept. 2, 1861	Disc. March, 1863, Columbus, Surgeon's certificate.
Horton, George W -----	"	21	Sept. 2, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863.
Jenkins, John -----	"	24	Sept. 15, 1861	Trans. from Co. B, Mar. '64; m. o. Sept. '64; exp. term.
Jordan, Patrick -----	"	35	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged Dec. 19, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Johnson, Alva C -----	"	23	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged Nov. 19, 1862, at Cincinnati, Surg. etc.
Kingsley, Michael -----	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Koka, Bennette H -----	"	45	Sept. 19, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; drafted.
Kane, James -----	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Lapsley, William -----	"	32	Sept. 28, 1864	Disc. June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
Leffler, David -----	"	18	Sept. 29, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
Leere, John -----	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Dec. 14, 1863, order War Department.
Moninee, Paul -----	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
McKay, James -----	"	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Martin, John M -----	"	18	Sept. 24, 1864	Disc. June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
McDonald, Socrates -----	"	35	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged April 7, 1862, order War Dept.
Miller, John -----	"	35	Sept. 27, 1864	Died May 19, '65, McClellan Hosp. Philadelphia; sub.
Owens, Michael J -----	"	18	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
O'Neill, Simon P -----	"	22	Aug. 30, 1861	
Prince, Charles J -----	"	26	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, '64, expiration term.
Pershing, William G -----	"	24	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, '64, expiration term.
Palmer, James F -----	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864; expiration of term.
Phillips, Thomas L -----	"	18	April 30, 1862	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Plout, Joseph -----	"	22	Jan. 2, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Ponsee, Lambert -----	"	18	Nov. 14, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Pratt, Abram -----	"	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Died Jan. 27, 1865, near Stone River, Tenn.
Plout, Edward -----	"	18	Jan. 7, 1864	Disc. May 17, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.
Phillips, Thomas H -----	"	44	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged April 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Powell, Benjamin W -----	"	18	Aug. 22, 1861	Discharged April 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Phillips, William P -----	"	31	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged Oct. 31, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Plout, Peter -----	"	20	Mch. 21, 1862	Died Feb. 29, 1864, at Toledo, O.
Potter, Hannibal A -----	"	41	Sept. 14, 1861	
Plout, Anthony -----	"	21	Mch. 21, 1862	
Rodebach, George W -----	"	34	Aug. 14, 1861	Discharged April 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Robideaux, Eli -----	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Russell, Michael -----	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	In hospital May, '63, Danville; mustered out Sept. '64.
Shanteau, Anthony -----	"	27	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Starberd, Bennette -----	"	39	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Steiner, Christian -----	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864.
Sullivan, Jeremiah -----	"	25	Aug. 24, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Stevens, John -----	"	18	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration of term.
Short, Frank -----	"	24	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Shanteau, Francis -----	"	21	Sept. 2, 1861	Died April 8, 1862, at Toledo, O.
Shanteau, Thomas -----	"	28	Sept. 2, 1861	Died Jan. 22, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Sulmer, David -----	"	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Killed Aug. 15, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Summerlott, John -----	"	22	Aug. 22, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; died Sept. '63.
Stout, Joseph -----	"	28	Sept. 10, 1861	
Smith, John -----	"	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.; Surg. etc.
Sheehan, Richard -----	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged May 17, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Upell, Charles -----	"	22	Aug. 17, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Vanan, Joseph -----	"	34	Aug. 20, 1861	Captured Chickamauga; no further record.
Wiggins, Joseph A -----	"	45	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Wilson, James -----	"	24	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Wolfe, Hezekiah -----	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	
Winters, Joseph W -----	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Died April 8, 1862, in hospital, at Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Henry J -----	"	24	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, order War Dept.
Winsell, Frank -----	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out July, 1865, order War Dept.
Wolfe, George W -----	"	45	Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged April 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Weideman, David -----	"	34	Jan. 7, 1863	Discharged Jan. 1, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.

*COMPANY E.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John W. Wilson -----	Captain.	27	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted to Major January 20, 1863.
David A. Gleason -----	"	25	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1863; dis. Jan. 1865.
Marshal Davis -----	"	25	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieut. Sept. 1861; 1st Lieut. Co. A, Mar. 1862; Capt. Co. E. Nov. '64; det. General's staff, June, '65; Brvt. Maj. May, '65; m. o. with Company.
William B. Steedman --	1st Lieut.	28	Sept. 4, 1861	As. to Co. C, June, '63; Gen.'s staff, July, '61; m. o. Co.; vet.
William T. Bennett ----	2d Lieut.	29	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Nov. '62; ap. A. R. Q. M. June, '64.
Charles B. Mitchell ----	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from Sgt. Maj. May, '64; d. Sept. 28, '64, wds. Jones.
David F. Portney -----	Corporal.	20	Mch. 6, 1864	Appointed Corporal January 1, 1865; m. o. Company.
Bidderwell, Henry -----	Private.	18	Jan. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Cosgrove, Samuel -----	"	18	Dec. 10, 1863	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Churchman, William ----	"	38	Feb. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Christie, Frederick -----	"	21	Feb. 10, 1864	Discharged June 13, 1865, Dennison hospital.
Dush, Elzy -----	"	28	Feb. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Gleason, Erastus -----	"	36	Feb. 10, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Hall, Adam -----	"	24	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Hall, Jacob C -----	"	30	Feb. 8, 1864	Sick at Jeffersonville, Ind., May, 1865; m. o. Company.
Hudson, James P -----	"	28	Feb. 15, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Haver, James -----	"	19	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Hall, Solomon -----	"	20	Feb. 10, 1864	Discharged May 23, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Haynes, Wallace D -----	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Discharged March 6, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.
Keezer, Samuel A -----	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Long, John -----	"	18	Dec. 9, 1863	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Millhouse, Davison -----	"	19	Jan. 17, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Myers, Adam -----	"	38	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Morris, Peter -----	"	36	Nov. 23, 1863	Mustered out with Co. July 11, 1865, War Dept.
Morse, John H -----	"	27	Feb. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Peelur, Armiel -----	"	35	Feb. 7, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Rollins, Zachariah -----	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 27, 1864.
Roth, John P -----	"	33	Jan. 15, 1864	Died May 27, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Rath, Michael -----	"	35	Jan. 15, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Reploge, Aaron B. -----	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Rogers, Alexander -----	"	40	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Stoner, James A -----	"	23	Feb. 28, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Scarlett, Edward -----	"	23	Dec. 6, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Thraillkill, Richard H --	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Wounded Jonesboro; hospital, Phila.; m. o. July, 1865.
Woodcox, George W. ---	"	18	Feb. 15, 1864	Discharged June 23, 1865, at Camp Dennison.

*Only members in this Company enlisting at Toledo, are given here.

COMPANY F.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John A. Chase -----	Captain.	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out September 13, 1864, on expiration term.
James E. McBride -----	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieut. from 2d Sgt. Nov. '64; 1st Lt. Nov. '64, Capt. Jan. 1865; mustered out with company; vet.
John I. Clark -----	1st Lieut.	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted to Captain Company C, November 1, 1861.
Edward S. Dodd -----	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	As. from Co. B, Feb. 1863; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
William W. Moats -----	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Co. E, Jan. 1865; m. o. co.; veteran.
Josiah Johnson -----	2d Lieut.	32	Aug. 21, 1861	Resigned October 7, 1862.
Charles G. Tibbits -----	1st Sergt.	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Cpl. Dec. 17, 1864; m. o. company; veteran.
Sampson A. Hildreth -----	"	34	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1864; assigned to co. K.
Hezekiah Leonardson -----	Sergeant.	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal, August, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
Edward Carrol -----	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal, August, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
Eli Jacobs -----	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal Dec. 1864; m. o. with co.; veteran.
Allen C. Collins -----	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal, April, 1865; m. o. company; veteran.
Henry Sagemeyer -----	"	39	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from private, Oct. '64; died May, 1862, at Toledo.
Davis Kirk -----	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865; veteran.
John Van Orman -----	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Cpl.; killed Aug. '64, in action, near Atlanta.
Miner T. Cole -----	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged May, '65, to Colored U. S. Troops; veteran.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Henry Archer	Sergeant.	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 8, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
William Farley	Corporal.	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Appointed Corporal, August, 1864; m. o. co.; veteran.
Charles Van Orman	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
David Slaughterback	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Charles I. Dennis	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
John W. Cooper	"	24	Feb. 25, 1862	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Henry Burdo	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Sidney Wilder	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Dec. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Henry C. Richmond	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal April, '65; m. o. Co.; veteran.
John F. McBride	"	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 13, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Augustus L. Smith	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Sept. 1862; m. o. Sept. 13, '64; exp. term.
Cornelius O'Callahan	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
James E. Fullerton	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Died July 30, '64, Nashville, wds. Kenesaw Mountain.
James Barrington	Musician.	16	Nov. 24, 1862	Killed at Jonesboro, September 1, 1864.
Atwell, Joseph A	Private.	39	Aug. 28, 1861	Absent sick; m. o. July, 1865.
Applegate, Aaron	"	38	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1865.
Atwell, Martin J.	"	19	Feb. 13, 1864	Discharged March 30, 1865, Surgeon's certificate.
Bennett, Thomas J.	"	21	Aug. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bunting, Matthew	"	17	Sept. 16, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bunting, Alonzo	"	20	Oct. 5, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bordeaux, Alva	"	16	Nov. 25, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bordeaux, Eli	"	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bevelheimer, Benjamin I	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration term.
Buck, Dorman	"	33	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; m. o. Jan. 6, 1865.
Brint, John	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Oct. '64, from wounds at Jonesboro.
Brint, William	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration of term.
Beeker, William S.	"	20	Oct. 5, 1863	Died Dec. 8, '63, wounds at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Bennette, Perry	"	21	Oct. 7, 1863	Killed in battle at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Bucklin, Hamilton	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 5, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Bunting, Eli	"	36	Oct. 2, 1861	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Bowker, David K.	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted to Com. Sergeant Dec. 17, 1863.
Conson, Christopher	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Capaul, Casper	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Christian, John J.	"	32	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Cheaney, Uriel	"	18	Dec. 17, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Cooper, Marquis.	"	20	Dec. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Cressey, Alexander	"	26	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Cooper, Robert	"	18	Feb. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Crots, Daniel	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July, 1865; veteran.
Cone, William	"	21	Jan. 13, 1864	Killed at battle of Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Clifford, Henry.	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed at battle of Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, 1864.
Carrol, James	"	33	Aug. 28, 1861	Died July 28, 1862, at Tusculumbia, Ala.
Case, John I.	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Died April 5, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Case, Harlow W.	"	25	Feb. 27, 1864	Discharged Feb. 16, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.
Demsche, Joseph	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. 1864.
Dings, Morgan	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Died from wounds at Chickamauga.
Edgar, William	"	18	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Fox, Charles A.	"	19	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Fox, Albert	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; absent sick; m. o. July, '65.
Farley, Daniel H.	"	22	Oct. 24, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Frayer, Henry H.	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration term.
Garlich, Jasper	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration term.
Gordinier, John I.	"	44	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 17, 1863, at Detroit, Mich.
Gray, Josiah	"	21	Dec. 29, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Gee, Dominick	"	43	Jan. 18, 1864	Discharged Dec. 30, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Hopkins, John	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	
Hendrickson, Oscar	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out Sept. 1864.
Hardy, Joseph K.	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out Sept. 1864.
Hinds, Alfred W.	"	50	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D March 24, 1864; veteran.
Hinds, Orange	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Hinds, Egbert	"	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 20, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Hulse, Lester	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed near Kenesaw Mountain June 17, 1864.
Hardy, James	"	19	Oct. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Holloway, Charles O.	"	18	Nov. 16, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Harty, Charles F.	"	18	Nov. 23, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ingersoll, Alva J.	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
Jacobs, Samuel	"	24	Feb. 2, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Johnson, John	"	27	Jan. 5, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Kanaval, John H.	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 18, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Kilburn, Samuel	"	38	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D March 14, 1864; veteran.
Knapp, Adelbert	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Kitchell, William B.	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Kane, Alexander	Private.	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 16, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Kimball, John C.	"	27	Jan. 3, 1864	Died April 22, 1864, at Ringgold, Ga.
Kanaval, Thomas	"	19	Dec. 28, 1863	Died April 10, 1864, at Ringgold, Ga.
Kanaval, Charles S.	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Nov. 21, 1861, at Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Kirk, William H.	"	18	Dec. 18, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Kimball, Phillip A.	"	18	Jan. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Lathrop, Wilson C.	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Utoy Creek, Ga. Aug. 5, 1864.
Lock, Simon J.	"	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Messereau, Wallace D.	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; absent sick; m. o. July, '65.
McMillin, Theron	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D March 15, 1864.
Munson, Eliakim	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
McBride, W. H. W.	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 8, 1861, at Crab Orchard, Tenn.
Munson, Leroy	"	34	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Martin, Gilbert F.	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Maxfield, John	"	20	Jan. 15, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Morrow, George	"	31	Jan. 7, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Mangel, Alexander	"	22	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
McBride, Wallace W.	"	18	Mar. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Mangle, Joseph	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 9, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Morse, Andrew J.	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Appointed Q. M. Sergeant Dec. 13, 1863.
Mersereau, Henry P.	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Discharged May 16, 1865, by order of War Department.
Nicholson, Archibold	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; died Dec. 1863, Danville prison.
Navarre, Alexander J.	"	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Died June 27, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
Newell, Adelbert	"	18	Jan. 19, 1864	Absent from wounds; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Oot, John	"	18	Oct. 2, 1861	Died Sept. 7, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Ostrander, James N.	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D, March 15, 1864.
Ostrander, Lewis	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out May, 1865.
Pelkey, Louis	"	17	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1863, by order War Department.
Pelkey, Edward	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Aug. 1864, from wds. at Kencaw Mt.; veteran.
Pierce, Charles	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1863, by order War Department.
Pierce, Charles	"	21	Dec. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Parker, Hiram	"	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April, 1864, for pro. in U. S. Colored Troops.
Runnolls, Alonzo	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Feb. 6, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
Ring, Lewis	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Ray, Henry	"	18	Oct. 5, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Rulapaugh, Aaron	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Surbeck, Jacob	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out Oct. 1864.
Smith, Ithamer T.	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Absent sick; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Seymour, Geo. D.	"	27	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Smith, Joseph	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Smith, Jesse	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Stockford, Samuel	"	44	Nov. 8, 1862	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Smith, Milo	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D, March 15, 1864; veteran.
Smith, Porter	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Died April 16, 1862, at Riga, Mich.
Schumacher, John M.	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Absent sick; mustered out July, 1865; veteran.
Stine, Peter	"	19	Jan. 13, 1864	In Rebel prison 3 mos. from Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.
Squires, Edward H.	"	19	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Shanks, Lewis H.	"	22	Jan. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Thorp, David M.	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Tunison, John P.	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Tripp, Byron	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Red. from Corpl. Oct. 1863; m. o. Sept. 1864; exp. term.
Tunison, William	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged Aug. 12, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Thorp, Henry	"	18	Oct. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Woodmanse, David W.	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. of term of service.
Westerman, Josiah	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. of term of service.
Westerman, George W.	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Appointed Q. M. Sergt. March 15, 1862.
Wood, John R.	"	35	Aug. 28, 1861	Died March 10, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Woodmanse, John W.	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Died June 18, 1862, near Corinth, Miss.
Wakely, Thomas	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 24, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Washburn, Aaron	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Ward, Francis C.	"	36	Oct. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Wilder, James S.	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Williams, John P.	"	35	Jan. 16, 1864	Discharged May 16, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.

COMPANY H.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wilbur F. Stopford	Captain.	22	Sept. 1, 1861	Det. as A. A. G. 3d Brg., 3d D., 14th Corps; k. at Jones.
Henry W. Bigelow	"	27	Aug. 15, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lt. co. I, Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company.
Robert F. Just	1st Lieut.	24	Sept. 1, 1861	Resigned February 5, 1863.
Joseph B. Newton	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. co. B, Feb. '63; ap. Adjutant, Aug. '63.
Harrison Wood	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. co. A, Nov. '64; m. o. with Company.
George E. Murray	2d Lieut.	25	Sept. 1, 1861	Resigned November 26, 1862.
Walter B. Kirk	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. co. B, Nov. '62; killed at Jonesboro.
Henry A. Valentine	1st Sergt.	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. '64, Company B; veteran.
Albert H. Mohr	"	33	Aug. 20, 1861	Ap. Sgt. Jan. 1864; 1st Sgt. June, 1865; m. o. co.; vet.
Harrison Hathaway	Sergeant.	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. from Cpl. Dec. 1863; wd. Jonesboro; m. o. co.; vet.
Ambrose C. Croxson	"	26	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on exp. of term.
George H. Rice	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. '63; Sgt. Aug. '64; m. o. with co.; vet.
John Brown	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. '63; Sgt. Sept. '64; m. o. with co.; vet.
John Beely	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. '63; Sgt. June, 1865; m. o. with co.; vet.
John C. Hanson	"	25	Aug. 27, 1861	Died September 17, 1862, at Tyree Springs, Tennessee.
Wolfgang Fuchs	"	33	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged January 30, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Frank Fleck	"	32	Aug. 20, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant, August, 1862, co. A.
John Sullton	Corporal.	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Appointed Corporal Dec. 15, 1863; m. o. with co.; vet.
William H. Miller	"	21	Sept. 5, 1864	Appointed Corporal Dec. 15, 1863; m. o. with co.; vet.
Philip C. Carrothers	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
William Kemp	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
George Metcalf	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
William Bergin	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
John H. Goodman	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, May 1, 1865; m. o. with company; vet.
John G. Strawman	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, June 1, 1865; m. o. with company; vet.
Jonathan Philo	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out on expiration term, September, 1864.
Hamond Virtel	"	35	Sept. 1, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out March, 1865.
John Harmover	"	33	Aug. 20, 1861	Died Oct. 1863, wounds at Chickamauga.
John Koon	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1865; veteran.
Levi W. Lownsberry	"	19	Sept. 1, 1861	On detail duty; mustered out with company; veteran.
William Paddock	"	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1865; veteran.
Joshua R. Lathrop	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Sept. '64, disc. Dec. '64; wds. in action; vet.
James McCaffery	"	43	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged July 21, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Stephen H. Anderson	Musician.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. from Field and Staff Oct. 1862; m. o. co.; vet.
William Dietrich	Wagoner.	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Wagoner Nov. 1864; mustered out with co.; vet.
Albrecht, John C.	Private.	31	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out, June, 1865, substitute.
Bassette, Michael	"	20	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Barber, Hiram F.	"	18	Dec. 23, 1863	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Brandt, Frank	"	21	Jan. 15, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Blodgett, John M.	"	26	Sept. 1, 1861	Detailed in hospital, Sept. 1863; dis. Sept. 1864.
Barkley, Joseph	"	31	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out, June, 1865; substitute.
Bentz, Hammond	"	37	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged August 31, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Bartholomew, Frank	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Carr, Theodore	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Cotterell, Daniel	"	29	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Carson, Farlington	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Cain, Henry D.	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; discharged January, 1865.
Carpenter, Lyman A.	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged February 18, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Denicker, Henry	"	31	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865; veteran.
Dahoff, Conrad	"	31	Sept. 25, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Ellis, Isaac B.	"	39	Dec. 31, 1863	Died June 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Fleischman, John	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Farley, George E.	"	19	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Freetenborough, James	"	26	Aug. 20, 1861	Died January 1, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky.
Forbes, Frederick	"	16	Aug. 20, 1861	Died July 18, 1862, at Tusculumbia, Alabama.
Fence, John	"	38	Aug. 17, 1861	
Frederick, George	"	38	Aug. 17, 1861	
Frey, Christian	"	24	Feb. 28, 1862	Discharged May 22, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Forbes, Harry	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged September 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Fifield, Edward J.	"	24	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged February 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Frisby, William	"	36	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, '63.
Fuchs, Lawrence	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1, '63.
Gunther, Francis	"	38	Aug. 20, 1861	Wd. battle of Utoy Creek; in hosp.; m. o. Sept. 1864.
Grant, Adam	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	
Guitzell, Andrew	"	28	Aug. 20, 1861	Died June 30, 1864, at Chatanooga, Tennessee.
Geyer, Carl	"	19	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Henry, George	"	43	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Holmes, John Q. -----	Private.	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Halbert, Otto. -----	"	27	Oct. 23, 1862	Cap. at Chick.; d. Andersonville Prison, July, 1864.
Himmelspauh, Anthony -----	"	26	Mch. 5, 1862	Discharged March 27, 1865, on expiration of term.
Hartig, William -----	"	26	Sept. 24, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Hazell, Leonard -----	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. in action, June, '64; dis. June, '65, Surg. cft.; vet.
Jamison, Renwick J. -----	"	19	Jan. 23, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Johnson, Warren S. -----	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Promoted to Hospital Steward, June 23, 1863.
Kleindenst, John -----	"	37	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Kuntz, Henry -----	"	19	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Kemp, Maurice M. -----	"	18	Jan. 23, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Leiberman, William -----	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Lassner, Jesse -----	"	30	Sept. 5, 1861	
Langendorf, Sebastiers. -----	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	Wounded Aug. 7, '64; in hosp.; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
Motz, Joseph. -----	"	21	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
McDunel, Henry -----	"	40	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Engineer Corps, September 10, '64.
Mann, Frederick -----	"	36	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged July 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Meister, Jacob -----	"	38	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged July 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
McIntie, James. -----	"	43	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged September 16, 1862, on Surgeon's cft.
Mephis, Charles -----	"	32	Aug. 20, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864.
McFadden, James -----	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. Aug. 29, '64; escaped Nov. '64; m. o. co.; veteran.
Moletoe, Nicholas -----	"	26	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Maier, John -----	"	34	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
McCarty, John. -----	"	44	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged July 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Nagley, John -----	"	43	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged July 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Nicholson, John -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Poe, Conard -----	"	24	Aug. 20, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; in hospital; m. o. September, 1864.
Pelee, John -----	"	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Prummer, John -----	"	38	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Pechard, William -----	"	24	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration term.
Patterson, Eugene M. -----	"	18	Jan. 30, 1864	Discharged September 20, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Rhodie, Frederick -----	"	31	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Roswinkler, Christopher -----	"	24	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Ringle, George -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Rupp, William -----	"	27	Aug. 20, 1861	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek, August 5, 1864.
Rhodie, Harmond -----	"	24	Aug. 20, 1861	
Schaffer, John -----	"	34	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration term.
Seis, Jacob. -----	"	30	Sept. 1, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; in hospital; m. o. September, 1864.
Spencer, Samuel -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration term.
Schenaway, Lewis -----	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 22, 1864, expiration term.
Schamberger, Michael -----	"	29	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Schevalier, Abraham A. -----	"	21	Sept. 9, 1863	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Sheil, William -----	"	31	Aug. 17, 1861	
Smith, John -----	"	44	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged June 9, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Stevenson, James D. -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864.
Short, Frank -----	"	25	Sept. 1, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, 4th U. S. Cavalry, December 1, 1862.
Samse, William -----	"	43	Jan. 5, 1863	Cap. Chickamauga; died Andersonville, May 17, 1864.
Teiterman, Charles -----	"	44	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged May 23, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Vaska, Joseph -----	"	35	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out, August, 1865, Springfield, Ill.; veteran.
Volkstaedt, Frederick -----	"	32	Feb. 14, 1865	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Winnie, Gotleib -----	"	44	Aug. 20, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1863.
Weitzel, Henry -----	"	44	Mch. 1, 1862	Promoted to Principal Musician, June 30, 1863.
Warder, John -----	"	18	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Weitzel, John -----	"	33	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865; veteran.
Waggoner, John -----	"	38	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out September 22, 1864, expiration term.
Wickham, James -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. Chickamauga; died Andersonville, Nov. 16, 1864.
Wheaton, Joseph -----	"	26	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged March 16, 1863.

COMPANY I.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John W. McCabe -----	Captain.	59	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned May 2, 1862.
William B. Pugh -----	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. co. A, Nov. '62; to A. A. G. 3d Brg. 3d Div. 14th Corps; mustered out with company.
Josiah Farmington -----	1st Lieut.	34	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned May 2, 1862.
Henry W. Bigelow -----	"	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lt. from 1st Sgt. co. C, Mar. '62; 1st Lt. co. H, November, 1864.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Andrew J. Morse -----	1st Lieut.	36	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Q. M. Sgt. Nov. '64; ap. Adjutant, Jan. '65.
Jesse Trapp -----	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. 1st Sgt.; pro. Sgt. Maj., July, '64; 1st Lt. Jan. '65; mustered out with company; veteran.
Alexander Walp -----	2d Lieut.	41	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned Nov. 15, 1861.
Nathaniel O. Cobb -----	"	26	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. A, Oct. '62; died Oct. '64; wounded at Jonesboro.
John E. Teal -----	1st Sergt.	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Appointed Sergt. Major Feb. 10, 1863.
Oscar N. Gunn -----	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. D, Dec. 1862.
James F. Pray -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. from Sgt. July, 1864; killed at Jonesboro, Sept. '64.
Thomas Litchfield -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Jan. 1863; Sergt. Sept. 1864; 1st Sergt. April, 1865; mustered out with company; veteran.
Charles B. Mitchell -----	Sergeant.	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Wounded at Jonesboro; died at Atlanta, Oct. 1864.
Edward Sly -----	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. June, 1863; captured at Chickamauga; in Richmond prison; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
George Smith -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1863; wd. at Chick.; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Thomas Johnson -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Feb. '64; Sergt. Sept. '64; m. o. with Co.; vet.
David Soper -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. May, '64; Sergt. Nov. '64; m. o. with Co.; vet.
John H. Bateman -----	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. May, '64; Sergt. April, '65; m. o. with Co.; vet.
John Welch -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. May, '64; Sergt. April, '65; m. o. with Co.; vet.
Alfred O. Gunn -----	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 25, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Peter Breidling -----	Corporal	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Sept. 1864; mustered out with Co.; veteran.
Matthew Scott -----	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Jan. '63; cap. at Chick.; m. o. Co. exp. term.
Owen T. Williams -----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Nov. 1862; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. of term.
William Gaunt -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Jan. 1863; captured at Chickamauga; died in Andersonville, July, 1864.
Fredrick Jaberg -----	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Hiram Davis -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
John Cable -----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Daniel Heffelbower -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Travis Adams -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 20, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Jonathan Miller -----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Nov. '64; wd. head Jonesboro; m. o. Co.; vet.
Wiley Hamilton -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal May, 1865; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
William O. Butler -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged April 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
John Foster -----	"	48	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged April 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Herman Hanson -----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Oct. 22, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Benjamin F. Kerr -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Aug. 22, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
James E. Wildy -----	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged April 5, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
William H. Haynes -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged May 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Thomas Wolfinger -----	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to U. S. Engineer Corps, Aug. 15, 1864.
Levi McMullen -----	"	33	Nov. 19, 1863	Ap. Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; died Dec. 18, 1864.
Abbott, James H. -----	Private.	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Bateman, Peter -----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; escaped through tunnel at Libby, April, 1864; m. o. exp. of term, Sept. 1864.
Berry, Edward -----	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chick.; in Andersonville; m. o. Jan. 1865.
Birch, Charles -----	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chick.; in Andersonville; m. o. Jan. 1865.
Bott, William -----	"	18	Feb. 1, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Brown, John W. -----	"	21	Jan. 18, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bulger, Lorenzo -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Buzzard, Jacob -----	"	18	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Burton, George -----	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bloom, Charles A. -----	"	25	Sept. 28, 1864	Absent sick; mustered out June 29, 1865.
Brown, Benedict -----	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Died March 22, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Barges, William -----	"	41	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged March 3, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Benjamin, Nathan W. -----	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Oct. 28, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Bronson, John P. -----	"	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Discharged June 21, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.
Berger, Jacob -----	"	19	Sept. 28, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Bowser, Josiah -----	"	18	Sept. 17, 1863	Mustered out June 23, 1865.
Cronise, Thomas J. -----	"	32	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on exp. of term of service.
Cressey, Mason -----	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863.
Cressey, Josiah -----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Sept. 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Clark, Leroy E. -----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Jonesboro; left arm amputated; dis. March, '65.
Coder, Noah W. -----	"	18	Feb. 26, 1862	Discharged Sept. 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Cable, George -----	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Clarkson, Charles -----	"	18	Jan. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Criplive, John W. -----	"	18	Jan. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Davis, Samuel -----	"	18	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; sub.
Denning, William -----	"	23	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865, order War Dept. sub.
Day, Newton -----	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Trans. to 5th U. S. Col. Infantry, May, '65; substitute.
Dark, William H. -----	"	22	Feb. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Dell, McDonald -----	"	26	Sept. 24, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July, 1865; substitute.
Dobson, Daniel -----	"	24	Sept. 27, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July, 1865; substitute.
Dorsey, Hamilton -----	"	30	Sept. 27, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July, 1865; substitute.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Evans, Thomas	Private.	40	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept 12, 1864, exp. term of service.
Ebbert, David	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Estell, Emil	"	20	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Frost, William B.	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Nov. 30, 1861, on Surgeon's certificate.
French, Frank H.	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.
Farnier, Joseph	"	29	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Foley, Joseph	"	24	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Foster, Richard W.	"	19	Jan. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Foster, Christopher	"	19	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Greene, John	"	18	Sept. 25, 1863	Died Jan. 30, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
Goodwin, Oliver R.	"	28	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to 1st U. S. Engineer Corps Aug. 1862.
Geesbach, Benedict	"	42	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga; m. o. Nov. '64, Columbus.
Grockett, Samuel	"	35	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Gunn, Leonard H.	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 19, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Geyser, William	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Graham, William	"	26	Nov. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company; substitute.
Hepp, Jacob	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out Jan. 1865.
Howser, John	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Died July 4, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Hanford, Charles	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Oct. 6, 1863, from wounds at Chickamauga.
Haines, Henry	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged July 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Huftill, Abraham	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	
Huyck, Saunders M.	"	35	Nov. 1, 1861	Discharged March 18, 1864; veteran.
Hart, Henry C.	"	29	Jan. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Hefflebower, Simon	"	18	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Henderson, Edward	"	18	Jan. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Huftill, Benjamin	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Missing Sept. 20, 1863. No further record.
Holt, William S.	"	21	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Jenkins, Smith	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Jay, George E.	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to 1st U. S. Engineer Corps Aug. 15, 1864.
Jenkins, John	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to 35th O. V. I. Jan. '65; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Kerr, Thomas	"	18	Oct. 9, 1862	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps April 9, 1864.
Knapp, Albert	"	21	Oct. 24, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Limbrick, John	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Dec. 31, 1861, Surgeon's certificate.
McClelland, John	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged May 22, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Myers, Leonard	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Nov. 22, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Moody, Edward	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 17, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Marker, William	"	20	Jan. 18, 1864	Killed on picket line, front of Atlanta, Aug. 8, 1864.
Marker, Thomas	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Monahan, Joseph	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
McDermott, Cornelius	"	35	Nov. 20, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
McLaughlin, John	"	29	Mar. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Miller, William	"	31	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Nelson, David	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed in battle at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Newton, Charles W.	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Newton, John G.	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Orentt, Curtis J.	"	18	Jan. 16, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Parkey, Gabriel B.	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Disc. June, 1865, Surgeon's certificate; veteran.
Potter, Edgar F.	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Quiggle, Ozro F.	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed Nov. 22, 1864, near Milledgeville, Ga.
Reed, Anson A.	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; m. o. Jan. 1865, at Columbus.
Ray, Julius	"	21	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ragan, James	"	26	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Reed, Edwin F.	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Wounded in face at Jonesboro Sept. 1, '64; m. o. Co.
Roush, George W.	"	18	Nov. 16, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ruckle, Henry C.	"	19	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ruckle, David	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Died of wounds at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864.
Richter, Julius	"	31	Feb. 12, 1864	Died Sept. 30, 1864, from wounds at Jonesboro.
Reader, Levi	"	18	Sept. 17, 1863	Killed in battle at Jonesboro Sept. 1, 1864.
Smith, Ossian W.	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed June 16, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.
Seibring, William	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Oct. 9, 1866, wounds received at Chickamauga.
Strayer, John	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Died April 11, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Snyder, George	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	
Swift, George	"	26	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Dec. 12, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Slater, Daniel	"	42	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged May 2, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Sly, Robert	"	18	Dec. 15, 1863	Discharged June 9, 1865, order War Department.
Spade, Isaac	"	23	Jan. 29, 1864	Mustered out May 29, 1865; substitute.
Sly, Edward R.	"	18	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Stewig, William	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Jonesboro; in hosp.; m. o. July, '65; veteran.
Strayer, Daniel	"	20	Feb. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Switzer, George	"	18	Oct. 24, 1862	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. company July 11, '65.
Trumbull, William	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Trumbull, Rufus H.	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. company July 11, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Van Fleet, Henry C.-----	Private.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; now in Monclova.
Wagner, Benjamin F.-----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
West, Isaac B.-----	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Wolfinger, William-----	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga; in hospital; m. o. Sept. 1864.
Wood, William H.-----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Sept. 5, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Winchell, Eli-----	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged March 12, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Wood, Jonathan-----	"	62	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to Co. A, Nov. 1, 1862.
Wood, James-----	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Webber, Otto-----	"	20	Feb. 2, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; substitute.
Wetmore, Peter-----	"	13	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Weigel, Charles-----	"	21	Feb. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; substitute.
Wyman, Frederiek-----	"	21	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; substitute.
Yager, George-----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 13, 1863, from wounds at Chickamauga.
Zook, Joseph-----	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	

ROLL OF HONOR, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Alltop, Benjamin-----	G	Private.	May 23, 1862	Corinth, Miss.-----	At Hamburg, Miss.—disease.
Anderson, William-----	A	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Applegate, Aaron-----	F	"	April 14, 1862	Shiloh, Tenn-----	Wounds in battle April 7, 1862.
Anderson, James-----	C	"	Aug. 17, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed in battle near Atlanta.
Armstrong, Thomas-----	C	"	Oct. 4, 1862	Louisville, Ky.-----	Disease. Cave Hill Cemetery.
Ballinger, David-----	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bogart, William J-----	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bowers, Stephen-----	K	"	July 5, 1863	Nashville, Tenn--	Died of chronic diarrhoea.
Bowers, Francis M-----	K	"	Oct. 7, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Of wounds at battle Chickamauga.
Bushing, George-----	K	"	July 28, 1864	Columbus, O.-----	Disease. In Green Lawn Cemetery.
Barton, John P-----	C	"	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Barrett, Michael-----	C	"	Nov. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle Missionary Ridge.
Baldwin, Harlow M-----	E	"	Dec. 4, 1861	Lebanon, Ky-----	Died of congestion of lungs.
Brichfield, Eli-----	A	"	Sept. 27, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. Chickamauga; died in prison.
Burchfield, Aaron H-----	A	"	May 16, 1862	Jeff. Barraeks, Mo.	Died—disease.
Boyer, Lemuel R-----	K	Sergeant.	Sept. 23, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Of wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. '63.
Burwell, James-----	C	Private.	Nov. 1, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. '63.
Bowen, Robert-----	D	"	Jan. 2, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Becker, William S-----	F	"	Dec. 3, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Missionary Ridge, Nov. '63.
Byers, George A-----	G	"	Dec. 8, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. '63.
Belford, William-----	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Braker, George-----	D	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Barr, Amos-----	A	"	Nov. 28, 1861	Lexington, Ky.-----	Died—disease. City Cemetery.
Bucklin, Hamilton-----	F	"	Dec. 5, 1861	Lexington, Ky.-----	Died—disease. City Cemetery.
Borden, Edward-----	D	"	Feb. 27, 1862	Lebanon, Ky-----	Died in hospital, typhoid fever.
Ballinger, George-----	G	"	Feb. 9, 1864	Toledo, O.-----	Died at Antwerp, O.—disease.
Brown, Henry A-----	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Beard, Daniel-----	E	"	Dec. 16, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhoea.
Butler, William H-----	C	"	Sept. 9, 1862	Nashville, Tenn--	Died—disease.
Bowers, Solomon S-----	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Brint, John-----	F	Private.	Oct. 12, 1864	Nashville, Tenn--	Of wounds at battle of Jonesboro.
Barrington, James-----	F	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Brumhoover, Francis-----	C	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bennett, Perry-----	F	Private.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Bennor, William-----	C	"	Sept. 25, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Died in hosp. near Atlanta—disease.
Black, Walter W-----	K	Corporal.	Nov. 29, 1863	Marietta, Ga.-----	Wd. and cap. at Chickamauga; died in Rebel prison, Atlanta.
Bartell, Harvey B-----	D	"	Sept. 10, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Of wounds battle Atlanta, July, '64.
Bowers, William H-----	K	Private.	July 20, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle Peachtree Creek.
Brendle, Joseph E-----	E	Corporal.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Brown, Benedict-----	I	Private.	Mar. 22, 1862	Nashville, Tenn--	Died—disease.
Beal, Robert-----	G	"	Jan. 25, 1865	New Albany, Ind.	Disease. In City Cemetery.
Bates, Henry-----	E	"	Aug. 28, 1864	Nashville, Tenn--	Died—disease.
Bixley, Charles W-----	E	"	May 9, 1862	Cincinnati, O.-----	Disease. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Cobb, Nathaniel O-----	I	2d Lieut.	Oct. 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga.-----	Wd. battle of Jonesboro, Sept. '64.
Conard, John Q. A-----	G	Private.	July 14, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. at Chickamauga; died in prison.
Cressey, Mason-----	I	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Church, George C-----	C	Sergeant.	Aug. 18, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. at Chickamauga; died in prison.

Name.	Co	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Carroll, James	F	Private.	July 28, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Tusculumbia, Ala.—disease.
Cook, Harrison	K	"	Mar. 28, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died Ringgold; wds. in bat. Nov. '63.
Cole, George W	C	"	Feb. 6, 1862	Louisville, Ky	D. at Camp Beach. Cave Hill Cem.
Cluckey, John	B	"	Dec. 6, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. City Cemetery.
Campbell, Whitney I	C	"	Mar. 1, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Clark, Henry C	D	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Clifford, Henry	F	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Cone, William	F	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Collard, Arthur L	B	"	April 20, 1862	Mound City, Ill	Died at Shiloh, Tenn.—disease.
Case, John I	F	"	April 5, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Click, Joseph	D	"	Oct. 24, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Cook, George	K	"	Feb. 2, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhoea.
Clements, Andrew B	E	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Cain, John	D	Private.	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Conn, James	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Davis, Thomas	D	"	Aug. 7, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed near Huntsville, Ala.
Dings, Morgan	F	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Dudley, Joseph	B	"	Mar. 26, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. In Cave Hill Cemetery.
Davis, Charles	B	"	Nov. 7, 1861	Loudon, Ky	Died in hospital—disease.
Ditzler, John	K	"	June 19, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Dis. June 5, '63, Surg. certificate.
Davidson, Isaac	K	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Davit, Charles E	B	Corporal.	Aug. 8, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. battle Kingston, May 18, '64.
Davis, William H	B	Private.	Aug. 8, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Disbrow, Peter W	C	"	Aug. 10, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Davis, Andrew J	A	"	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Tr. to V. V. Eng. K. at Chickamauga.
Doring, Reuben F	G	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Enfield, Jacob	C	Private.	Nov. 15, 1861	Nashville, Tenn	Died of fever at Gallatin, Tenn.
Edsul, William	D	"	Oct. 18, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Ellis, Isaac B	H	"	June 17, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Ery, John J	C	"	Nov. 30, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Fox, Lawson	C	"	Nov. 23, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Fox, Isaiah	D	"	Sept. 8, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died at Tusculumbia, Ala.—disease.
Featheringale, John B	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Fuller, Reuben M	K	"	July 1, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
Fleming, Edwin D	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Forest, Joseph A	E	Private.	June 6, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Fullerton, James E	F	Corporal.	July 30, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. Kenesaw Mt., June, 1864.
Frentenburg, James	H	Private.	Jan. 1, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Died—disease. Cave Hill Cem.
Forbes, Frederick	H	"	July 18, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Tusculumbia, Ala.—disease.
Gaunt, William	I	Corporal.	July 12, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. Chickamauga—died in prison.
Gutherie, Sanford	K	Private.	Feb. 22, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died at Spring Hill, cong. lungs.
Guitzell, Andrew	H	"	June 30, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Glancy, David M	K	Sergeant.	Dec. 24, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Typhoid fever. In City Cemetery.
Gunn, Alfred O	I	"	Nov. 25, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. Interred City Cem.
Gunn, Leonard	I	Private.	Nov. 19, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. Interred City Cem.
Gordon, Jonathan C	G	Sergeant.	May 10, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Gordon Reynold	G	Private.	Aug. 3, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died wounds in action July, 1864.
Green, John	I	"	Jan. 30, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Gillman, John	A	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Grubb, Abraham	E	Private.	Sept. 2, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Gilbert, Thomas W	A	Sergeant.	Oct. 22, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Gilbert, Uriah	A	Private.	Sept. 6, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Graham, William	E	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Hepp, John	A	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Halbert, Otto	H	"	July 2, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. Chickamauga. Died in prison.
Hudson, Milton	K	"	Dec. 2, 1861	Cincinnati, O	Dis. Int. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Hall, Lyman S	C	Corporal.	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Harrison, John W	B	Private.	Feb. 20, 1864	Cincinnati, O	Disease. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Hanford, Charles	I	"	Oct. 6, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.
Howser, John	I	"	July 4, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Haver, John	E	"	April 4, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Heatley, William	E	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Holtzell, Jacob	E	"	Dec. 4, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept., 1863.
Hoover, William	G	"	Mch. 9, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Wounds in action, Dec. 25, 1863.
Hanson, Christian	G	"	July 16, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. In Cave Hill Cemetery.
Horton, George W	C	"	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Hanson, John C	H	Sergeant.	Sept. 17, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died at Tyree Springs, Tenn., disease.
Huntley, Albert H	B	Corporal.	Oct. 23, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Hazellitt, John F	G	Private.	Sept. 2, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Hendrix, Philomen	D	"	Sept. 4, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Hulse, Lester	F	"	June 17, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action at Kenesaw Mt.
Harris, Weedon H	E	Corporal.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Harmover, John	H	"	Oct. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Jones, Wheeling A	E	Private.	April 4, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. In Spring Grove Cem.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
James, Malachi	G	Private.	June 22, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. In Spring Grove Cem.
Jackson, John	E	"	Dec. 23, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Chronic diarrhœa, Bardstown, Ky.
Johnson, James	E	"	Feb. 12, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Jacob, Christopher	B	Corporal.	Sept. 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at Jonesboro, Sept. 1864.
Keezer, Alden G	E	Private.	Sept. 24, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Keezer, Samuel A	E	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Keezer, Edwin	E	"	April 9, 1865	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Killin, Hamilton	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Keneval, Charles S	F	"	Nov. 21, 1861	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Mt. Vernon, Ky—disease.
Kimball, John C	F	"	Apr. 22, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Kaine, Alexander	B	"	Dec. 16, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Kelley, Gustin	F	"	June 29, 1864	New Albany, Ind.	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Kirk, Walter B	H	2d Lieut.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Keizer, Samuel L	E	Private.	Nov. 3, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Kramer, Lewis	D	Corporal.	Sept. 23, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Knapp, Adelbert	F	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Kitchell, William	F	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Lane, Dennis	K	"	Aug. 18, 1864	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Interred in Cave Hill Cem.
Louis, Benjamin	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Lonagan, Thomas	A	"	Dec. 26, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Laughlin, Wm. J	B	"	Mch. 2, 1865	Marietta, Ga	Died nr. Catawba Riv., S.C., disease.
Lutz, Michael	C	Corporal.	July 18, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	In prison. Cap. at Chickamauga.
Lasure, Robert C	K	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Lamphere, Alonzo	D	Private.	Nov. 23, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cem.
Luce, David	G	"	June 7, 1865	Philadelphia, Pa	Died in McClellan Hosp.—disease.
Latleur, Antone	A	"	Nov. 25, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cem.
Leach, David	A	"	Dec. 1, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cem.
Lafontaine, Oliver	B	"	Nov. 13, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Discharged on Surg. ctf. Aug. 4, 1862.
Lightner, Samuel H	G	"	Jan. 24, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Long, Ephraim	D	"	Dec. 12, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Leftler, David	C	"	Aug. 13, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Died near Atlanta, Ga.—disease.
Lathrop, Wilson C	F	"	Aug. 5, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek, Ga.
Limboch, Charles	E	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Mitchell, William B	E	2d Lieut.	Sept. 28, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Meek, Andrew J	E	Private.	Apr. 24, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. In Spring Grove Cem.
Morrison, Matthew	E	"	Sept. 17, 1862	Jefferson Bks., Mo.	Hospital, Corinth, Miss.—disease.
Morris, Rufus	K	"	June 18, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Merrill, Levin M	A	"	May 21, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Resaca, May 14, 1864.
Miller, William H	G	"	Mch. 13, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Miller, John	C	"	May 19, 1865	Philadelphia, Pa	McClellan Hospital—disease.
Miller, John W	D	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Miller, Sylvester	B	"	Nov. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Mission Ridge.
Murphy, George	E	"	June 13, 1864	New Albany, Ind.	Diarrhœa. City Cemetery.
Mack, Jacob H	B	"	May 12, 1865	Newberne, N. C.	Died—disease.
Mangle, Joseph	F	"	Dec. 9, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
McCombs, William	K	Corporal.	Aug. 13, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
McMullen, Levi	I	Corporal.	Dec. 18, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Died near Atlanta—disease.
March, Daniel	D	Private.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Marker, William	I	"	Aug. 8, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed near Atlanta.
Morgan, Henry F	C	1st Sergt.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Morris, William B	D	Private.	Oct. 16, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died in hospital—disease.
Munson, Eliakim	F	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
McBride, W. H. W	F	"	Dec. 8, 1861	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died Crab Orchard, Ky.—disease.
McCombs, Noah A	K	"	Jan. 22, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Moon, Thomas	B	"	June 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Mark, John	B	"	Feb. 23, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Meek, George W	E	"	Feb. 15, 1862	Toledo, O	D. at home, Williams co.—disease.
Moody, Edward	I	"	Nov. 17, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Navarre, Alexander	F	"	June 27, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Nelson, David	I	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Nicholson, Archibald	F	"	Dec. 24, 1863	Danville, Va	Cap. at Chickamauga. D. in prison.
Owen, John	A	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Osborn, Henry N	K	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Oglevee, Lewis	K	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Ott, George	E	"	July 9, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
O'Callahan, Cornelius	F	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
O'Callahan, Bernard	E	"	Sept. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Oglevee, Oliver	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Oat, John	F	Private.	Sept. 7, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Osborn, Joseph M	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Porter, John B	E	Corporal.	Sept. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Packer, James	E	Private.	Feb. 9, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died of congestive chills.
Porter, William H	B	"	Nov. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Mission Ridge.
Pratt, Abraham	C	"	Jan. 27, 1863	Stone River, Tenn.	Died—disease.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Pond, Benjamin F	G	Private.	Oct. 22, 1863	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Palmer, Daniel	K	"	Mch. 18, 1862	Danville, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Pippus, William	K	"	Aug. 19, 1864	Louisville, Ky	Chronic diarrhœa. Cave Hill Cem.
Porter, Alva	E	Corporal.	Sept. 24, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. bat. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Platter, William	E	"	July 22, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died in hospital of fever.
Pelkey, Edward	F	Private.	Aug. 18, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. Kenesaw Mt. June 27, 1864.
Perrine, James N	A	Sergeant.	Sept. 2, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. bat. Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Perry, Francis M	B	Corporal.	Oct. 6, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. bat. Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
Pray, James F	I	1st Sergt.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Plout, Peter	C	Private.	Feb. 29, 1864	Toledo, O	Died of small-pox.
Parrish, Benjamin	K	"	May 5, 1865	Newberne, N. C	Died—disease.
Platter, Christopher	G	"	Mch. 18, 1864	Nashville, Tenn.	Died—disease.
Purcell, Francis M	G	"	Apr. 16, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Preston, Esseltine	E	"	Feb. 15, 1865	Toledo, O	Pris. war. D. at home, Defiance co. O., dis. contracted in rebel prison.
Quiggle, Ozro F	I	"	Nov. 22, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	K. skirmish, near Milledgeville, Ga.
Ramsey, David	K	"	May 19, 1864	Columbus, O	Disease. Green Lawn Cemetery.
Rannalls, Alonzo	F	"	Feb. 6, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Ruckle, David	I	"	June 27, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed in assault on Kenesaw Mt.
Russell, Granville	D	"	Feb. 24, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Reider, Levi	I	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Richter, Julius	I	"	Sept. 30, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. bat. Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Roop, William	H	"	Aug. 5, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek, Ga.
Robideaux, Eli	C	"	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Randall, Henry V	E	"	Oct. 26, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Roth, John P	E	"	May 27, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhœa.
Shanteau, Thomas	C	"	Jan. 22, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Strayer, John	I	"	Apr. 11, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Died near Atlanta—disease.
Scott, William	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Seams, William	H	"	May 17, 1864	Andersonville, Ga	D. rebel prison. Cap. Chickamauga.
Speigle, Frederick	D	"	Aug. 11, 1864	Andersonville, Ga	D. rebel prison. Cap. Chickamauga.
Shindler, Anthony	E	"	Oct. 27, 1864	Cleveland, O	Died—disease.
Speaker, Jacob	E	"	Sept. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Steen, Hugh S	E	"	Feb. 2, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Cave Hill Cemetery.
Shanteau, Peter	D	"	Sept. 27, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Sampson, William I	G	"	June 7, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Hosp. near Atlanta, Ga.—disease.
Stopford, Wilbur F		Captain.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Summerlott, John	C	Private.	Sept. 23, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.
Sifer, Abraham F	A	"	July 29, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Drowned. Tenn. river, near Pulaski.
Smith, Christopher	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Smith, George W	G	"	Oct. 24, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, James B	F&S	Hos. St'd.	June 23, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, James W	D	Private.	Mch. 14, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, William	G	"	June 22, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
Smith, Vincent	E	Corporal.	Dec. 25, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Smith, Barney	G	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Smith, Hiran	E	"	Apr. 2, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Smith, Porter	F	"	Apr. 16, 1862	Toledo, O	Died at Riga, Mich.—disease.
Smith, William E	G	"	Jan. 24, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, Ossian W	I	"	June 16, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Wounds in battle near Atlanta.
Sagmeyer, Henry	F	Sergeant.	May 22, 1862	Toledo, O	Died—disease.
Seabring, William	I	Private.	Oct. 9, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Salmon, Byron	K	Sergeant.	Oct. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Segur, William	A	Private.	Sept. 24, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. bat. Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Sulier, David	C	"	Aug. 15, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Shanteau, Francis	C	"	Apr. 8, 1862	Toledo O	Died of small-pox.
Tennant, Edwin T	G	"	Oct. 15, 1863	Marietta, Ga.	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Tillotson, Ebenezer C	K	2d Lieut.	Sept. 24, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	In hosp. Lookout Mt.—disease.
Tarbox, Arthur D	A	Private.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Tate, John	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Tate, Perry H	K	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Virtner, Perry	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Van Fleet, Henry C	I	Private.	Oct. 7, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Van Orman, John	F	Sergeant.	Aug. 6, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek.
Wausch, Nicholas	E	Private.	July 12, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Kenesaw Mt. June, '64.
Weigle, Andrew	C	"	Jan. 8, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Walker, Josiah T	B	Sergeant.	Dec. 29, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. bat. Mission Ridge, Nov. '63.
Waldfon, Henry L	A	Private.	Oct. 16, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Ward, William	K	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Wickham, James	H	"	Nov. 16, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Williams, Cyrus	A	"	Oct. 6, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at battle of Chickamauga.
Williams, Joseph K	A	"	Dec. 12, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Wilkinson, Albert S	A	"	Jan. 5, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Wry, George	K	"	Nov. 8, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wilson, Lewis E-----	B	Private.	Nov. 25, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Mission Ridge.
Walden, Joseph-----	E	"	Dec. 10, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Williams, George W-----	B	"	Mar. 2, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Int. in Cave Hill Cem.
Winters, Joseph W-----	C	"	April 8, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease; d. in hosp. Cave Hill Cem.
Whetstone, John-----	E	"	Oct. 6, 1862	New Albany, Ind.	Chronic diarrhea. Int. City Cem.
Walbridge, Charles H-----	A	"	Sept. 13, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Murdered at Atlanta, Ga.
Wetmore, Reed-----	B	Corporal.	Mar. 25, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died in hospital—disease.
Wood, John R-----	F	Private.	Mar. 10, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
White, Henry C-----	E	"	July 10, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died of fever.
Wilson, John W-----	F&S	Major.	Oct. 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at battle of Jonesboro.
Wells, James-----	D	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Woodmanse, John W-----	F	Private.	June 18, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
Yayer, George-----	I	"	Nov. 13, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. 19.
Zirgen, John-----	A	"	Jan. 12, 1864	Danville, Va	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Zefang, George-----	D	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.

Following is an official list of casualties in the Fourteenth Regiment during the Georgia campaign—May 1st to September 1st, inclusive, 1864. The cases were of wounded, except as otherwise stated:

May 15.—Levin Merrill, A (died); Martin Glennon, A; John Dailey.

June 2.—Francis T. Wood, A; Joseph Hill, D.

June 3.—Thomas Moon (killed.)

June 4.—Orlando Stout, D.

June 14.—Corp. Geo. Pennell, A; A. Newell, F; Corp. Jas. Fullerton, Jacob Lumbeck, Alex. Mangel, Levi Stout and Lewis Ring, F; Christ. Lichly, G; and Dennis Lane, K.

June 15.—O. W. Smith, David Runkle; Rufus Trumbull, I.

June 17.—Lester Hulce, F.

June 21.—Sergt. Johnson Miller, E.

June 22.—Leonard Hazellie, H.

June 24.—Jas. Vaska, H; Nicholas Waush, H; Barney McGee, D.

July 7.—Col. Geo. P. Este; Corp. John Lottora, H.

July 9.—John Gates, A; Daniel Savage, Reynold Gordon, Edward Durfee, G.

July 21.—William S. Bowers, K (killed); Geo. Munger, G; Sergt. W. E. Clarke, B.

July 30.—A. D. Coffin, A.

Aug. 4.—Lewis Champaign, B.

Aug. 5.—Sergt. John Van Orman (killed); Henry Clifford (killed); Corp. Wilson C. Lathrop (died); John Brint, Edward Pelkey, Alva Bordeaux, Harow W. Case, Robert Cooper, Corp. H. Leonardson and Aaron C. Washburn, F; Wm. Rupp, H (killed); John P. Bronson, I.

Aug. 6.—William Marker, I (in head, died); Albert Wilcox and Preston Esseltine, E; Chas. O. Holloway, F; and Geo. Gordon, G, captured.

Aug. 7.—Wm. P. Sponsler, Adam Myers and J. P. Hudson, E; Jas. Anderson and Sergt. Jas. F. Pray, I; S. Langerdorf, H; Wm. Van Newkirk, K.

August 8.—Wm. H. Davis, B (killed); Francis Gunther, H.

August 10.—Peter W. Disbrow, C (killed).

August 11.—Anthony Shindler, E.

August 12.—Lieut. H. W. Bigelow, I.

August 13.—David B. Sullier, C (killed).

August 18.—Corp. W. Lanning, I.

September 1st. *Killed*—Capt. W. F. Stopford, II; 2d Lieut., N. O. Cobb, A; Lieut. Walter B. Kirk, B; Sergt. Arthur D. Tarbox, A; Sergt. Henry F. Morgan, C; Henry C. Clarke and David March, D; Corp. Jos. E. Brendle and Corp. Weden H. Harris, E; Wm. H. Cone, Perry Bennett and Jas. Barrington, F; 1st Sergts. Jas. F. Pray and Levi Redder, I; Corp. Henry M. Osborn and Isaac Davidson, K; Sergt. Maj. Jesse Trapp. *Wounded*—Major J. W. Wilson, Sergt. Jas. M. Perrin (died), Sergt. Alonzo H. Wood, Musician G. W. Brown, Wm. Coalwell, Uriah Gilbert (died), John Gates, Patrick Moran, Wm. T. Segur, James E. Warner, Alfred W. Warren, Samuel Wood, Edwin R. Wilkinson, and Corp. Thos. Scott, A; Corp. John Kline, Corp. Christopher Jacobs (died), Corp. F. M. Berry (died), Corps. Michael Gates and John W. Brown, B; Capt. John J. Clarke, Corp. Williamson Lanning, Wm. Kroll, Sergt. Wm. Hanna, Jas. Wilder, Corp. Harvey Bortell (died), Corp. John Heckler, P. Hendricks, Jacob Hohr, Wm. Weaver and John Keller, D; Capt. David A. Gleason, Chas. B. Mitchell, Sergt. Wm. W. Moats, Sergt. R. C. Livingston, Wm. Heatly, Elijah Dush, Abram Gilts, Oliver J. Craft, Richard H. Thraikill, Wm. Luce and D. Millhouse, E. A. L. Smith and Charles Dennis, F. John Drake, Harrison Wheeler, John F. Hazlett, F. M. Snook, Enoch A. Pierson, G. Sergt. Henry A. Valentine, Harrison Hathaway, and Geo. Rice, Corps. John Beely, William Miller and Geo. Metcalf, Rennick Jennison, John Myer, Joshua Lathrop, and Michael Bassett, H. Leroy E. Clarke, Jonathan Miller, Jas. Ragan, Edwin C. Reed, Julius Richter, Wm. Stewig, Geo. Cable and Wm. Bapp, I. Capt. Noah W. Ogan, Sergt. Isaac Bogart, Sergt. Oscar Smith, Corp. Jacob Koli, and John Y. VanMeter, K.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

The following is a list of battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part, as recognized by the War Department :

CHEAT MOUNTAIN.	ALLEGHANY SUMMITS.	GETTYSBURG.	DEVEREAUX NECK.
CHANCELLORSVILLE.	GREGORY'S LANDING.	DINGLE'S MILLS.	SWIFT CREEK.
RAFTING CREEK.	STATESBURG.	HONEY HILL.	McDOWELL.
MONTEREY.	CROSS KEYS.	FREEMAN'S FORD.	GREENBRIER.
SECOND BULL RUN.			

This Regiment was made up of recruits from different parts of the State, and was organized June 28, 1861, at Camp Chase. Company K was from Lucas County—the Anderson Guards, organized at Toledo, under the laws of Ohio. It left Toledo June 25th, when it was escorted to the Railroad by the Zouave Cadets and Fire Engine Company No. 1. At that place a large concourse of citizens had assembled to bid the Company a hearty farewell. When mustered in, its officers consisted of Captain, Jonathan Brown; First Lieutenant, Nathaniel Houghton; and Second Lieutenant, Harlan Millikan.

On the 29th July, the Regiment proceeded to Western Virginia; serving at first along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in operations against "Bushwhackers." August 21st it reported to General Reynolds at Beverly, and soon proceeded to the summit of Cheat Mountain, where it suffered severely during the ensuing Fall and Winter. The men were constantly on duty without overcoats, and many without shoes or blankets; and the successive falls of sleet and snow caused much distress. Little of interest occurred, until September 12th, when a wagon-train on its way to the Valley for rations, was surprised and captured. Steps were taken for the pursuit of the Rebels, who were driven to their main support, when it was found that the Rebel force was under command of General Robert E. Lee. Preparations were made for strenuous defense, and for eight days skirmishing was continuous, when troops from below broke through the Rebel lines with supplies of provisions, and Lee gave up the movement on the Union camp. November 25th the Regiment marched into the Valley and entered Winter quarters at Huttonsville. Here the duty was light, giving the men opportunity to recover from their exposure. December 11th a detachment of 460

men, under Colonel Jones, participated in a movement against the enemy at Camp Baldwin, where an engagement took place in which, at first, the Rebels were driven in; but being re-enforced, they made a stand, when a fight of three hours ensued, in which the enemy three times were driven inside their cabins; but from absolute exhaustion Colonel Jones's troops were compelled to retire. In the engagement the Regiment lost nine killed and 35 wounded. On the return it marched 60 miles in 26 hours. On the 31st it moved on a raid to Huntersville, marching 106 miles in five days, penetrating far into the enemy's country and destroying large quantities of Rebel stores. At the time this was regarded as one of the greatest feats of the War. At Huttonsville Co. D had been detached as a Battery of Artillery, armed with Wiard's steel guns, and subsequently known as Twelfth Ohio Battery.

February 27, 1862, the Regiment marched to Beverly, where its "smooth-bores" were exchanged for Vincennes rifles, which, being too heavy, were subsequently exchanged for Springfield rifles. April 1st the Regiment moved on the Seneca scout, crossing Cheat and Alleghany Mountains, passing through Circleville and reaching Monterey, after a march of 125 miles. On the 12th the Rebel General Johnston made an attack on Monterey, but after a sharp engagement, was repulsed; and on the arrival of General Milroy, with the remainder of the Division, he fell back to McDowell, and afterwards retreated to Staunton. Here the Union troops remained quiet until May 7th, when it was confronted by a large force under Johnston and Jackson. A general engagement was delayed until the 8th, when General Schenck with his Brigade arrived, and the battle of Bull-Pasture Mountain

occurred. In that the Twenty-Fifth Ohio opened by a charge in which the enemy was driven from his position. Each side being reinforced, the engagement assumed a serious character, and continued until after night-fall, when it was deemed best to fall back to Franklin, the Twenty-Fifth being the last Regiment to retire, they covering the retreat, after losing nine killed and 56 wounded.

May 26, 1862, the Regiment accompanied Fremont from Franklin to Strasburg and up the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of Jackson, participating in the battle of Cross-Keys with a loss of eight killed, 54 wounded and two missing. In July, with Sigel's Corps it passed into Eastern Virginia, and took part in General Pope's campaign along the Rappahannock, and from the Rapidan to the plains of Manassas, where, August 29th and 30th, it was in the second battle of Bull Run, losing 10 killed, 78 wounded and 22 missing. On the evening of the 30th it fell back to Centerville, and on the 30th of September moved to Upton Hill, having marched since August 8th, 220 miles, been under fire 14 successive days on the Rappahannock and taken part in the second battle of Bull Run. Until the Spring of 1863, the Regiment was engaged in marches and counter-marches and in building winter-quarters, until it settled down near Brooke's Station, where Battalion drill occupied much attention.

April 25, 1863, the Regiment started on the Chancellorsville campaign, with 443 men, and took 444 into camp at Chancellorsville—one man having joined the force and none being lost. The Regiment was in Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps. With it was the Fifty-Fifth Ohio, Colonel J. C. Lee. Colonel Richardson of the Twenty-Fifth and Colonel Lee on the 2d May, with a sense of impending danger, sent tried scouts into the wilderness, for information as to the enemy. They soon returned with the intelligence that they were massing on the right and rear of the Union force, and that there were no pickets between the two Armies. With this information, the Colonels hastened to Division headquarters; but the General commanding gave it no credence, remarking that the scouts were "probably scared," and sent the Colonels back to their commands. It was but an hour from this time, that Stonewall Jackson came down upon the unprepared Division, finding large

numbers of its troops with guns in stack and others eating their supper. Not a picket-shot or other signal had told of the approaching enemy. The First Brigade gave way in confusion, the men not stopping to unbuckle their knapsacks, but cutting the straps. The Twenty-Fifth deployed, changed front and moved some 100 yards, exposed to a merciless fire, men from other Regiments, meantime, breaking through their lines. The Fifty-Fifth and Seventy-Fifth Ohio joined the Twenty-Fifth, and the three Regiments held their position until the broken fragments of the First Brigade passed to their rear and the enemy had encircled them on three sides, when they, too, fell back. The Corps was reorganized the next morning, and remained in the trenches until the 5th, when, with the Army, it recrossed the River, and went into the old camp at Brooke's Station.

June 27, 1863, the Regiment started on the Gettysburg campaign, with General Ames in command of the Brigade, and General Barlow in command of the Division. It passed over the Bull Run battlefield, crossed the Potomac at Edwards's Ferry, marched through Maryland, arriving at Emmetsburg on the 29th. In the sanguinary conflict which followed at Gettysburg, the Regiment bore an active and effective part, sharing fully in the danger and losses of the fight. At Cemetery Hill, July 1st, it numbered 45 men, commanded by a Second Lieutenant; on the 2d and 3d, it still occupied the advanced lines, suffering severely from Rebel sharp-shooters, and on the 4th it was honored with the advance into Gettysburg. It went into action with 220 men, and lost 20 killed, 113 wounded and 50 missing. The majority of its officers had been killed or wounded, and the Regiment was commanded by a Lieutenant who had been wounded the first day of the battle.

July 5th, the Regiment moved in pursuit of the Rebels, going as far as Hagerstown, where the Division supported Kilpatrick's Cavalry in driving the Rebel Cavalry and Infantry through the town to their main supports. The force moved on to the Department of the South, taking up quarters at Folly Island, when the Regiment numbered 72 men, under command of a Lieutenant. Subsequently it took part in the siege of Fort Wagner, and then went into camp at Folly Island for rest.

January 1, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted, and on the 15th started for Ohio on veteran furlough, which began February 3d, at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio. Co. K, or what remained of that command, reached Toledo on the 4th, where it was met at the Railroad Depot by a goodly number of citizens with the Union Silver Band, and escorted down Summit street to Cherry, whence they counter-marched to the McKenster House, S. Groff, proprietor, where they were welcomed in a speech by M. R. Waite, who thanked them for their brave and noble conduct. They then entered the McKenster House, and partook of a dinner prepared for them. At the close of the meal, toasts were drunk and speeches made by Charles Kent, Lieutenant John Kehn, Orderly William P. Scott, M. R. Waite, Mayor Dorr, and others. Of the 97 men who left Toledo in 1861, only 16 returned to Cleveland; and but 14 came to Toledo—an extent of decimation shown by very few, if any, commands in the service. On calling the roll after the sanguinary fight at Gettysburg, only four men responded to their names.

On the 5th March the Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Chase, when many recruits had been added to it. On the 16th, the Regimental flags, which had passed through 20 battles, and under which 18 color-bearers had been killed or wounded, were presented to Governor Brough for the State archives, and the Regiment received a beautiful stand of new colors. Leaving Columbus the same day, it proceeded to Camp Grant, Virginia, remaining there until April 23d, it proceeded to Hilton Head, South Carolina, arriving the 26th. In this vicinity it did service until September, meantime suffering severely from the malaria of the swamps, most of the men being prostrated by sickness. On the 25th of that month, Cos. A, G and K were ordered to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, returning October 23d to Hilton Head. November 2d nearly 300 recruits were added to the Regiment. November 28th, in the Coast Division, it left on an expedition to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, remaining in that region until December 4th, when the Regiment proceeded by water up the Coosa River, capturing a Rebel Battery, and thence up Broad River to Devereaux Neck, in which vicinity the Regiment did good service, meeting the enemy at different

points, one day losing 54 men killed and wounded.

February 26, 1865, the Regiment marched into Charleston, quartering at the South Carolina Depot. February 28th it moved by rail to Goose Creek, 20 miles, and thence marched to Santa River, and returned to Charleston March 10th. April 3d, by steamer it went to Georgetown, South Carolina, and joined the force under General E. E. Porter, in an expedition against the Central and Eastern South Carolina Railroad, in which engagements were fought at Dingle's Mills, Statsburg, Rafting Creek, Boykin's Mills, Swift Creek and Red Hill. April 20th, 16 locomotives and 245 cars loaded with ammunition and clothing were totally destroyed. The next day a Staff-officer of General Beauregard, with a flag of truce, brought information that Lee had surrendered to Grant, that Sherman and Johnston agreed to a cessation of hostilities, and that the War had probably closed. Great was the joy caused by such tidings, and the next 100 miles to the Coast was marched in three days, the last two days on rations of two ears of corn. Reaching Georgetown April 25th, the Regiment proceeded to Charleston, and went into its old camp at Mount Pleasant. In consequence of the sad condition of affairs at Columbia, the State Capital, caused by the liberation of the slaves and the terrible destruction of property by fire, it was found necessary to send there a military force to preserve order. For that purpose, the Twenty-Fifth Ohio was detailed, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton. It arrived May 25th, and encamped on the grounds of the South Carolina College. Of the condition of affairs there, a reliable correspondent, under date of June 21st, said:

The once beautiful Capital of South Carolina did not escape the avenging hand of Sherman. Her beautiful blocks of elegant mansions and public buildings are in ashes. Probably no City of any size in the United States could compare with Columbia in beauty or in the wealth and refinement of its inhabitants. There was its Capitol, and here were congregated the *élite* and chivalry of the State. All that nature, art and wealth could do to embellish and adorn its streets and gardens and to make it attractive had been done. The streets are wide and the walks lined with every variety of foliage most attractive to the eye. Flowers in infinite number and variety are to be seen on every side; while the parks, gardens and door-yards are most tastefully arranged. The inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, are to-

day in the most abject state of poverty. They have neither provisions nor the wherewith to obtain them. People who occupy elegant mansions, and who, a few weeks since, were worth their thousands, are now penniless and without the means of buying the actual necessities of life. Money, there is none, with the exception of a little put in circulation by the officers and soldiers of the garrison.

In talking with the citizens I find them generally ready and willing to submit to the necessities of the case, but without any abandonment of the principles of State rights for which they have been contending. The negroes have all learned that they are free, and, as is usually the case at first, most of them stopped work, both on the plantations and in the City, and congregated in large numbers at Columbia. As there are in South Carolina more than double the number of negroes than of white people, it was found necessary to have a military force distributed through the country to preserve order. Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, commanding the Twenty-Fifth Ohio Volunteers, was accordingly sent to Columbia for this purpose. Upon arriving near the Town he found the roads and streets of the City blocked up with negroes. The next morning he sent out and arrested all the able-bodied male negroes, and set them to work clearing the rubbish from the burnt district. They worked all day faithfully, expecting when night came to get something to eat; but such was not the Colonel's plan. He allowed them to go hungry, and in the morning not a negro could be found. All of them returned to their homes, glad to work again.

An order was then issued requiring owners of slaves to call them up and tell them that they were free, advising them to continue their work, with the understanding that they should share the crop when harvested, but notifying all those who wished to leave that they were at liberty to do so. Many took advantage of the offer and left, and have since been roaming about the country, living on what they

could steal, for the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and their only method of obtaining a living this year is by living with their former masters, who are compelled to keep them if they wish to remain.

As a whole, the state of society at the South is in a deplorable condition. The men have neither the means nor ambition to take hold and try to extricate themselves from their embarrassments. In the loss of their negroes they think they have lost all worth living for, and prognosticate all manner of trouble and danger in the future. The crops are in many instances suffering from want of care, and unless they wake up to a sense of their duties the coming winter will bring famine and suffering.

In September, a Sub-district, comprising five Counties, was constituted, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton was made commander, and which was garrisoned by his Regiment. During the Fall and Winter the service was arduous in the extreme, made so by the bands of outlaws which infested the country. Several of the Soldiers were wounded, and one was assassinated. The outlaws roamed about, killing the negroes and committing other depredations. April 30, 1866, the Regiment moved to Summer-ville and garrisoned the surrounding country.

On the 7th June the Regiment left Charleston by steamer for New York, whence it proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, arriving there on the 12th. On the 16th, in front of the State Capitol, it held its last parade, when its colors were presented to Governor Cox, and on the 18th June, 1866, after over five years of faithful and effective service, it was mustered out and discharged.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K, TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 24, 1861, at Columbus, O., by John C. Robinson, Captain 5th Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out June 18, 1866, at Columbus, O., by John H. Doyle, Captain 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jonathan Brown-----	Captain.	34	June 4, 1861	Resigned March 20, 1863.
John H. Milliman-----	"	27	June 18, 1861	From 1st Lt. co. G, Mar. '64; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Charles W. Ferguson----	"	36	Meh. 16, 1864	From 1st Lt. co. B, Aug. '64; wd. bat. Honey Hill, S. C. Nov. 30, 1864; mustered out with co. July 18, 1866.
Nathaniel Haughton----	1st Lieut.	26	June 4, 1861	Promoted to Captain company A, July 30, 1862.
Alexander Sinclair-----	"	28	June 10, 1861	From 2d Lt. co. C, July, '62; k. Chancellorsville, May, '63.
William P. Scott-----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Wd. May, '63, Chan'ville; ap. 1st Lt. co. A, May, '64; vet.
Charles H. King-----	"	19	June 5, 1861	From 2d Lt. co. G, Mar. '64; dis. Mar. '65, Surg. cft.
William L. Fouts-----	"	20	June 26, 1861	From 2d Lt. co. F, Feb. 1865; mustered out with co.
Harlow Muliken-----	2d Lieut.	44	June 4, 1861	Resigned Oct. 19, 1861.
Thomas J. Janney-----	"	19	Jan. 8, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant co. I, September 19, 1862.
Lewis E. Wilson-----	"	18	June 10, 1861	From 1st Sgt. co. C, Sept. '62; to 1st Lt. July, '63; but never mustered; k. July, 1863, at Gettysburg.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Peter Triquart	2d Lieut.	25	June 24, 1861	Wd. Bull Run, Aug. '62; 1st Sgt. Apr. '64; 2d Lt. Oct. '64; wd. bat. Honey Hill, Nov. '64; res. July, '65; vet.
Edward H. Severance	1st Sergt.	25	June 24, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieutenant, co. H, May 16, 1862.
James R. Smith	"	20	June 24, 1861	Pro. to 1st Sgt. Nov. 5, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
Clark Kelley	Sergeant.	24	June 24, 1861	Ap. August 1, 1864; mustered out with co.; veteran.
Morrison Lewis	"	20	April 5, 1862	Ap. Sgt. Nov. 5, 1864; mustered out with co.; veteran.
Sumner B. Belt	"	18	Feb. 17, 1862	Wd. May, '63, Chan'ville; Sgt. Apr. '66; m. o. co.; vet.
Henry J. Willing	"	22	June 24, 1861	Ap. April, 1866; mustered out with company; veteran.
Lewis F. Shannon	"	25	June 24, 1861	Killed August 30, 1862, battle of Bull Run, Virginia.
August Knaack	"	29	June 24, 1861	Killed November, 1864, battle Honey Hill, S. C.; vet.
Lemuel Viers	"	18	June 24, 1861	D. May, '63, hosp. Brooks Station, Va. wds. Chan'ville.
George S. Frazier	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wd. December, 1864; Gregory's Landing, S. C.; veteran.
Solon Haughton	"	19	Nov. 14, 1861	Ap. November, 16, 1862; dis. Aug. 1863, Surg. cft. disab.
George H. Palmer	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, '63, Gettysburg; dis. January, '64, Surg. cft.
John H. Kehn	"	30	June 24, 1861	Ap. Sept. '62; pro. 2d Lieut. co. I, November, '63; vet.
Thomas Masters	"	24	June 18, 1861	Trans. from co. C, Apr. '64; m. o. Apr. '64, exp. term.
John Baker	"	19	June 24, 1861	Appointed April 1, 1864; veteran.
Philip Hasenzahl	Corporal.	33	Dec. 21, 1863	Transferred to company C, 75th O. V. I. Jan. 16, 1864.
Cemrens I. Kohr	"	19	Feb. 23, 1864	Ap. April, 1866; mustered out with co. June 16, 1866.
Charles A. Smith	"	24	June 24, 1861	Wd. June, '62, bat. Cross Keys, and Nov. '64, Honey Hill; ap. Corporal, April, 1866; m. o. with co.; vet.
William Bellville	"	40	Mch. 7, 1864	Ap. Corporal, April 1, 1866; mustered out with co.
James W. Hall	"	18	June 24, 1861	Ap. Corporal, April 1, 1864; mustered out with co.; vet.
Marcus L. Decker	"	25	June 24, 1861	Killed Dec. 31, 1861, battle of Baldwin Camp, Virginia.
Thomas Dunn	"	23	June 24, 1861	Killed July 1, 1863, battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Joseph S. Grim	"	35	Feb. 18, 1864	Died in gen. hosp. at Hilton Head, wds. at Honey Hill.
Joseph Moore	"	27	Feb. 26, 1864	Wounded Dec. 7, 1864, battle Devereaux Neck, S. C.
Edwin V. Buckner	"	31	June 24, 1861	Dis. Jan. 1863, Stafford C. H., Virginia, Surgeon's cft.
Reuben Drppard	"	23	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, Gettysburg; dis. April, 1864, Surg. cft.
Solomon McMillan	"	32	Feb. 25, 1864	Dis. March 29, 1866, Columbus, O., order War Dept.
Nathan Falk	"	33	Feb. 25, 1864	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864, bat. Greg. Landing; ap. Cpl. Feb. 1, 1865; discharged April, 1866.
Eugene O. Ross	"	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Ap. Cpl. Feb. 1864; dis. May, 1865, order War Dept.
Derillo Nelson	"	18	June 24, 1861	Ap. Dec. 1, '65; dis. April, '66, order War Dept.; vet.
John Klinck	"	19	July 10, 1861	Wd. May, '63, Chan'ville; tr. Vet. R. Corps, Nov. 1863.
William P. Ketchum	"	20	June 24, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October, 1865.
Robert C. Sisson	Musician.	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
James M. Cranker	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
William H. Rich	"	18	June 24, 1861	Trans. to co. C, 75th O. V. I.; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Aufdergarden, Henry	Private.	19	Feb. 29, 1864	
Angel, George	"	34	Feb. 29, 1864	
Angel, Abraham W	"	44	Aug. 27, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Department.
Barger, Joseph	"	20	Feb. 23, 1864	
Boeham, Gustave	"	39	Sept. 26, 1863	Transferred from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865.
Bernard, Henry	"	28	Dec. 19, 1863	Transferred from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865.
Bridge, James E	"	32	June 24, 1861	
Burns, Lawrence	"	19	June 24, 1861	D. May, '63, hosp. Brooks Sta. Va., wds. Chan'ville.
Burdo, R. D	"	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Wd. Dec. 1864, Greg. Landing; mustered out with co.
Bier, John	"	29	Feb. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Briggle, Joseph	"	18	Feb. 23, 1864	Transferred from 107th O. V. I., July, 1865; m. o. co.
Bowers, John	"	18	Sept. 6, 1864	Killed November 30, 1864, battle Honey Hill, S. C.
Buckley, John	"	35	Feb. 27, 1864	
Baker, Charles O	"	24	June 24, 1861	Dis. at Columbus, O., Surgeon's certificate disability.
Byers, Andrew	"	18	Sept. 16, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, by order of War Department.
Benway, James	"	19	June 24, 1861	Transferred to 75th O. V. I., January 1, 1864.
Bolesmayer, John H	"	29	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Bender, Martin	"	27	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chan'ville, May, '63; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Boegehold, Lewis C	"	18	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 15, 1864, expiration of term.
Birch, Thaddeus S	"	44	Feb. 20, 1864	
Butler, Thomas	"	35	Oct. 15, 1864	Mustered out October, 1865, expiration of term.
Burdo, James H	"	26	Feb. 29, 1864	
Brown, George	"	28	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chan'ville, May, '63; tr. Vet. R. Corps, Nov. '63.
Bauman, Christian	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chan'ville, May, '63; tr. Vet. R. Corps, Nov. '63.
Cameron, Neil	"	37	June 24, 1861	Killed May 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Virginia.
Copeland, George S	"	34	July 10, 1861	
Cooper, Wesley H	"	18	June 24, 1861	Wd. June, '63, Cross Keys; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Carrol, William	"	24	June 24, 1861	Dis. June, '62, Mt. Jackson, Va., Surgeon's certificate.
Conger, Charles H	"	18	June 24, 1861	Wd. July 1, '63, Gettysburg; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Cass, Charles M	"	21	July 10, 1861	Dis. August, 1862, for wds. at Cross Keys, June, 1862.
Church, John A	"	19	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Carpenter, Calvin A	"	20	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Crawford, Reginald	"	19	June 24, 1861	Wd. June, '62, Cross Keys; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Chalett, Charles -----	Private.	18	June 24, 1861	Wd. Gettysburg; m. o. July, 1864, expiration of term.
Carvin, Irvin F. -----	"	24	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Cook, Walter G. -----	"	28	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged October 5, 1865, order War Department.
Conrad, Frederick -----	"	24	Feb. 28, 1864	Wd. Honey Hill, Nov. '64; dis. May, 1865, Surg. ctf.
Chaney, Thomas -----	"	27	Oct. 15, 1862	Mustered out October 15, 1865, expiration of term.
Delancy, Levi -----	"	44	Mch. 7, 1862	Mustered out December 7, 1862, exp. term—9 months.
Dryer, Fredoline -----	"	43	Oct. 1, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Dietgold, Robert -----	"	20	Oct. 20, 1862	Trans. from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865; m. o. Oct. 20, 1865, expiration of term.
Dean, Maynard H. -----	"	21	June 24, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, November 30, 1863.
Driscoll, John H. -----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Killed December 31, 1861, battle Baldwins Camp, Va.
Daum, Conrad -----	"	18	une 24, 1861	D. July 1, 1862, Winchester, Va., wds. Cross Keys.
Delvin, Thomas -----	"	18	June 24, 1861	Died December 31, 1861, at Huttonville, W. Va.
Drago, Henry -----	"	27	Dec. 26, 1863	
Darval, Albert -----	"	42	Feb. 23, 1864	
Debolt, Charles A. -----	"	19	June 24, 1861	Wd. May 8, 1862, battle McDowell, Virginia; veteran.
Evans, Thomas -----	"	30	Nov. 12, 1864	Mustered out November 12, 1865, exp. of term—1 year.
Emery, Lewis -----	"	21	June 24, 1861	Died March 13, 1862, at Beverly, W. Va.
Evans, Christian E. -----	"	18	June 24, 1861	Wounded May, '62, at battle of McDowell; and July, '63, Gettysburg; m. o. July, 1864, expiration of term.
Flynn, John H. -----	"	21	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1862 at Cheat Mountain, Surg. ctf.
Forbes, John W. -----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1862, at Alexandria, Va., Surg. ctf.
Fenton, Wm. H. -----	"	41	June 24, 1861	Discharged at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1862, Surg. ctf.
Furenback, Charles -----	"	26	June 24, 1861	Killed Sept. 12, 1861, battle of Cheat Mountain.
Furney, George -----	"	24	Feb. 13, 1864	Died — in Port Hospital, at Columbia, S. C.
Garung, John -----	"	18	Feb. 23, 1864	
Garvin, John -----	"	18	Feb. 23, 1864	
Gray, Orlando -----	"	25	June 24, 1861	
Grover, Daniel D. -----	"	26	July 16, 1861	
Griffith, Chauncey -----	"	22	June 24, 1861	Discharged June, 1862, Columbus, O., Surg. ctf.
Graff, James D. -----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Hays, Barton S. -----	"	27	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1861, at Cheat Mountain, Surg. ctf.
Hutchins, Andrew J. -----	"	27	June 24, 1861	Wd. at battle of Camp Alleghany, W. Va. Dec. '61; and at Chancellorsville, Mar. '63; dis. May, '64, Surg. ctf.
Holloway, William S. -----	"	26	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Hadnet, William -----	"	19	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Hollister, Lewis -----	"	18	Sept. 19, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Hotchkiss, Arthur -----	"	30	Sept. 13, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Harrington, John -----	"	23	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Harmon, Nathan -----	"	37	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration of term—9 mos.
Harmon, Conrad -----	"	19	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration of term—9 mos.
Hinds, Sherman B. -----	"	19	Feb. 20, 1864	Wd. Apr. 1865, battle Red Hill, S. C.; dis. June, 1865.
Hartman, Gustave -----	"	41	Dec. 27, 1863	Discharged Dec. 1865, on Surgeon's ctf. of disability.
Hutchins, Shubal -----	"	31	Oct. 7, 1862	Wd. Chancellorsville; m. o. July, '63, exp. term—9 mos.
Hartley, Albert -----	"	37	Nov. 1, 1864	Mustered out Nov. 1, 1865, exp. of term—1 year.
Houston, Joseph -----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Harkins, Andrew J. -----	"	31	Feb. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Hiett, John -----	"	42	Feb. 20, 1864	Killed Dec. 6, 1864, battle of Gregory's Landing.
Herbert, Michael -----	"	19	June 24, 1861	Killed May 2, 1863, battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Hawkins, George W. -----	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864	Died Dec. 21, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.—1 year.
Hifner, George -----	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Died Dec. 9, 1865, Lexington Dist. Hospital, S. C.
Hyke, George A. -----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Died Sept. '62, Washington, wds. at Bull Run Aug. '62.
Houghton, Austin -----	"	19	June 24, 1861	Promoted to Com. Sergt. March 16, 1864; veteran.
Jones, James -----	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wounded June 8, 1864, battle of Cross Keys, Va.
Jeremy, Anthony -----	"	39	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Knechenmeister, Fred. -----	"	28	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Kemps, George, F. -----	"	22	Nov. 10, 1863	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Kameron, Enos -----	"	23	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chancellorsville, May, '63; m. o. July, '64, exp. term
Laughlin, John -----	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Died Nov. 3, 1865, Port Hospital, Columbia, S. C.
Lineham, Thomas -----	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	
Lynn, David H. -----	"	18	Mch. 25, 1862	
Lang, Frederick M. -----	"	35	June 24, 1861	Discharged Dec. 1863, Huttonville, W. Va., Surg. ctf.
Lewis, Sheppard -----	"	25	June 24, 1861	Wd. Dec. '61, bat. Camp Alleghany; dis. Aug. '62, disab.
Linden, John P. -----	"	25	Feb. 17, 1864	Wd. Nov. '64, bat. Honey Hill, S. C.; dis. May, '65, disab.
Lobdell, Lucius -----	"	28	Sept. 2, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Lewis, Morrison -----	"		April 5, 1862	Wounded May 3, 1863, battle Chancellorsville.
Metzger, James -----	"	19	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 27, 1861, Cheat Mountain, ctf. disab.
Moran, James -----	"	22	June 24, 1861	Wd. Bull Run, Aug. 1862; dis. Jan. 1863, ctf. disab.
Mortal, John -----	"	24	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
McLaughlin, James -----	"	20	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration of term—9 mos.
Miller, Andrew -----	"	23	Sept. 14, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Monz, John G. -----	"	31	Oct. 8, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, expiration of term—1 year.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Muntz, Gottlieb	Private.	24	Oct. 2, 1862	Mustered out Oct. 2, 1865, expiration of term.
McKinney, Jacob M.	"	20	Sept. 28, 1862	Mustered out Oct. 2, 1865, expiration of term.
Montgomery, Edward	"	18	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1865, expiration of term—1 year.
Millhollan, Charles T.	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, Gettysburg; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Matthews, Peter	"	19	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Marx, Emil L.	"	35	June 24, 1861	Discharged, May, 1863, Brook's Sta., certificate disab.
Meyer, Henry	"	22	Feb. 23, 1864	Dis. Aug. 11, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C., ctf. disability.
Mairosi, David	"	22	Sept. 8, 1863	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
McKinney, Isaac	"	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Minor, Amos W.	"	19	July 10, 1861	Killed Aug. 30, 1862, in battle of Bull Run, Va.
McMonagle, John	"	30	Feb. 25, 1864	
Mitchell, Christian	"	28	Dec. 23, 1863	Transferred from Co. C, 75th O. V. I., June 12, 1864.
Markley, Henry S.	"	18	Feb. 15, 1864	
Millet, Joseph	"	24	June 24, 1861	
Miller, Lewis	"	18	June 24, 1861	Transferred to 3d O. V. Cavalry.
Moore, Philander	"	18	Mch. 14, 1862	
Newton, George H.	"	20	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Niehuss, Rudolph L.	"	38	Jan. 2, 1864	Killed Feb. 8, 1865, in action at Combahee Ferry, S. C.
Nave, Fred	"	40	Feb. 26, 1864	Drowned June 27, 1864, at Jenkins' Island, S. C.
Oeckel, Charles	"	25	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, '63, Gettysburg; to Vet. Rev. Corps, Nov. '63.
O'Neil Thomas	"	20	June 24, 1861	Wd. at McDowell, Va.; m. o. out with Co.; veteran.
Petrie, Robert A.	"	20	Sept. 12, 1864	Killed Feb. 8, '65, action Combahee Ferry, S. C.—1 year.
Pelleto, Louis	"	42	Feb. 29, 1864	Wd. Dec. '64, Gregory's Landing; disc. June, 1866.
Peck, Edward	"	29	July 18, 1861	Killed Aug. 30, 1862, in battle of Bull Run, Va.
Page, Harlan	"	18	July 10, 1861	D. Feb. 27, '62, Sylvania, O. Wds. at battle Baldwin's Camp, Dec. 13, 1861.
Page, George W.	"	21	June 24, 1861	
Pettis, John	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Panches, Perry	"	22	Sept. 16, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Pancost, James	"	18	Sept. 22, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Patten, John	"	18	July 10, 1861	Discharged Feb. 12, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Rose, Thomas	"	35	June 24, 1861	Wd. Aug. 1862, bat. Bull Run; dis. Dec. 5, '62, disab.
Ranney, Jonathan	"	28	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration term—9 months.
Romine, James	"	17	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Richards, Frederick	"	27	Feb. 15, 1864	Wd. Honey Hill; disc. June, 1865, certificate disab.
Richards, Allen	"	43	Feb. 18, 1864	Discharged Aug. 11, 1865, Surgeon's certificate.
Rantz, Fredoline	"	43	Dec. 19, 1863	Discharged June 18, 1866, order War Dept.
Ripkee, Charles	"	40	Jan. 4, 1864	
Schmidt, Fred	"	27	Dec. 22, 1863	Mustered out company June 18, 1866.
Schropp, Joseph	"	44	Jan. 1, 1864	Mustered out company June 18, 1866.
Shure, George	"	39	Feb. 26, 1864	Killed Nov. 30, 1864, battle Honey Hill, S. C.
Santer, Senius	"	40	Jan. 7, 1864	Died Sept. 24, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.
Stephens, Henry	"	39	Feb. 17, 1864	
Sherman, Richard M.	"	18	June 24, 1861	
Seagrist, John	"	35	June 24, 1861	Disc. Nov. 27, 1861, Cheat Mountain, certificate disab.
Stoecker, John	"	21	June 24, 1861	Disc. Nov. 27, 1861, Cheat Mountain, certificate disab.
Smith, Charles W.	"	---	Sept. 6, 1864	Wd. April, '65, bat. Red Hill; dis. May, 1865, ctf. disab. 1 year.
Shireley, Stephen M.	"	29	Sept. 12, 1864	Wd. Apr. '65, Red Hill, S. C.; dis. Aug. '65, ctf. disab. 1 year.
Smith, John	"	39	Sept. 14, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Stillwell, John	"	40	Sept. 5, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Smith, Joseph B.	"	35	Feb. 29, 1864	Discharged Aug. '65, Hilton Head, certificate disab.
Schneider, Austen	"	17	Nov. 1, 1862	Mustered out Nov. 1865, expiration of term.
Schorr, John	"	25	Nov. 1, 1862	Mustered out Nov. 1865, expiration of term.
Sey, John	"	20	Oct. 11, 1862	Mustered out Oct. 1865, expiration of term.
Stone, Lyman B.	"	18	July 10, 1861	Wd. May, '63, bat. Chancellorsville; m. o. July, 1864, expiration of term.
Shaffer, Nelson H.	"	18	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Tebean, Adolphus	"	18	June 24, 1861	Disc. May 31, 1862, Beverly, W. Va. certificate disab.
Tannal, John W.	"	19	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration term—9 months.
Town, William I.	"	25	June 24, 1861	Transferred to 18th U. S. Infantry.
Tiederman, Charles	"	57	Jan. 15, 1864	Died Aug. 13, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.
Thompson, John A.	"	21	Oct. 7, 1862	Died July 26, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.—9 months.
Taylor, Zachariah	"	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Died May 10, 1866, at Charleston, S. C.
Tiederman, Christopher	"	18	Dec. 23, 1863	Mustered out with company June 18, 1866.
Targer, Francis M.	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company June 18, 1866.
Vickory, William	"	21	July 10, 1861	Wounded May 8, 1862, battle McDowell, Va.
Viers, David S.	"	24	June 24, 1861	Disc. Jan. 27, 1862, Huttonsville, W. Va. ctf. disab.
Viers, John B.	"	19	June 24, 1861	Disc. Jan. 1862, Alexandria, Va. certificate disab.
Weeler, Michael	"	31	Dec. 19, 1863	Disc. Feb. 21, 1866, on certificate disability.
Wagner, William	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 4, 1865, expiration of term—1 year.



John M. Fuller

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wike, Jacob.....	Private.	18	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 11, 1865, expiration term—1 year.
Whaley, Abner.....	"	30	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 5, 1865, expiration term—1 year.
Warts, John J.....	"	23	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, on expiration of term.
Wenzen, George.....	"	22	June 24, 1861	
Whitmore, Nicholas.....	"	28	Feb. 18, 1864	
Yarnall, Jonathan H.....	"	19	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 8, 1863, on expiration term—9 mos.
Beverly Henderson.....	Cook.	18	Oct. 31, 1863	Colored under-cook; m. o. company June 18, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

While this could not strictly be called a Lucas County Regiment, the representation of the County therein was such as to demand brief mention here. It was organized at Camp Chase, in August, 1861, and was composed of volunteers from all parts of the State—officers and enlisted men being almost total strangers to each other. August 20, 1861, it left camp, 950 strong, taking the cars for St. Louis, Missouri. The Lucas County representatives in the command consisted of John W. Fuller, Colonel; Rev. John Eaton, Jr., Chaplain; Theodore Sawyer and James H. Boggis, First Lieutenants. The latter for a long time served as Adjutant, and was promoted to be Captain March 19, 1864. Lieutenant Sawyer served with special credit, was promoted to be Captain March 5, 1863, and was killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864. He was a graduate of the Toledo High School, a young man of much promise, and a third of such graduates who within a few weeks surrendered their lives to their country. The Regiment lost 20 men in that battle. Some 15 enlisted men of the Twenty-Seventh were from Lucas County. Chaplain Eaton had been Superintendent of the Toledo Public Schools, and subsequently entered the ministry. He served as Chaplain until 1863, when General Grant appointed him "Superintendent of Contrabands," he serving in that capacity to the close of the War. Afterwards he was Commissioner of Public Schools of Tennessee. In 1870 he was appointed United States Commissioner of Education, continuing as such until he was elected President of Marietta College, Ohio, in 1886, which position he now holds.

An incident in connection with this Regiment is worthy of record here. It consisted of

the capture of the Battle Flag of the Ninth Texas Regiment, by Orrin B. Gould, of Company G. The circumstances were as follows:

The Rebels, in four close columns, were pressing with gallantry, amounting to recklessness, upon the Ohio Brigade, with the evident intention of breaking our line, when a terrible and incessant fire drove them back in utmost confusion. The Ninth bore down on the left center of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio, with their flag at the head of their column, and advanced to within six or eight yards of its line, when Gould shot down the Color Bearer and rushed forward for the Rebel Flag. A Rebel officer shouted to his men to save their colors, and, at the same moment, put a bullet into the breast of Gould. But the young hero was not to be thus intimidated. With the flag-staff in his hand and the bullet in his breast, he returned to his Regiment, waving the former defiantly in the face of the enemy. After the battle, while visiting the hospitals, Colonel Fuller found young Gould stretched on a cot, evidently in great pain. Upon seeing him, his face was instantly radiant with smiles, and, pointing to his wound, he said: "Colonel, I don't care for this. I got the flag."

The flag was sent by Colonel Fuller to Governor Tod, and is now among the War relics at the State Capitol. Gould's heroism was recognized in an appointment as Lieutenant.

JOHN W. FULLER, Merchant and Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, was born July, 1827, in Cambridge, England, and came to the United States with his father's family in 1833. His father was a Baptist Clergyman and a graduate of Bristol College, England. He personally superintended the education of his son, and to him the latter is largely indebted for whatever measure of success has been attained in his subsequent life. He passed his years of boyhood and earlier manhood at Utica, New York, where he came to be known as one of the leading merchants of the City. His establishment being destroyed by fire in 1858, he closed his business there and removed to Toledo. Here he engaged in Book Trade, including both the sale and publication of Books,

the establishment becoming one of the foremost in that branch of business. He was thus engaged, when, in April, 1861, the War of the Rebellion began. Being thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the Union, and having to some extent cultivated a taste for the military profession, he was not long in identifying himself actively with the side of loyalty. His first service in the Union Army was in West Virginia, where for a short time he was a member of the Staff of Brigadier General Charles W. Hill, of Ohio.

Under appointment of Governor Tod, he took command of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. That command served under Pope in Missouri, and joined General Hunter at Springfield, Missouri, about the 1st of November. In February, 1862, it formed part of the force under General Pope which drove the Rebel troops out of New Madrid, and in April following crossed the Mississippi and captured Island Number Ten, taking several thousand prisoners. It continued with General Pope until after the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard. In July, 1862, Colonel Fuller was placed in command of the "Ohio Brigade," which soon came to be classed with the most famous in the Western Army. This Brigade was constituted of the Twenty-Seventh; the Forty-Third, Colonel Wager Swayne; the Thirty-Ninth, Colonel E. F. Noyes; and the Sixty-Third Ohio, Colonel John W. Sprague. At Iuka, this Brigade came to the fight only to see its close; but at the succeeding engagement at Corinth, it took so conspicuous and effective a part, that Colonel Fuller was specially commended by both General Stanley and General Rosecrans, and for such service was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. In December, 1862, his command fought the Rebel force under Forrest at Parker's Cross-Roads, Tennessee, driving him across the Tennessee River and capturing seven pieces of artillery and 360 prisoners. In March, 1864, General Fuller crossed the Tennessee by night, and at daylight captured Decatur, Alabama, which soon was strongly fortified. In the Atlanta campaign his Brigade was conspicuous at Resaca, at Dallas and at Kenesaw Mountain. Early in July, 1864, General Fuller was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps,

his command taking an important part in the battle at Atlanta, July 22d. In recognition of special service by him on that occasion, he was made Major General by Brevet. He marched with Sherman "to the Sea," and then from Savannah to Raleigh, North Carolina, where Johnston surrendered his command and the hostilities of the war ended. It is entirely safe to state, that the recognition and promotion of no Soldier from Ohio were more wholly due to merit of service in the field, than were those extended to General Fuller; while few commanded equal honors. His record is brilliant throughout, and it stands without occasion for excuse or apology, and wholly on its own merits. Upon honorable discharge from military service, he returned to his home at Toledo, at once resuming mercantile life, becoming the senior partner of the firm of Fuller, Childs & Company, one of the largest wholesale Boot and Shoe houses in the North-west, which relation he held until his retirement from business, in 1888. He was appointed by President Grant Collector of Customs for the Miami (Toledo) District, in 1874, and re-appointed by President Hayes in 1878, serving for two terms of four years each. Politically, General Fuller is a Republican. In 1853, he was married with Miss Anna B. Rathbun, of Utica, New York. Their children consist of three sons - Edward C., of Columbus; and Rathbun and Frederick C., of Toledo; and three daughters—Mrs. Florence, wife of Thomas A. Taylor; and Misses Jennie and Irene, of Toledo.

The Ohio Brigade held a Reunion at Columbus, October 3 and 4, 1878. Addresses were made by General John Beatty, General J. W. Fuller, Chaplain Eaton and General Wager Swayne. A dinner was partaken of, and toasts presented with responses by General M. Churchill, Captain W. H. H. Mintun, Chaplain R. L. Chittenden and Captain R. K. Shaw. The latter had for his topic the "Union Soldier's Oath," and closed his response with an original poetical production, "The Union Soldier's Oath."

A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers: President, J. W. Fuller, Toledo; Vice-Presidents, Major James Mor-

gan, Twenty-Seventh Ohio, Cincinnati; Captain W. H. H. Mintun, Thirty-Ninth Ohio, Athens; General Wager Swayne, Forty-Third Ohio, Toledo; Colonel Charles E. Browne,

Sixty-Third Ohio, Cincinnati. Secretary, J. W. Thompson, Forty-Third Ohio, Chicago, Illinois. Treasurer, A. J. White, Thirty-Ninth Ohio, Cincinnati.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment, composed substantially of Germans, was raised chiefly at Toledo, Cleveland and Chillicothe, being the third German Regiment from Ohio. Its organization was commenced under the second call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, August, 1861. So prompt was the movement that the Regiment was mustered into the service October 2d, fully prepared for the field. For Colonel, Edward Siber, a skilled and competent officer of the German Army, who had served in Prussia and Brazil, was appointed, with Louis von Blessingh, of Toledo, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Aubele, of Cleveland, as Major. The line officers were chosen from those who had been in the three-months' service.

The Regiment moved from Camp Dennison to a point on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, reporting to General Rosecrans. It was soon sent, with other forces, up the Kanawha, to the Oil Works at Cannelton, for the purpose of driving Floyd's Rebel force out of the valley, which object was accomplished, the enemy being driven to within seven miles of Raleigh C. H. Returning, the Regiment went into winter quarters at Clifton, where, besides drilling, it was employed in more or less occasional service in the protection of important points in that section. In January, 1862, it was sent to Logan C. H., East of Guayandotte River, when, after a hard march of 80 miles, and much brisk skirmishing, the place was captured, and all war material destroyed, when the Regiment returned to Clifton, with loss of one officer and one man killed.

In March, 1862, the Thirty-Seventh Ohio was attached to the Third Provisional Brigade of the Kanawha Division, which was sent on a raid to the southern part of West Virginia, for the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, near Wytheville. This expedition was not successful. The Regiment lost one officer and 13 men killed, 2 officers and 46 men wounded, and 14

men missing. The force proceeded to Flat-Top Mountain, where it remained until August 1st, when it marched to Raleigh to garrison the place and do scouting service for a circuit of 25 miles. The latter part of August it moved in detachments to Fayetteville, Virginia, and, with the Thirty-Fourth Ohio, it garrisoned that place. In September the whole force engaged with General Loring's Rebel command, and after fighting from 12 m. until dark, the approach of Rebel re-enforcements made a retreat necessary to Cotton Hill, on the Gauley Road, where the enemy were fought successfully for an hour. The Union troops continued their retreat, arriving at Charleston September 13th, where they stopped for the protection of a valuable train of 700 wagons, with supplies for all troops in the Kanawha Valley. September 15th the Ohio River, opposite Ripley, Ohio, was reached, where they crossed, but almost immediately recrossed, and went into camp at Mt. Pleasant. In the unfortunate retreat the Regiment lost 2 men killed, 3 wounded, and 62 missing, while all the Company wagons, camp equipage and officers' baggage were lost near Fayetteville by a rear attack of the enemy.

October 15, 1862, the Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, advanced up the Kanawha Valley, reaching Gauley Bridge November 20th, whence, December 30th, it marched to Camp Piatt and embarked by steamers for Cincinnati. Colonel Siber joined his command at the latter point, and the Soldiers exchanged their arms for Enfield rifles. From Cincinnati the Regiment proceeded down the river, landing first at Napoleon, Arkansas, January 16, 1863, where it was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 21st this force moved to Milliken's Bend, nearly opposite Vicksburg, where it was employed on the canal for isolating that Town from the Mississippi, but a freshet soon drove

them to higher ground at Young's Point, whence various expeditions were sent out in different directions.

April 29, 1863, the Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, with eight other Regiments, took steamers for Haines's Bluff, up the Yazoo River, for the purpose of a feint, to cover General Grant's plans below Vicksburg, but soon returned to Young's Point, where it was on guard and fatigue duty until May 13th, when it went down to Grand Gulf. From this point it marched with other troops, under Grant, to the rear of Vicksburg, and was assigned as a portion of the front line of the force investing that place. In the severe but unsuccessful assaults on the Rebel works, on May 19th and 22d, and the following siege, the Regiment lost 19 killed and 75 wounded, the latter including Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, whereby the command of the Regiment was devolved upon Major Charles Hipp, until June 18th, when Colonel Siber resumed command.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the Thirty-Seventh participated in the expedition against Jackson, Mississippi, where it did provost guard duty. July 23d it marched to Camp Sherman, near Big Black River, remaining there until September 26, 1863, when it marched to Vicksburg and took steamer for Memphis; thence marched to Corinth, to Cherokee Station, Alabama, where it remained in bivouac until October 26th. With its Division the Regiment marched to drive off Forrest's Rebel Cavalry from their interference with the Union forces operating for the relief of Chattanooga, which point was reached November 21st. On the morning of the 25th the Regiment took part in an assault on the enemy's fortified position, losing 5 men killed and 36 wounded. The enemy retreated the following night, and were followed as far as Ringgold. November 29th the Regiment started on a three weeks' expedition to East Tennessee, to drive out Longstreet's Rebel force, which movement involved intense suffering by the troops, in consequence of the severity of the cold, and a want of clothing and of rations; many Soldiers were shoeless; yet they endured such trials not only without a murmur, but throughout showed unusually exuberant spirits. Returning to Bridgeport, Alabama, the Regiment remained there until

December 26th, and then went into camp at Larkinsville, Alabama. Early in February, 1864, the Thirty-Seventh formed part of an expedition toward Lebanon, Alabama, marching with the Fifteenth Army Corps on a reconnoissance near to Dalton, and returning to Larkinsville March 2d.

March 8, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the Regiment re-enlisted for another three years' term, and were placed in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. The usual thirty days' leave was spent by the men in a visit to their homes in Ohio, when they rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. Leaving that place, they were again at the front April 28th. On their passage, 39 men were wounded and one killed by a railroad accident near Munfordsville, Kentucky. Reaching Chattanooga, the Regiment joined its Division May 10th, in Sugar Creek Valley, Georgia. On the 13th it lost 3 men killed (2 being officers) and 10 wounded. Thence it marched to Kingston, Georgia, reaching there 19th. It was then under command of Major Hipp, the Lieutenant-Colonel being in Ohio, on sick leave. In the march on Atlanta the Regiment lost four men wounded at Dallas and New Hope Church. On the retreat of the enemy the Thirty-Seventh pursued toward Aeworth, and participated in the memorable but disastrous assaults made against the Rebel stronghold on Kenesaw Mountain, which the enemy were compelled to abandon. June 11th to July 2d the Regiment lost 4 men killed and 19 wounded.

The next movement of the Regiment, with its Division, was to the extreme right of the Army, supporting the Twenty-Third Army Corps in the engagements near the Chattahoochee River and Nicojack Creek. July 12th it moved, passing through Marietta, Rosswell Factories, and across the Chattahoochee River, and destroyed the Atlanta & Augusta Railroad for a considerable distance; whence it marched through Decatur, and encamped, July 20, 1864, near Atlanta. On the 22d the Regiment was on the right of the Division, in breastworks abandoned by the enemy; but by re-enforcements of the Rebels the Union lines were broken, and the Thirty-Seventh compelled to evacuate, losing 4 men killed, 10 wounded and 38 taken prisoners. By most desperate effort the Union troops, with the

help of the Sixteenth Army Corps, re-took the position and held it. July 27th the Fifteenth Corps moved to the right of the besieging Army, thus threatening the enemy's communications with the South, to prevent which they made an effort to drive the Union forces from their position, when the battle of Ezra Chapel was fought, in which the Rebels were severely punished. In this engagement the Thirty-Seventh held the extreme right, deploying as skirmishers, and frustrated the enemy's attempt to turn the Union right. In this movement Major Hipp lost his left arm, devolving the command upon Captain Morritz. The Regiment lost one man killed and five wounded.

From July 28th to August 26th was consumed in the advance of the Union lines toward the fortifications in front of the railroad between Atlanta and East Point, in which the Regiment lost five men killed and eight wounded. The 30th August found it in line of battle moving on Jonesboro, in advance of the Brigade. In the bloody repulse of the enemy's charges and other movements it lost in two days two killed and seven wounded. The night of September 1, 1864, found the Union forces in possession of Jonesboro and Atlanta, and in a pursuit of the Rebel Army, which ended at Lovejoy's Station. The Regiment returned to East Point September 7th, and rested in camp until October 4th, when it left in pursuit of Hood's forces. Forced marches were made over Northern Georgia and Alabama, and returned to Ruffin's Station, near the Chattahoochee, where it remained until November 13th. At this point Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh resumed command of the Regiment, relieving Captain G. Boehm, who had taken the place of Captain Morritz, absent on leave.

November 13, 1864, the Thirty-Seventh Ohio entered Atlanta to draw the outfit necessary to the "March to the Sea," which began on the 15th. Throughout that long journey the Regiment did active and full duty in the various kinds of service from time to time assigned to it. At Clinton, in company with the Fifteenth Michigan, it did valuable service in preventing Rebel Cavalry from crossing the road leading to Marion, with the view of capturing a Division train. Arrived at Savannah, the Regiment occupied itself in drilling, perfecting its equipment and fortifying. January 19, 1865, it marched to Fort Thunderbolt, on the Savannah River, and there embarked for Beaufort, South Carolina, arriving there on the 22d, where it went into camp, but soon returned to Beaufort, and on the 30th started for the march through South Carolina, and the Southern part of North Carolina, bivouacking near Columbia. Again moving, February 18th, it was engaged in destroying the track of the Columbia & Charleston Railroad. By March 7th Cheraw was reached, and the Great Pedee crossed, and subsequently the Regiment was ordered to escort General O. O. Howard's headquarters and pontoon train of the Army of the Tennessee (right wing), which it brought safely into Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 11th. On the 24th it reached Goldsboro, where it was in camp until the capitulation of Lee and Johnson, when, with the rest of the Union troops, it proceeded to Washington, and thence by rail to Louisville, where it lay until the latter part of June, when, with the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, it went to Little Rock, Arkansas, arriving July 4th. Here, August 12th, it was mustered out, and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and was discharged, the men returning to their homes.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Louis Von Blessingh	Captain.	34	Aug. 18, 1861	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12, 1861.
Carl Morritz	"	34	Sept. 6, 1861	From 1st Lieut. co. H, Feb. 1862; dis. December, 1864.
Carl Maehlen	"	35	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieut. Jan. 1865; mustered out Aug. 1865.
Henry Goeker	1st Lieut.	35	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lieut. Jan. 1865; mustered out Aug. 1865.
Gustav Baither	"	23	Sept. 3, 1861	Wd. June, 1864, Kenesaw; m. o. Jan. 1865, exp. term.
August Lossberg	"	32	Aug. 15, 1861	From Sgt. Maj. co. D, January, 1865; m. o. co.; vet.
Frederick Ingold	2d Lieut.	31	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieut. Oct. '61; not mustered; res. Apr. '62.
Louis Keppel	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. 1st Lieut. May, 1862; not mustered; dis. May, '63.
Jacob F. Mery	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	From 1st Sgt. May, 1862; 1st Lieut. co. K, Nov. 1862.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Dietrick Schmidt	2d Lieut.	28	Aug. 26, 1861	From Corporal, Dec. 1862; 1st Lieutenant, April, 1864.
Julius Kuepel	"	32	Aug. 18, 1861	
Simon Hollandworitz	Sergeant.	22	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1864; wd. Mar. 1865, Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out August, 1865; veteran.
Louis Sebastian	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. Sergeant Major, March, 1863.
Martin Schlachter	"	33	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Feb. '64; wd. Jonesboro, Aug. '64; dis. May, '65, disab.
August Avork	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Sergeant, February, 1864; m. o. company; veteran.
Herman Johnson	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Peter Bock	"	28	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
August Stuenberg	Corporal.	27	Aug. 18, 1861	
Frederick Hobe	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	
Carl Huster	"	31	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Nicholas Niesser	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	Killed June 7, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Carl Boek	"	36	Aug. 18, 1861	
Alex. Mnench	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. Hospital Steward, February, 1863; veteran.
Joseph Baumgartner	"	20	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Carl Seutter	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1864, duty as engineer hd.-qtrs. 15th A. C.; mustered out July, 1865; veteran.
Casper Schmidt	"	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Cap. at Atlanta, July, 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
August Diebel	"	28	Aug. 20, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1865; mustered out with co. Aug. 1865, vet.
Carl F. Welshofer	Musician.	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Geo. Bodenmiller	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps; dis. May, 1864, disab.
Johann Miner	"	44	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged December 31, 1862, certificate of disability.
Aunmerman, John	Private.	44	Sept. 4, 1862	Died August 20, 1863, at Camp Sherman, Mississippi.
Aboud, Joseph	"	31	Aug. 18, 1861	
Aschemor, Geo. F	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Absent sick; mustered out order of War Department.
Bauman, John	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Bothe, Heinrich	"	23	Aug. 20, 1861	Cap. at Atlanta, July, 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
Bauer, William	"	33	Aug. 30, 1862	Killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.
Butter, Emil	"	36		Died from injury in R. R. accident, May, 1864.
Bader, Gottfried W.	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed Sergeant company A, March, 1863.
Bauer, Christian	"	14	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. Sept. 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., Surgeon's certificate.
Breltman, John	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Wd. Aug. '64, Atlanta; m. o. Sept., '64, expiration term.
Bremer, Frederick	"	30	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Gallipolis, O., Surg. certificate.
Bauer, John	"	25	Aug. 20, 1861	Missing near Montgomery, W. Va.; no further record.
Blawkenbach, John	"	20	Aug. 20, 1861	Died October, 1863, in general hospital, Memphis.
Clael, Edward	"	30	Aug. 19, 1862	Wounded near Atlanta, July, 1864; m. o. May, 1865.
Cezaplenski, Andreas	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 1864, Ft. Corcoran, Va. exp. term.
Eberle, Peter	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Wd. action, Vicksburg, May, 1863; m. o. co.; veteran.
Ehlsam, Frederick	"	26	Aug. 12, 1861	Died in hospital at Clifton, W. Va. December, 1864.
Ernsthausen, Gerhart	"	33	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. Jan. 1863, Louisville, Kentucky, Surgeon's ctf.
Fries, George	"	33	Aug. 18, 1861	Wd. May, 1863, action at Vicksburg; m. o. co.; veteran.
Frehse, Louis	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Wd. May, 1864, R. R. accident; mustered out co.; vet.
Fricke, John	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Died December 22, 1863, in hospital at Memphis.
Gaensle, Wilhelm	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Haas, Carl	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Cap. July, 1864, in battle; m. o. June, 1865; veteran.
Hoflein, Fritz	"	38	Aug. 18, 1861	Died in hospital at Larkinsville, Ala. March 7, 1864.
Haas, Johann	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Henneger, Herman	"	31	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Heed, George	"	42	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged Oct. 9, 1864, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Jost, Joseph	"	30	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged December 31, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Kacs, Leonhard	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out August, 1865; veteran.
Knechenmeister, Fred'k ..	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Kramer, Mathias	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Krahl, Frederick	"	30	Sept. 30, 1862	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Kurtz, Carl	"	21	Nov. 3, 1862	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Klaus, Carl	"	27	Oct. 23, 1862	Died May 27, 1863; at Young's Point, Louisiana.
Klapper, Philip	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. April, 1864, Dennison hospital, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Klevenz, Frederick	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Kopp, Jacob	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Kirschmer, Frederick	"	24	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Kruezer, Lewis	"	30	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Kuhn, Heinrich	"	27	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Kraus, George	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Mueller, John E.	"	33	Oct. 28, 1862	Died June, 1863, of wounds received near Vicksburg.
Martin, Henry	"	32	Aug. 25, 1861	Killed May, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Nagel, Carl	"	18	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out May 28, 1865, by order War Department.
Nagel, Wilhelm	"	26	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out May 28, 1865, by order War Department.
Nels, Frederick	"	45	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. July, 1862, Flat Top Tannery, Va. Surgeon's ctf.
Nopper, Fritz	"	22	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Ott, Philip	"	24	Aug. 26, 1861	Wd. at Atlanta, July, 1864; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
Peters, John	"	44	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Pump, Frederick -----	Private.	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 7, 1865; veteran.
Pepper, Heinrich -----	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	K. July, 1864, battle Ezra Chapel, Atlanta; veteran.
Penscher, Joseph -----	"	21	Nov. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company, August, 1865.
Rentsch, Henry -----	"	27		Pro. Quartermaster Sergeant, February, 1864; veteran.
Sautter, Michael -----	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Schroeder, Carl -----	"	19	Sept. 8, 1862	Wd. June, 1864, Kenesaw Mt.; dis. Feb. 1865, disab.
Schumacher, Frederick -----	"	26	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out June, 1865, order of War Department.
Schultz, Carl -----	"	32	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out June, 1865, order of War Department.
Schumacher, Wilhelm -----	"	24	Sept. 4, 1862	Transferred to Signal Corps, September, 1863.
Sander, Heinrich -----	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Killed May, 1863, near Vicksburg.
Sanzenbacher, John -----	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. July, 1862, at Flat Top Tannery, Surgeon's ctf.
Seter, Christian -----	"	35	Aug. 18, 1861	
Schmidt, George -----	"	32	Aug. 18, 1861	
Schlatter, George -----	"	34	Aug. 26, 1861	Died in hospital at Raleigh, W. Va. August, 1862.
Stohrer, Melchoir -----	"	41	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Senf, Werner -----	"	23	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Schuartz, Frederick -----	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Suwold, Johann -----	"	22	Aug. 26, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps, September, 1863.
Suwold, Jacob -----	"	27	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged January, 1863, Louisville, Surgeon's ctf.
Tiese, Herman -----	"	20	Aug. 26, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Teeftelmeyer, August -----	"	25	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Tilse, Wilhelm -----	"	23	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, by order of War Department.
Weber, Valentine -----	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out August 16, 1865, on expiration of term.
Winsler, Mathias -----	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.

COMPANY G.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Frederick Schoening -----	Captain.	36	Sept. 1, 1861	Died May '64, wounds Resaca, May 13, 1864.
Louis E. Lambert -----	"	20	Sept. 26, 1861	1st Lieut. F, April, '64; Adj. July, '64. Capt., Jan., '65.
William Schultz -----	1st Lieut.	31	Sept. 9, 1861	Appointed Adjutant, June 1, 1862.
Geo. W. Temme -----	"	32	Nov. 5, 1861	From 2d Lieut. K, May, '62; R. Q. M. December 29, '62.
Theodore Nieberg -----	"	20	Aug. 30, 1861	Transferred from Adjutant, July, '64; res. Sept. 20, '64.
Jacob Littu -----	"	31	Sept. 6, 1861	From 2d Lieut. E, June, 1864; to Capt. E, April, 1865.
John Hamm -----	2d Lieut.	38	Sept. 12, 1861	To 1st Lieutenant Co. C, February 8, 1862.
Gustav A. Wintza -----	"	23	Aug. 22, 1861	From 1st Sgt. C, Feb., 1862; to 1st Lt. C, Dec., '62.
Carl Maehlen -----	"	35	Aug. 18, 1861	From 1st Sgt. B, May, 1863; to 1st Lt. H, April, 1861.
Gustav Baither -----	1st Sergt.	23	Sept. 3, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. B, November, 1862.
John Mollenkopf -----	"	25	Sept. 12, 1861	From Sergt. Sept. 20, '64; mustered out Co.; veteran.
Lewis Allion -----	Sergeant.	25	Sept. 3, 1861	From Corpl.; disc. Sept. 1864, Cleveland, O.; Surg. ctf.
Carl Darn -----	"	35	Sept. 12, 1861	Trans. Vet. R. C. June, '64; m. o. Sept., '64, exp. term.
Herman Waldman -----	"	25	Sept. 11, 1861	Discharged, March, 1863, Gallipolis, Surg. certificate.
Alexander Schoenig -----	"	24	Sept. 2, 1861	From Corporal; mustered out Sept., 1864, exp. term.
Ernst Forglor -----	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	From Corporal July, 1864; mustered out May, 1865.
Carl Breidert -----	"	29	Sept. 3, 1861	Trans. V. R. C., March, 1864; m. o. Sept. 1864; exp. term.
Carl Schmidt -----	"	33	Sept. 12, 1861	From Corporal, Jan., 1865; m. o. Co. Aug., '65; veteran.
August Roedieker -----	Corporal	23	Sept. 9, 1861	
Gottlieb Grau -----	"	31	Sept. 3, 1861	Discharged Jan. 1, '63, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certificate.
Henry Kruessman -----	"	28	Aug. 21, 1862	From Corpl. Nov., 1863, to Com'y Sgt. January, 1863.
Joseph Boselgia -----	"	19	Sept. 17, 1861	Wd. May, '63, Vicksburg; K. Mch, '65, bat. Bentonville.
George Scherer -----	"	30	Sept. 24, 1861	Corporal, October, 1861; m. o. Sept., 1864, exp. term.
Nicholas Hotz -----	"	25	Sept. 25, 1861	Corporal, Feb., 1863; m. o. Sept., 1864, expiration term.
John Tamboch -----	"	23		Wd. July, '64, Atlanta; ap. Cpl, July, '65; m. o. co.; vet.
Jacob Baumhauer -----	Musician.	18	Sept. 4, 1861	Killed, May, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Robert Dietrich -----	"	17	Oct. 13, 1862	
John S. Kountz -----	"	16	Sept. 30, 1861	Wd. Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863 (right leg am.); discharged April, 1864.
Michael Adams -----	"	18	Mch. 31, 1864	Cap. July, '64, bat. Atlanta; ex. Sept. '64; m. o. co.
George S. Veidenger -----	Wagoner.	37	Sept. 20, 1861	Drowned Ohio R., steamer N. C. Lewis, January, 1863.
Artz, Franz -----	Private.	20	Sept. 24, 1861	
Albers, Heinrich -----	"	36	Oct. 8, 1861	Wd. Vicksburg, May, '63; trans. Vet. R. Corps, Jan., '65.
Acheman, Lewis -----	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. Vet. R. Corps April, '64; mustered out Sept., '64.
Aberle, Joseph -----	"	23	Sept. 13, 1861	Trans. Vet. R. Corps April, '64; mustered out Sept., '64.
Auman, John -----	"	22	Sept. 24, 1861	M. o. September, 1864, at East Point, Ga.; exp. term.
Boessinger, Heinrich -----	"	20	Sept. 3, 1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865, veteran.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Balof, Jacob	Private.	23	Mar. 29, 1864	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Beiske, John	"	26	Sept. 6, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Brooks, Frederick	"	22	Sept. 16, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Bender, Peter	"	45	Sept. 19, 1862	Mustered out May, 1864, to date September, 1864.
Brudner, Henry	"	30	Aug. 1, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Dewrie, George	"	19	Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged, January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Eichen, Joseph	"	30	Sept. 24, 1861	Discharged, January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Emsch, Frederick	"	30	Sept. 11, 1861	Discharged, Jan. 14, '63, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certf.
Emsch, John	"	28	Sept. 12, 1861	Died June 27, '63, hosp., Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.
Friederich, Edward	"	27	Sept. 11, 1861	Mustered out Co. August 1865; veteran.
Felder, Jacob	"	20	Sept. 12, 1861	Wd. July, 1864, bat. Vicksburg; mustered out Co.; vet.
Fanbach, John	"	21	Sept. 12, 1861	Wd. battle Atlanta; no further record.
Guentert, Heinrich	"	26	Sept. 16, 1861	Cap. battle Atlanta; exchanged; m. o. June, 1865; vet.
Grobe, John H	"	23	Sept. 12, 1862	Mustered out March, '65, Cleveland, O., Surg. certf.
Gartis, Joseph	"	28	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept., 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Hittler, George	"	21	Sept. 16, 1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865; veteran.
Hess, Erhard	"	38	Sept. 14, 1864	
Hager, Philip	"	27	Sept. 27, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration term.
Haberbusch, Xavier	"	21	Sept. 16, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Heinberger, Carl	"	32	Sept. 13, 1861	Died July, 1863, hosp. Benton Barracks, wds. in action.
Hartman, Armand	"	21	Sept. 19, 1861	Discharged February 26, 1865, on Surg. certificate.
Kraeger, Martin	"	26	Sept. 30, 1861	Cap. Aug., '64, action Atlanta; d. May, '65, Columbus, O.
Kampeler, Henry	"	24	Sept. 12, 1862	Died hospital July, 1863, near Vicksburg.
Knuer, Christian	"	20	Sept. 12, 1861	Mustered out Sept. '64, East Point, Ga., expiration term.
Loesch, Jacob	"	25	Sept. 3, 1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865; veteran.
Loesch, Philip	"	19	Sept. 24, 1861	Died March, 1862, at Clifton, West Virginia.
Linneman, Henry	"	24	Sept. 12, 1862	Died Aug., 1864, of wounds July, 1864, near Atlanta.
Langenderfer, Joseph	"	40	Sept. 24, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. F, February 28, 1862.
Loesch, John W	"	18	Sept. 3, 1861	Died February, 1863, hospital Young's Point, La.
Langer, Christian	"	26	Sept. 12, 1861	Mustered out Sept., 1864, East Point; expiration term.
Meyer, Henry	"	21	Aug. 12, 1862	Wd. May, 1863, Vicksburg, disc. July, '64, Surg. certf.
Mueuing, John	"	23	Sept. 25, 1861	Discharged July, 1864, Cleveland, O., Surg. certificate.
Mittmann, August	"	30	Sept. 25, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps December, 1863.
Miller, George	"	18	Sept. 3, 1861	Traus. to Vet. Res. C.; m. o. September, 1864; exp. term.
Metzger, George	"	18	Sept. 4, 1861	
Myer, Conrad	"	36	Sept. 12, 1861	On muster-in roll; no further record.
Mueller, Jacob	"	30	Sept. 13, 1861	Died Nov. 26, 1863, wounds Nov., 1863, Mission Ridge.
Mayer, Frederick	"	40	Sept. 12, 1861	Discharged March, 1863, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certf.
Nelio, Lewis	"	19	Sept. 12, 1861	Mustered out Sept., '64, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Oetgel, Valentine	"	21	Sept. 13, 1861	Died July, 1862, Flat Top Tannery, Virginia.
Philpar, Frederick	"	21	Sept. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept., 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Puck, Henry	"	21	Aug. 12, 1862	Wd. August, 1864, Jonesboro; mustered out May, 1865.
Ruffy, John	"	25	Sept. 29, 1861	
Reger, Elois	"	33	Aug. 18, 1862	Mustered out May 28, 1865, order War Department.
Riegar, Leonhard	"	41	Sept. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Schmidt, William	"	16	Sept. 12, 1861	Mustered out Company August 7, 1865; veteran.
Saffel, Frederick	"	31	Sept. 19, 1861	Mustered out Company August 7, 1865; veteran.
Schwartz, Louis	"	22	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Company August 7, 1865; veteran.
Steiamger, George	"	37	Sept. 26, 1861	Drowned July, 1863, in Ohio River, near Gallipolis.
Sauppe, Ernst	"	38	Sept. 27, 1861	Died July 26, 1864, wounds July 23, 1864, Atlanta.
Schmidt, Jacob	"	19	Sept. 30, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Sebach, Julius	"	20	Sept. 24, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps, August, 1863.
Scheninghamer, Fred'k	"	30	Sept. 9, 1861	Discharged Jan., '63, near Louisville, Ky., Surg. certf.
Schneider, Mathias	"	24	Sept. 3, 1861	Captured in action; died Feb., '64, in Richmond Prison.
Schneider, John	"	20	Sept. 3, 1861	Mustered out September 21, 1864, expiration term.
Saamorzaum, Jacob	"	18	Sept. 14, 1861	Died November 29, 1861, at Cannellton, West Virginia.
Schumacher, Leon	"	19	Sept. 12, 1861	Discharged Jan. 20, 1863, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certf.
Schneider, Peter	"	33	Sept. 12, 1861	Discharged Jan. 6, '63, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certificate.
Schneider, Carl	"	22	Sept. 17, 1861	On muster-in roll; no further record.
Thome, Peter	"	33	Sept. 12, 1861	Missed July, '64, bat. Atlanta; m. o. Jan., '65; exp. term.
Twaerenbold, Joseph	"	26	Sept. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Volget, George	"	46	Sept. 9, 1861	Discharged May 8, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Weiss, John L	"	33	Sept. 12, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, '64, Columbus, O., Surg. certificate.
Weber, George	"	18	Sept. 19, 1861	Mustered out September 24, 1864; exp. term.
Walter Christian	"	23	Sept. 25, 1861	Mustered out September 28, 1864, exp. term.
Witzler, Michael	"	24	Sept. 12, 1861	Cap. July, '64, Atlanta; d. Jan. '65, Rebel Prison, Florence
Weber, Marcus	"	28	Sept. 25, 1861	Discharged January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Weber, Valentine	"	26	Sept. 24, 1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865; veteran.
Young, John	"	35	Sept. 30, 1861	Mustered out September 28, 1865, exp. term.
Zeigler, Frederick	"	21	Sept. 21, 1861	Died September, '64, wds. August, '64, Jonesboro; vet.
Zeutgraf, George	"	26	Sept. 25, 1861	Discharged July, 1862, Clifton, W. Va., Surg. certificate.
Zimmerman, Samuel	"	42	Sept. 11, 1861	Discharged January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.

COMPANY K.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
F. M. Stumpf	Captain.	38	Feb. 15, 1862	
Theodore Voges	"	34	Aug. 12, 1861	From 1st Lt. Sept. 1862; to Co. D, September, 1862.
William Kenig	"	34	Oct. 22, 1861	From 1st Lt. Co. H, Dec. '62; disc. Nov. '63, Surg. etc.
Herman Rosenbaum	"	26	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. Capt. April, 1864; m. o. with company.
Andrew Huber	1st Lieut.	29	Oct. 2, 1861	Resigned November 9, 1862.
Jacob F. Mery	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	From 2d Lieut. Co. B, Nov. '62; to Capt. Co. D, Apr. '62.
Joseph Siefert	"	24	Aug. 10, 1861	From 1st Lieut. Co. I, Jan. 1865; m. o. company; vet.
George W. Temme	2d Lieut.	32	Nov. 15, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. G, May 28, 1862.
Sebalduß Hossler	"	21	Sept. 12, 1861	From 1st Sergt. Co. F, Apr. '62; 1st Lt. Co. E, Nov. '62.
William Weiss	"	25	Nov. 7, 1861	From 1st Sergt. Dec. 20, '62; com. 1st Lt., not mustered; killed at Resaca, May 10, 1864.
John Fischer	1st Sergt.	22	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out October, 1864, expiration term.
George Weber	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	Ap. 1st Sergt. Oct. '64; m. o. May, '65, or. War. Dept.
Peter Crossman	"	21	Nov. 7, 1861	Ap. 1st Sergt. June, '65; m. o. company; veteran.
Philip Pfister	Sergeant.	31	Oct. 15, 1861	In hospital; mustered out June, 1865; veteran.
Adolph Wolff	"	28	Nov. 20, 1861	Ap. Sergt. Mar. 1862; disc. Aug. '63, Surg. certificate.
Jaroslaus Wandtte	"	43	Nov. 9, 1861	Ap. Sergt. June, 1863; killed at Vicksburg, June, 1863.
Anton Naas	"	18	Oct. 4, 1861	Ap. Sergt. June, 1863; killed Aug. 6, '64, near Atlanta.
George Weber	"	26	Sept. 25, 1861	From Corp.; m. o. Sept. 1864, expiration term.
Rudolph Haney	"	21	Nov. 3, 1861	Ap. Sergt. Jan. 1865; m. o. company Aug. '65; veteran.
Ferdinand Jeite	Corporal.	27	Oct. 3, 1861	Ap. March, 1864; killed June, 1864, Kenesaw Mt.; vet.
Jacob Stahl	"	38	Oct. 10, 1861	Ap. Nov. 1862; died Aug. 1863, in Regt. hospital.
William Birkenhauer	"	22	Sept. 1, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
George Dillman	"	19	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Ludwig Theobold	"	19	Oct. 3, 1861	Ap. Corp. Feb. 1864; m. o. company Aug. '65; veteran.
Charles Boegehold	Musician.	15	Nov. 11, 1861	Veteran.
Christian Stuormor	Wagoner.	22	Oct. 3, 1861	Veteran.
Allghier, John	Private.	27	Aug. 25, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Anneshausley, Henry	"	26	Mch. 7, 1862	Captured July, 1864, battle Atlanta; no further record.
Baumann, Frederick	"	25	Jan. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Bartholomy, Daniel	"	25	Sept. 10, 1861	Returned to company from Prin. Musician; veteran.
Benden, Henry	"	36	Aug. 1, 1864	
Bruenesholf, Joseph	"	36	Jan. 3, 1862	On muster-in roll; no further record.
Brick, Henry	"	46	Sept. 25, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, expiration term.
Bonner, Nicholas	"	18	Oct. 3, 1861	Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864, expiration term.
Beck, William	"	20	Sept. 15, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Blanke, Louis	"	22	Sept. 1, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Buchrer, Conrad	"	24	Dec. 21, 1863	Wd. Aug. 1864, in action at East Point; m. o. June, '65.
Curie, Charles	"	28	Sept. 4, 1862	Died Aug. 6, 1864, wounds at battle Atlanta, July, '64.
Clauss, William	"	22	Aug. 31, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Ditto, Martin	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 4, 1864.
Eisele, Charles	"	31	Dec. 20, 1863	Died Sept. 1, '65, of wounds at Jonesboro, Aug. 31, '64.
Eichhorn, George	"	21	Nov. 7, 1861	Mustered out January 26, 1865, expiration term.
Frey, Victor	"	18	Nov. 10, 1861	Died Nov. 21, 1863, on march near Chattanooga.
Frey, Joseph	"	45	Nov. 10, 1861	Discharged Feb. 3, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Frohbatlo, Henry	"	40	Oct. 5, 1861	Discharged October 15, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Goetsinger, Michael	"	25	Dec. 21, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Greb, Hubertus	"	34	Oct. 3, 1861	Wd. May, '62, bat. Princeton; dis. Feb. '63, Surg. etc.
Gerster, Henry	"	22	Mch. 7, 1862	Mustered out April 19, 1865, expiration term.
Gilbert, Jacob	"	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Huebblcr, Joseph	"	25	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.
Hersig, Jacob	"	23	Dec. 28, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Hartman, Henry	"	36	May 13, 1864	Absent sick; m. o. Aug. 1865, order War Dept.
Hanselman, Wendelin	"	18	Sept. 25, 1861	From Co. H, Nov. '61; d. Sept. '63, Camp Sherman, Miss.
Halamer, George	"	26	Aug. 29, 1862	
Harbaum, Henry	"	37	Nov. 20, 1861	Wd. May, 1862, bat. Princeton; disc. Aug. 1862.
Hoffmeyer, Henry	"	20	Nov. 8, 1861	Mustered out Nov. 26, 1864, expiration term.
Hulscher, Charles	"	35	Sept. 30, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, expiration term.
Jhsen, Theodore	"	32	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged April 14, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Kitner, Jacob	"	34	May 13, 1864	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Keller, John	"	25	Sept. 4, 1862	Died July 11, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Kutzley, Barnhard	"	21	Sept. 4, 1862	Died June 11, 1863, wds. near Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
Keip, Frederick	"	25	Sept. 12, 1862	Died at Toledo, June 3, 1863.
Klatzel, Nicolaus	"	49	Dec. 22, 1863	D. Aug. '64, Jeff'ville, Ind. of wds. Resaca, May, 1864.
Kossandy, George	"	37	Jan. 4, 1862	
Keller, Frederick	"	21	Oct. 31, 1861	Discharged Sept. 1, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Keiser, Christian	"	45	Oct. 3, 1861	Discharged July, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Keller, John	"	41	Feb. 11, 1862	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Kraiger, Friederick	Private.	31	Mch. 25, 1862	Mustered out May 25, 1865, expiration term.
Krebs, Frank	"	18	Oct. 3, 1861	Transferred to Marine Brigade, June 27, 1863.
Lindhardt, Christian	"	23	Nov. 7, 1861	Killed May 16, 1862, at battle of Princeton, W. Va.
Loeb, Alois	"	36	Nov. 7, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Lauber, Joachim	"	34	Oct. 25, 1861	Killed May 16, 1862, in battle at Princeton, W. Va.
Lothies, John	"	23	Sept. 25, 1861	Died May, '62, Raleigh, Va. of wds. at Princeton, W. Va.
Matler, Joseph	"	42	Dec. 22, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Mayer, John	"	43	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Meister, Martin	"	19	Aug. 1, 1864	
Moritz, Joseph	"	54	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged Jan. 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Mock, John	"	32	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged Jan. 14, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Mueller, Christian	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 20, 1865, order War Dept.
Mueller, Max	"	42	Nov. 16, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
Nohl, A. John	"	19	Dec. 30, 1861	
Nohl, Jacob	"	20	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, order War Dept.
Phillips, Friederick	"	29	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War. Dept.
Pfeipfer, Nicolaus	"	38	Feb. 28, 1862	Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1863.
Racharter, Christian	"	32	Sept. 1, 1862	Died Aug. 13, '64, near Atlanta, wds. there, Aug. 12, '64.
Riedy, Jacob	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	
Ritter, Adam	"	39	Sept. 23, 1861	Trans. from Co. I; disc. July, 1863, Surg. certificate.
Ruhl, Elias	"	45	Oct. 8, 1861	Discharged July 22, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Rottenberg, Henry	"	38	Nov. 9, 1861	Missing bat. Princeton; disc. Dec. 1863, Surg. ctf.
Rachrath, Adam	"	45	Oct. 3, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 7, 1863.
Rottax, Philip	"	30	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out Oct. 13, 1864, expiration term.
Schaffner, Sebastian	"	39	Dec. 15, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Schueeberger, George	"	18	Mch. 21, 1864	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Sines, John	"	19	Sept. 11, 1862	Died June 2, 1864, at Bryan, Ohio.
Schroeder, Andreas	"	32	Oct. 15, 1861	
Stibler, August	"	36	Nov. 9, 1861	
Schilling, Andreas	"	34	Nov. 9, 1861	
Sass, John	"	18	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged August 24, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Stelzer, Christian	"	22	Feb. 25, 1862	Wd. May 19, '63, Vicksburg; dis. Aug. '63, Surg. ctf.
Sodaier, Aaron	"	20	Nov. 9, 1861	Mustered out June 25, 1865, Surgeon's certificate.
Schickler, Adam	"	25	Aug. 25, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Steuerman, Jacob	"	18	Dec. 18, 1863	Wd. at Jonesboro, Aug. 1864; mustered out May 18, '65.
Tundt, Frank	"	24	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Theobold, Jacob	"	20	Sept. 4, 1862	Died June 9, 1863, Young's Point, La.
Truor, Michael	"	44	Sept. 4, 1862	Discharged Jan. 6, 1863, on Surgeon's certifiacte.
Thomas, John	"	31	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Udick, Jacob	"	31	Sept. 2, 1861	Trans. from Co. H, Sept. 1862; disc. order War Dept.
Voegeli, Oswald	"	27	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.
Voelker, Nicolaus	"	18	Feb. 12, 1862	
Vongunter, Christian	"	26	Sept. 1, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Walscher, George	"	19	Dec. 20, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Welke, Ludwig	"	44	Sept. 7, 1861	From Co. E, April, 1862; killed at Princeton, May, '62.
Wenger, Joseph	"	23	Sept. 6, 1862	Died at Milliken's Bend, La. April 29, 1863.
Wengler, Jacob	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	
Wenninger, Lorenz	"	44	Nov. 14 1861	Wd. and cap. at Princeton; dis. Dec. 1862, Surg. ctf.
Wenninger, George	"	27	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Weber, John	"	22	Aug. 27, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Zimmer, Michael	"	18	Nov. 14, 1861	Missing bat. Atlanta; m. o. company Aug. 7, '65; vet.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

This Regiment took active and honorable part in the following battles :

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.
LEWISBURG, VIRGINIA.
CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA.
TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA.
MISSION RIDGE, GEORGIA.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.
RESACA, GEORGIA.
DALLAS, GEORGIA.
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JONESBORO, TENNESSEE.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Denison August 13, 1861. The circumstances attending the work of recruiting and organizing were unusually embarrassing, and causing much delay and discouragement with the men. Two months were spent in getting the several Companies filled and ready for Regimental muster. It was said that 13 Nationalities were represented in the command, Americans and Germans constituting much the larger portions. But one Company (I) was from Toledo. Of that the Captain was Hananiah D. Pugh, the First Lieutenant Horace A. Egbert, from August 28, 1861, until drowned in West Virginia, October 9, 1861, when Alonzo Kingsbury succeeded him ; and the Second Lieutenant Herbert Steyer. The Colonel was Frederick Poschner, jr., a Hungarian Patriot who took part in revolutionary operations in Hungary in 1848, having previously been an officer in the Prussian Army. The Lieutenant-Colonel was Lyman S. Elliott, of Michigan ; and the Major, Augustus C. Parry, of Cincinnati.

The Regiment's first rendezvous was at Camp Clay, in the Eastern suburbs of Cincinnati, June 10, 1861. August 27th, its organization having been perfected, it was ordered to Clarksburg, West Virginia, to report to General Rosecrans. August 29th it was fully equipped for the field. At Weston, the Regiment was divided, Companies A, B, C, D, H and K, under the Colonel and Major, joining the main Army ; leaving E, F, G and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, to guard the Village. Colonel Poschner, at Bulltown, was brigaded with the Ninth and Twenty-Eighth Ohio, under Colonel Robert L. McCook, whose command was familiarly known as the "Bully Dutch Brigade." At Sutton Company B was left as re-enforcement to the garrison, the re-

mainder of Colonel Poschner's men moving forward and taking part in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. September 24th the Brigade crossed Gauley River and advanced on Big Sewell Mountain, where the Regiment suffered almost beyond description, the result of excessive rains whereby supplies were denied them for a long time. The men were in for a lively time. They were on quarter rations and without clothing to make them comfortable ; and were finally forced to retire to Gauley Bridge, Colonel McCook's Brigade being assigned to camp about six miles to the East. While there the Forty-Seventh with the Ninth Ohio crossed the New River to Fayette C. H. and destroyed valuable Rebel property. For four days the Regiment suffered from incessant cannonading from Floyd's Rebel force across the River, but Captain Mack's ten-pounder Parrotts finally silenced the enemy's guns, and he retreated, when the Forty-Seventh went into winter quarters at Gauley Mountain.

A letter from Captain Pugh, Co. I, of date of January 25th, 1862, gave an account of a visit he had made eight miles from Camp Gauley Mountain, to see an "old Virginian," 91 years of age. He had lived in the place 73 years—was an old hunter and Indian-fighter, who had personally known Daniel Boone and other noted pioneers. He was a strong Union man, and denounced the Secessionists roundly. At his advanced age, he was able to read the finest print without glasses.

On the 19th September, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, with three Companies of the Regiment, had marched to Cross Lanes, to relieve the Thirteenth Ohio and Schneider's Battery, and succeeded in ridding the country of guerrilla bands. His force performed active and severe work, by night and by day, and did much to support and protect loyal citizens.

The Regiment was re-united at Gauley Mountain December 5, 1861, and began a

line of fortifications covering Gauley Ridge and the Kanawha Valley, which it occupied until April, 1862, with the exception of one week, when it took part in an expedition to Little Sewell Mountain to drive the Rebels from their quarters, whose works were destroyed and prisoners taken. May 10th the three Companies formed part of a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott which moved on Lewisburg, and was entirely successful, the enemy being routed with loss of camp equipage, horses, and many prisoners. The Third Provisional Brigade, Colonel George Crook, Thirty-Sixth Ohio, commanding, was organized, the Forty-Seventh constituting part of the force. June 22d the Brigade compelled the Rebel General Lovering to retreat to Salt Pond Mountain and captured valuable property from him, the march of 90 miles being performed in three days, under intense heat, causing cases of sun-stroke. In July, the Regiment under Major Parry, performed valuable service on expeditions, including the suppression of guerrilla bands.

On December 30, 1862, the Regiment took steamers for Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, at which latter point it joined the expedition against Vicksburg, in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Corps. Work on the canal was commenced late in January, 1863. The Regiment was in the advance to the rear of Vicksburg, reaching Walnut Hills May 18th. On the 19th Colonel Parry (meantime promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel), led an impetuous charge on Cemetery Hill, which was partially successful, but with severe loss. A like charge was made by them on the 22d. The Regiment was in front line on Cemetery Hill until the surrender of the City. The next day after the surrender, the Forty-Seventh was dispatched toward Jackson, Mississippi, after Johnston's forces, and took part in the capture of Jackson, when Colonel Parry was made Provost-Marshal, and his Regiment destroyed the Rebel fortifications and the Railroad about the City. September 27, 1863, the Corps proceeded to Memphis, where it was ordered to march to Germantown. Thence the Forty-Seventh went to Corinth; and thence to Iuka, and to Tusculum, Alabama. On the 21st October the Regiment arrived opposite Chattanooga, and at once constructed rifle-pits for its use on the South side of the Tennessee River.

At noon of the 24th, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace in command of the skirmish line, the whole army advanced and opened the battle of Mission Ridge, in which the Forty-Seventh bore a prominent and effective part; and on the following day, it joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. Subsequently it was actively engaged in different movements, and early in November it was sent to the relief of Burnside; but it returned to Chattanooga in a march of great severity, the men being without shoes, with scanty clothing and almost without rations, their bloody foot-prints on the frozen ground marking their line of march. The Regiment was at Bellefonte early in January, 1864, and on the 30th performed a diversion against Rome, Georgia. At Lebanon, Alabama, a skirmish occurred, February 3d. It then proceeded to Larkin's Landing, at which place three-fourths of the men re-enlisted, thus making the Forty-Seventh a Veteran Regiment. A denial of the customary furlough caused some dissatisfaction on the part of the men; but the difficulty was arranged, and the Veterans left for Ohio March 18th, reaching Cincinnati on the 22d. April 28th the Regiment again left Camp Dennison, and May 3d at Stevenson, Alabama, took its place in the Atlanta campaign, in which it bore a part honorable to both officers and men. At Kenesaw Colonel Parry was severely wounded, the command devolving on Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who led it until taken prisoner in the action near Atlanta, when Major Taylor took command, holding the same until Colonel Parry's recovery, September 30th.

November 15th, the Forty-Seventh, as part of Sherman's Army, commenced the "March to the Sea." This accomplished, the Regiment was prominent in the Northerly advance. At Fort McAllister, December 13th, it was in the advance, and was prominent throughout the engagement, and its colors were believed to have been the first planted on the Rebel fortress. The Seventeenth Ohio disputed for this honor.

The Rebellion finally collapsed, the Forty-Seventh was permitted to join in the march through the Confederate Capital to Washington City, and participate in the grand review there. It entered the field with 830 men, who, at the close of the Atlanta campaign were reduced to 120; but were recruited to 520. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace was paroled at the close of operations and died soon after, from

effects of starvation while a prisoner of war. Colonels Parry and Taylor were both brevetted Brigadier General. From Washington the Regiment proceeded to Cincinnati, and thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it served in the "Army of Occupation" until August 11th,

when it was mustered out and again left for Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it arrived August 22d and was paid off and discharged, after a service of four years, two months and nine days, having campaigned through every Southern State, save Texas, Florida and Missouri.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hananiah D. Pugh	Captain.	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out September 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Horace A. Egbert	1st Lieut.		Aug. 28, 1861	Drowned Oct. 9, 1861, Carnifex Ferry, Va.
Alonzo Kingsbury	"	26	Nov. 27, 1861	Appointed Regimental Q. M. October 31, 1862.
William C. Wright	"	25	Jan. 9, 1862	Pro. 1st Lieut. Nov. 1862; dis. January 19, 1864.
Wm. C. Kimbal	"	18	June 15, 1861	Pro. 2d Lieut. B, Jan. 1863; trans. Co. D, Sept. 14, 1863.
Leverett H. Clendenin	"	20	Aug. 15, 1861	Pro. 1st Lieut. Jan. 1865; m. o. with Co. Aug. 1865.
Hubert Steyer	2d Lieut.		Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged August 26, 1862.
John W. Wilbur	"	22	June 15, 1862	Pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 29, 1862; resigned Nov. 1864.
Manley Turner	Sergeant.	27		Appointed Corpl. Mar. 1862; Sergt. Oct. 1862; 1st Sergt. Mar. 1864; mustered out with company; veteran.
Almon Tiney	"	20	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 15, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Picott	"	19	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 15, 1865; veteran.
Edward M. Kelley	"	19	June 15, 1861	Died July 15, 1863, from wounds.
James Blane	"	19	June 15, 1861	Captured July 22, 1864, battle of Atlanta; veteran.
Washington King	"	27	June 15, 1861	Veteran.
Wm. S. Beckham	"	22	June 10, 1861	Discharged June, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Mansel McCormick	"	25	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Ebenezer Colwell	"	19	June 15, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, October 30, 1864.
Edmond A. Sprague	"		June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Jacob Huddelmeyer	Corporal.	32		Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Peter Foster	"	22	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
John Shuler	"	21	June 25, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Peter Reno	"	35		Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Charles Blane	"	18	Mch. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Sudborough	"	18	June 15, 1861	Killed July 22, 1864, at Atlanta.
Matthew M. Davis	"	21	June 15, 1861	Died July, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
Oliver Duvall	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Martin McKnight	"	24	June 15, 1861	Appointed Corporal January 1, 1862.
Uriah Cheney (Chaney)	"	18	June 15, 1861	
John Kiff	"	29	Nov. 1, 1861	Mustered out Nov. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry Carpenter	"		June 15, 1861	
John E. Morris	"		June 15, 1861	
Samuel D. Butterfield	"		June 15, 1861	
Atkins, John	Private.	25	Oct. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company, August, 1865.
Alguire, Levi	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Blane, Robert	"	27	Mar. 9, 1864	
Butterfield, Samuel D.	"	22	June 15, 1861	
Baumer, Augustus	"	23	Dec. 26, 1861	Captured July, 1864, battle of Atlanta; veteran.
Butts, William B.	"	28	June 15, 1861	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863, Gallipolis, O., Sur. certificate.
Brockway, Matthew	"	21	June 15, 1861	Injured by falling tree, June 22, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Bevoir, Isadore	"	32	June 15, 1861	Dis. June, 1865; wounded July 22, 1864, Atlanta; vet.
Butler, Michael	"	23	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Cox, Noah W.	"	22	June 15, 1861	Absent sick since June, 1864, at Columbus.
Chapman, Henry	"	29	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865.
Clofier, Augustus	"	20	June 15, 1861	Died in hosp. May, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Crookshanks, Wm	"	20	Nov. 25, 1861	Died July 22, 1862, in Fayette Co., Va.
Carles (Cowles), Chas.	"	25	June 15, 1861	
Chamberlain, Levi	"	24	June 15, 1861	
Calkins, Orin B.	"	44	June 15, 1861	Discharged from hospital at Gallipolis, O.
Carpenter, Henry	"	18	June 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 19, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surg. certificate.
Culver, George	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Clark, Thomas	"	18	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Clendenin, Leverett H.	"		Aug. 15, 1861	
Crockett, Samuel	"		June 15, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in assault at Vicksburg.
Elliott, Daniel	"	38	June 15, 1861	
Fredon, Henry	"	22	June 15, 1861	
Folsom, Eldredge	"	30	Nov. 1, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in assault at Vicksburg.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Gonieer (Goinear), Henry	Private.	21	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Gilson, Deary (Derry)	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died at Weston, Va.
Gillson, Norman	"	20	June 15, 1861	
Geary, Miles	"	18	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Hall, John	"	22	Aug. 15, 1861	Mustered out with Company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Henwood, John W	"	37	June 15, 1861	
Hinkle, Martin	"	20	June 15, 1861	Killed Sept. 13, 1862, in action at Charleston, Va.
Hall, Samuel	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Died September, 1862.
Hicks, David H	"	22	June 15, 1861	Discharged October 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Havens, George	"	30	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Hazlewood, John	"	"	June 15, 1861	Captured July, 1864, battle Atlanta; m. o. exp. of term.
Huddlemeyer, Frederick	"	30	June 15, 1861	Killed May 22, 1863, siege of Vicksburg.
Jacobs, Julius	"	23	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Kirk, George	"	32	June 15, 1861	Cap. July, 1864, bat. Atlanta; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Ladue (Ladue), Ezra	"	30	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Gallipolis, Surgeon's certificate.
Lillis, William	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Morris, John J	"	21	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Mason, Wm. J	"	24	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
McGrath, Thomas	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died November 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Mangle, Jacob	"	44	Nov. 1, 1861	Discharged October 11, 1862.
Moore, Thomas	"	41	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Morrow, Joseph	"	37	June 15, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, September 1, 1863.
McDowell, Wm H	"	"	June 15, 1861	
Morreau, Joseph	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Oberfell (Oberfield), John	"	24	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Osborn, Blanchard	"	19	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Patton, Andrew	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died December 26, 1862, Charleston, Va.
Patterson, Sylvester	"	22	June 15, 1861	Died July 8, 1863, in hospital at Vicksburg.
Partland, James	"	44	June 15, 1861	Discharged October 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Perry, Robert B.	"	32	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Partlin, James	"	"	June 15, 1861	
Parker, Mark	"	"	June 15, 1861	
Palmer, Levi	"	26	June 15, 1861	Died of wounds at assault of Vicksburg, May, 1863.
Robertson, John	"	30	June 15, 1861	
Rice, Wm. P	"	28	June 15, 1861	Promoted Q. M. Sergt. May 1, 1864.
Shriner, Paul	"	36	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company August 11, 1865; veteran.
Stedman, Clark	"	22	June 15, 1861	Died September 4, 1861, in West Virginia.
Stedman, Horace	"	20	June 15, 1861	Died September 20, 1863, Camp Sherman, Miss.
Sturdivant, Cautious	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died March 14, 1862, at Gauley Mountain, Va.
Stone, Elijah J	"	20	Aug. 15, 1861	Died September 1, 1863.
Satterly, Horace	"	31	June 15, 1861	Discharged August, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Squires, Edgar A	"	16	June 15, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, September 1, 1862.
Treadway, Martin V	"	33	Aug. 15, 1861	Died May 19, '64, of wounds at Resaca, May, 1864.
Varin, John	"	31	June 15, 1861	Killed at battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
Woods, Edward	"	33	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Wood, Garret V	"	21	June 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 15, 1863, at Vicksburg, on promotion.
White, Jacob	"	28	Aug. 15, 1861	Died July 7, 1865, at Sylvania, O.
Washner, Jerry	"	44	June 15, 1861	Discharged April, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Winchell, Benjamin	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged October 4, 1862, Gallipolis, Surgeon's etc.
Wiley, Lorenzo	"	21	June 15, 1861	Discharged at Gallipolis, on Surgeon's certificate.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

This Regiment was constituted of the fractional Regiments—the Forty-Fifth and Sixty-Seventh, and left Camp Chase January 19, 1862, for West Virginia, where it passed under command of General F. W. Lander. The month of February was chiefly spent at Paw Paw Tunnel, the only movement outside being a march to Bloomery Gap. March 5th it moved to Winchester, joining the Division of General Shields, where it had frequent skirmishes on the picket-line with Ashby's Cavalry.

March 22d, the Regiment joined Banks' command at Winchester, and was soon engaged with the Rebels, driving them until into the night and as far South as Kearntown. The men lay on their arms all night, and the next morning were the first to engage the enemy. The Infantry fighting having fairly opened, the Regiment was ordered to re-enforce General Tyler's Brigade, to do which it was necessary to pass an open field, exposed to the enemy's fire for three-fourths of a mile, which

was done in double-quick, the command coming into action in fine order. In that action the Regiment lost 15 killed and 32 wounded. From that time until the last of June following, it rendered severe service in the marches to and fro in the Shenandoah Valley, over the mountains and back, from the Potomac to Harrisonburg, from Front Royal to Fredricksburg, Fredericksburg to Manassas, Manassas to Port Republic, and thence to Alexandria.

June 29th, the Regiment took passage by water for the James, to re-enforce McClellan. On the night of the 30th, when near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, the troops were subject to great peril and distress, in consequence of the parting of the Steamer and Barge, from a severe storm. Men, horses, arms and other equipage were swept overboard, and it was nearly an hour before the two crafts could be re-attached. The Regiment at Harrison's Landing campaigned with the Potomac Army until the evacuation of the Peninsula, when, with only 300 men for duty out of 850, it went to Suffolk, Virginia. While there it was permitted the first opportunity for rest and drill. Late in December following it was transferred to North Carolina and to Hilton Head, reaching the latter February 1, 1863. It shared liberally in the Charleston expedition, landing at Cole's Island April 2d. From that time until November, it heroically met all the hardships, privations and dangers of the extraordinary siege, and was specially prominent in the sanguinary attack on Fort Wagner, sustaining heavy loss at different times.

Its term of service having expired, the Regiment re-enlisted with creditable unanimity, and returned to Ohio, reaching Toledo, February 20, 1864, where it was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the people, whose spokesman, M. R. Waite (now Chief Justice), addressed them in appropriate terms, and was responded to by Colonel Voris. It so happened that the First Regiment, O. V. M., had arranged for the commemoration of Washington's Birthday, at that time, which fact added much to the interest of the occasion. Depositing their guns at Hanks' Hall, the Regiment marched to the Oliver House for dinner.

The Regiment's furlough having expired, it left Toledo for the field March 24, 1864, reaching Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, under Gen-

eral B. F. Butler. May 6th. On the 9th it was detached as guard for the right flank of the Tenth Corps, which had gone to destroy the Railroad between Chester and Petersburg. During the night the Rebels were re-enforced, and the next morning made a general attack; but the Regiment maintained its position to the last, presenting an unbroken front to four successive charges. The day was made memorable with the Regiment by the glorious, though sad, ordeal to which it was there subjected. Its killed and wounded numbered 65, officers and men. On the 20th of May, a portion of the Union lines having fallen into the hands of the Rebels, the Sixty-Seventh, with other Regiments, was designated to recapture it, which they did by a charge which cost the Regiment 69 officers and men killed and wounded. The Rebel General W. H. S. Walker was wounded and captured, his sword being taken as a trophy. August 16th, four Companies of the Regiment charged the Rebel rifle-pits at Deep River, and at the first volley lost one-third of its men; but the position was gained before the enemy could re-load. On the 7th, 13th, 27th and 28th of October, the Regiment was again engaged with the Rebels, losing over 100 of its force. During the Spring and Summer of 1864, it many times confronted the enemy, always within range of their guns; and it is stated by officers qualified to judge, that during the year it was under fire 200 times. Danger seemed to attend its every movement. For weeks at a time, the men wore their accouterments. Of over 600 muskets taken out in the Spring, fully 360 were laid aside during the year on account of casualties.

In the spring of 1865, the Regiment participated in the assault on the Rebel works below Petersburg; on April 2d was foremost in the charge at Fort Gregg; and at Appomattox C. H. was "in at the death," bearing its battle-flag proudly in the last fight with Lee's once proud Army of Northern Virginia. May 5th, the Regiment garrisoned the District of South Anna, Virginia, till December, 1865. Meantime the Sixty-Second Ohio was consolidated with it, the latter retaining its organization. The Sixty-Seventh was mustered out December 12th, lacking only six days of a Regimental existence of four years, and with but two of its original officers left. It had given Colonels to

four Regiments (111th, 120th, 182d and 184th Ohio); and furnished one Brevet Major-General and two Brevet Brigadier-Generals.

Among the brave men of this Regiment killed in the battles of May 9 and 10, 1864, near Petersburg, was First Lieutenant George M. Ballard, Company I. He was a son of James Ballard, Toledo, and a young man of superior endowments. His last words to a friend on leaving Toledo, after having re-enlisted, were: "If you hear nothing else from me, I hope you will hear that I did my duty." The next intelligence of him received by that friend, was, that he had been shot down in battle, in the place where a superior officer had placed him, and while taking aim at Rebels within five rods of him. Indeed, he "did his duty." His remains were brought to Toledo, where they were buried June 3d, from the residence of the family, 29 North street.

In February, 1865, private David Conlisk, Company E, Sixth-Seventh Ohio, was home at Toledo on a furlough of 20 days. On his furlough was this endorsement by Major-General Gibbons, commanding First Division, approved by Major-General Ord, commanding the Corps: "Furlough granted for 20 days, for being the best-appearing Soldier in the First Division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps, on inspection, February 2, 1865." The significance of such endorsement will be appreciated when it is understood how it was gained. Examination was made in each Regiment for the man best skilled in handling the musket and whose arms and accouterments were in best condition; such Soldier was sent to Brigade headquarters, where he met like competitors from the other Regiments; after which the best was sent to Division headquarters, where he was compared with representatives from the other Brigades, the whole being examined and drilled about two hours in the most thorough manner. Through all this rigid scrutiny and relentless test, did David Conlisk come out triumphant, to win the distinction of being "the best-appearing Soldier in the First Division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps." Until this furlough he had never been absent a day from his Company (over three years); had been in all the battles of the Regiment; and had never received an injury in the service.

In this connection, it may be stated, that about the same time, examination was made to

ascertain which Regiment in each Brigade of the same Division was in the best condition and made the best appearance, when it appeared that the Sixty-Seventh won such honor in its Brigade. A similar examination for the Division, had the same result. Whereupon, that command was entitled to relief from picket duty and outside details for two weeks; but in the spirit of the true Soldier, the men voluntarily offered to perform their regular labor, and thus relieve the other Regiments of additional service, very severe at that season of the year.

The losses sustained by the Sixty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as officially reported by Colonel A. C. Voris, at the close of the War, were as follows:

At Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, lost 47.

At Morris Island, South Carolina, July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863; and siege of Morris Island, South Carolina, July, August and September, 1863, lost 133.

At Chester Station, Virginia, May 10, 1864, lost 76.

At Weir Bottom Church, Virginia, May 20, 1864, lost 70.

At Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, May, June, July and August, 1864, lost 22.

At Deep Run, Virginia, August 14 and 16, 1864, lost 44.

At Petersburg, Virginia, August and September, 1864, lost 15.

At Newmarket Heights, Virginia, September 29, 1864, lost 2.

At Darbytown, Virginia, October 13, 1864, lost 62.

At Charleston Road, Virginia, October 27 and 28, 1864, lost 28.

At Petersburg, Fort Gregg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, lost 66.

At Appomattox C. H., Virginia, April 9, 1865, lost 8.

These aggregate 577. Colonel Voris stated that losses sustained on other occasions would swell the aggregate to over 600.

March 23, 1867, the survivors of the Sixty-Seventh commemorated the anniversary of the first battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862, at the American House, Toledo. In that severe engagement—one of the fiercest of the War—the Sixty-Seventh bore a conspicuous part and suffered severely. The Rebels lost 800 killed and wounded, and 500 captured. Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, was also prominent in the fight. The enemy were under command of General T. J. Jackson, who on that occasion received the name of "Stonewall," from having fought in part from behind a stone-wall. On

this occasion toasts were responded to by General John R. Bond (Major of the Sixty-Seventh at the battle); M. R. Waite; Adjutant R. J. Hathaway; Adjutant John Faskin; Captain C.

C. Lewis; Surgeon S. F. Forbes; R. C. Lemmon, Esq.; Sergeant Wm. Corlett (Battery H.); Captain J. J. Weaver, and Color-Sergeant McDonald.

STAFF OF SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Otto Burstenbinder-----	Colonel.	Oct. 17, 1861	Dismissed July 29, 1862.
Alvin C. Voris-----	"	Oct. 17, 1861	Mustered out with Regiment.
Alvin C. Voris-----	Lieut. Colonel.	Oct. 2, 1861	Promoted to Colonel.
John R. Bond-----	"	July 29, 1862	Mustered out August 28, 1862.
Henry S. Commager-----	"	Aug. 28, 1862	Mustered out for promotion February 7, 1863.
Lewis Cass Hunt-----	"	Mar. 18, 1865	Mustered out September 1, 1865.
Henry R. West-----	"		Mustered out with Regiment.
John R. Bond-----	Major.	Oct. 1, 1861	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Henry S. Commager-----	"	July 29, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Edwin S. Platt-----	"	Aug. 28, 1862	Resigned January 13, 1863.
Lewis Butler-----	"	Jan. 13, 1863	Discharged for promotion October 10, 1864.
Thomas J. Platt-----	"		Mustered out with Regiment.
Samuel F. Forbes-----	Surgeon.	Oct. 10, 1861	Resigned October 13, 1863.
James Westfall-----	"	Oct. 7, 1863	Mustered out with Regiment.
James Westfall-----	Asst. Surgeon.	Jan. 9, 1862	Promoted to Surgeon.
C. Costan-----	"	Apr. 24, 1862	Resigned March 6, 1863.
Joseph H. Van Deman-----	"	May 9, 1863	Commission returned.
A. S. Combs-----	"	Nov. 3, 1861	Mustered out May 16, 1865.
John Crabbs-----	Chaplain.	Jan. 15, 1862	Resigned July 7, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Theodore J. Curtis-----	Captain.			Transferred from co. G, Sept. 1, 1865; Brevet Major.
Henry S. Commager-----	"	44	Oct. 8, 1861	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
Lewis C. Hunt-----	"			Discharged Sept. 1, 1865, by reason of consolidation.
George Q. Tappan-----	1st Lieut.	20	Nov. 19, 1861	From co. F, Sept. 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
Charles F. Handy-----	"	23	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Charles L. Stevens-----	"			Wounded July, 1863, Ft. Wagner; transferred to co. H.
Harvey Aldrich-----	"	21	Nov. 5, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, near Ft. Wagner; m. o. exp. of term.
Andrew J. Bowman-----	"			Transferred to company E.
Geo. W. Baker-----	2d Lieut.			Ap. 2d Lieutenant March 27, 1865; m. o. with company.
Alva Howe-----	"	32	Oct. 27, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
James S. Baxter-----	"			Supposed killed at Ft. Wagner, July 18, 1863.
John L. Yeamans-----	1st Sergt.	23	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged November 10, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Wm. R. Lucas-----	"	21	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged July, 1864, Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.
Homer Sawyer-----	"	19	Nov. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 1, 1865, as supernumerary; veteran.
Wm. H. Sindle-----	"	18	Nov. 19, 1861	From co. F, Sept. '65; mustered out with co.; veteran.
John T. Bailey-----	Sergeant.	25	Nov. 4, 1861	Died July, 1863, Charleston, S. C. wds. at Ft. Wagner.
James Brocken-----	"	25	Oct. 17, 1861	Died August 9, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. E. Conklin-----	"	18	Nov. 19, 1861	From co. F, September 1, 1865; m. o. with co.; veteran.
Robert Fairchild-----	"	30	Oct. 19, 1861	Died August 29, 1863, at Newbern, North Carolina.
Joseph Hughes-----	"	21	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Horace Mansfield-----	"	18	Nov. 1, 1864	Died August, 1864, in rebel prison.
Wm. Price-----	"	20	Oct. 30, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Samuel Peck-----	"	30	Sept. 3, 1862	Trans. V. Res. Cps. Sept. '63; m. o. Sept. '65, exp. term.
Vinson Smith-----	"	21	Nov. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Theodore Sebring-----	"	18	Nov. 7, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Royal C. Stevens-----	"	29	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out May 24, 1865, at Fort Monroe.
Wm. Waffle-----	"	44	Nov. 5, 1861	
John Alexander-----	Corporal.	26	Nov. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Albert Borne-----	"	24	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged August 4, 1863, at Hilton Head, S. C.
Arthur Borton-----	"	21	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Va.; vet.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Amaziah Clark	Corporal.	21	Nov. 12, 1863	M. o. Sept. 1, 1865, Richmond, Va., supernumerary.
Peter Cranker	"	18	Sept. 16, 1862	Mustered out by order of War Department.
Michael Fouble	"	"	"	Mustered out with company, December 1, 1865; vet.
Joseph Fullerton	"	23	Oct. 17, 1861	"
Frederick Foster	"	25	Aug. 25, 1862	Wounded July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner.
Thomas Girdham	"	18	Oct. 17, 1861	M. o. January, 1865, at Columbus, O. exp. term.
Geo. Hauley	"	18	Nov. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Randolph Hetsig	"	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Henry A. Hampson	"	21	Nov. 8, 1861	M. o. January, 1865, at Columbus, O. exp. term.
Orrin N. Howe	"	19	Nov. 4, 1861	Died in hospital at New York.
Robert S. Keith	"	41	Oct. 23, 1861	Discharged October 20, 1861, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
John Metzger	"	21	Nov. 5, 1861	D. March 28, 1862, wds. battle Winchester, March 231.
Isaac Miller	"	21	Jan. 10, 1864	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865.
Napoleon Nearing	"	20	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Edward Roth	"	25	Nov. 9, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Sept. 1865; veteran.
James S. Smith	"	44	Nov. 4, 1861	Dis. July 30, 1862, Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Samuel Shiffler	"	19	Oct. 9, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, at Ft. Wagner; m. o. Sept. 1865; vet.
James Wilcox	"	18	Nov. 4, 1861	M. o. September, 1865, as supernumerary; veteran.
Wm. Van Fleet	"	18	Nov. 8, 1861	"
Albert R. Button	Musician.	18	Feb. 24, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Van Buren A. Knapp	"	25	Nov. 9, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Nelson R. Masters	"	19	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out June, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
John Morris	"	31	Oct. 27, 1861	Discharged July 30, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Benjamin F. Stowe	"	31	Oct. 28, 1861	"
Wm. Newitt	Wagoner.	30	Nov. 4, 1861	Veteran.
All, Francis	Private.	28	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged April, 1862, Surgeon's certificate disability.
Alexander, Charles	"	20	Nov. 25, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Ballard, Franklin	"	42	Oct. 11, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Barnes, George	"	33	Oct. 1, 1862	Died February 17, 1865, at Point of Rocks, Virginia.
Bailey, Henry	"	22	Sept. 26, 1862	Missing July, 1863, at assault on Ft. Wagner.
Barden, Frederick	"	19	Oct. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865.
Bayes, Sanford P.	"	21	Aug. 10, 1862	Wd. July 18, 1863, at Ft. Wagner; m. o. June, 1865.
Beach, Thomas	"	21	Oct. 17, 1861	Killed July 4, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Virginia.
Beach, John	"	44	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged February 29, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Bennett, Harrison	"	21	Oct. 7, 1862	Died November 9, 1862, in hospital at New York.
Bird, Asher E.	"	22	Aug. 15, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, at Richmond, Va. order War Dept.
Bowdle, John W.	"	29	Aug. 15, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, at Richmond, Va. order War Dept.
Brady, Peter	"	30	Oct. 2, 1862	Wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Nov. '65, exp. term.
Brace, Franklin	"	18	Oct. 17, 1861	Died September 17, 1863, at Morris Island, S. C.
Brown, Isaac	"	25	Nov. 4, 1861	Died November 4, 1862, in hospital at New York.
Brown, Daniel	"	18	Nov. 3, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Burr, Charles	"	26	Oct. 2, 1862	D. Oct. 28, '64, Flying hosp. Va. wds. in skirmish Oct. 27.
Buckley, Royal	"	19	Dec. 10, 1861	"
Buckley, Freeman E.	"	22	Nov. 5, 1861	Dis. June, '65, Washington, D. C. Surg. ctf.; veteran.
Burton, Joseph W.	"	18	Dec. 9, 1863	From co. F, Sept. '65, as Wm. Barton; m. o. with co.
Carter, James	"	18	Nov. 7, 1861	Died February 25, 1862, at Cumberland, Maryland.
Carter, Andrew	"	26	Nov. 4, 1861	"
Calley, Charles E.	"	40	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged December 9, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Cheney, David	"	33	Oct. 22, 1861	Died May, 1864, at Ft. Monroe, wounds May 20, 1864.
Clark, Leander	"	18	Nov. 9, 1861	"
Cobb, Ernest	"	19	Dec. 2, 1861	Discharged December 8, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Connely, John E.	"	---	Oct. 10, 1862	Discharged December 18, 1864, at Richmond, Virginia.
Crout, Charles W.	"	---	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged December 8, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Crout, Elijah	"	44	Nov. 8, 1861	Trans. to company F, Dec. 1861, as Elihu T. Crout.
Crout, George W.	"	26	Nov. 9, 1861	"
Crosby, Lyman	"	18	Nov. 5, 1861	Transferred to company I, December 31, 1861.
Drayton, John	"	18	Oct. 27, 1861	Discharged July 30, 1862.
Drayton, George	"	19	Nov. 4, 1861	M. o. December 5, 1864, Columbus, O. exp. of term.
Doran, Isaac	"	25	Oct. 22, 1861	"
Edwards, Edson	"	29	Aug. 17, 1862	Wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Nov. '65, exp. term.
Emmerson, Hiram	"	40	Nov. 6, 1861	Trans. company F, December, 1861; dis. April, 1862.
Emmerson, Emmett	"	18	Nov. 25, 1861	"
Ewers, Gladney	"	29	Aug. 15, 1862	"
Fairchild, Charles	"	18	Nov. 8, 1861	Discharged October 28, 1862.
Farr, Kimball	"	19	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out June, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Fetterman, Peter	"	22	Nov. 22, 1861	Discharged January 9, 1865, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Frayser, Royal	"	32	Oct. 21, 1861	Discharged July 12, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Gay, Hiram	"	26	Aug. 1, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, Richmond, order War Department.
Gillford, George	"	18	Dec. 11, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, assault on Ft. Wagner.
Green, Samuel	"	26	Nov. 1, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, assault on Ft. Wagner.
Hetsig, John	"	---	Sept. 9, 1862	M. o. November 1, 1865, Richmond, expiration term.
Hetsig, Frederick	"	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hetsig, Rudolph	Private.	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Hemp, Jacob	"	34	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged August 8, 1862.
Hill, Wesley	"	24	Sept. 24, 1862	Died March 4, 1863, at Fort Monroe.
Jay, Moses	"	45	Nov. 1, 1861	
Jones, Newton	"	20	Nov. 1, 1861	
Keith, Munson	"	18	Oct. 27, 1861	Wd. July, '63, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Jan. '65, exp. term.
Miller, Isaac	"	18	Oct. 28, 1861	
Miller, Marcus	"	27	Nov. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Modley, John	"	27	Oct. 1, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order of War Department.
Middough, Henry	"	44	Nov. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Moon, Joseph	"	20	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Morgan, Patrick	"	25	Oct. 24, 1861	Died January 5, 1862, at Toledo.
Patterson, Eli	"		April 2, 1862	
Palmer, Martin	"	20	Aug. 19, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, at Richmond; order War Dept.
Pullen, William	"	18	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged February 14, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Randall, Charles	"	19	Nov. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 9, 1865; vet.
Robinson, Welcome C	"	45	Nov. 9, 1861	
Sible, George	"	30	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged by order of War Department.
Shaw, Marion C	"	21	Nov. 21, 1861	
Shadle, Hosea	"	25	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged July 30, 1862.
Sheffer, Wm. T.	"	21	Oct. 9, 1861	Mustered out March, 1865, Columbus, O. exp. term.
Smith, John A	"	21	Nov. 8, 1861	Missing July 18, 1863, at assault on Ft. Wagner.
Snell, Hezekiah	"	25	Oct. 30, 1861	Transferred to company F.
Stevens, John S	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, ord. War Dept.
Stockale, John	"	22	Aug. 19, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, ord. War Dept.
Terry, Stephen	"	44	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged August 9, 1862.
Taylor, Henry	"	30	Nov. 25, 1861	Mustered in as Horace G. Taylor; dis. August 9, 1862.
Taylor, Edward S	"	23	Oct. 28, 1861	
Welch, Lewis	"	19	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Waller, Henry C	"		Nov. 1, 1861	Dis. Sept. 9, 1862, at New York, Surgeon's ctf. disab.
Weigle, Adam	"	40	Nov. 5, 1861	No further record.
Welch, Ira	"	21	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged November 3, 1862.
Whitten, Wallace	"	18	Nov. 25, 1861	Discharged January 30, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Welsh, James	"	23	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out January 17, 1865, on expiration of term.
Welsh, Warren	"	21	Nov. 5, 1861	Mustered out January 17, 1865, on expiration of term.
Winslow, Lawrence	"	21	Nov. 28, 1861	D. Mar. 26, '62, wds. Mar. 23, '62, battle of Winchester.
Warne, George M	"	18	Nov. 1, 1861	Died September 26, 1862, at Crany Island.
Warne, William R	"	22	Nov. 5, 1861	Died March 2, 1862, at Cumberland, Maryland.
Welch, Commodore P	"	18	Nov. 9, 1861	Died January 5, 1865, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Welch, Harry	"	45	Nov. 25, 1861	
Wilcox, William S	"	35	1861	
Zelmar, John J	"	18	Aug. 16, 1862	M. o. June 21, 1865, at Richmond, order War Dept.

COMPANY B.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Erastus A. Morton	Sergeant.	18	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Levi Linniger	"	19	Nov. 14, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
John Dahn	"	20	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
John Cowles	Corporal.	32	Dec. 14, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Peter Burns	"	24	Mar. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Wallace Whitten	"	18	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Joseph Ankany	"	24	Dec. 13, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Wm. Lininger	"	20	Feb. 26, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Daniel Holland	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Transferred.
Peter Miller	Private.	45	Dec. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
William Aukermann	"	37	Sept. 21, 1864	Transferred.
Isaac E. Blowelt	"	21	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
David Clookey	"	27	Feb. 26, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Thomas Conway	"	18	July 30, 1862	Transferred.
Martin Everett	"	28	Feb. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Augustus Freese	"	23	Jan. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Jacob Heppinger	"	40	Mar. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Hilvie Kavant	"	28	Mar. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
John Kelly	"	24	Aug. 18, 1862	Transferred.

*The rolls of this Company and of others following, as here given, are taken from the Muster-out rolls on record at the State Adjutant General's Office.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
C. M. Lalley	Private.	22	Aug. 16, 1862	Transferred.
Charles Locke	"	21	Dec. 26, 1863	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Joseph Laundry	"	20	Mar. 17, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Jeremiah McCarthy	"	38	Mar. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
James McCarthy	"	27	Mar. 25, 1864	Transferred.
Anthony Navarre	"	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
William Raker	"	28	Sept. 10, 1862	Sent to hospital.
John King	"	23	Feb. 26, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
David Springsted	"	22	Mar. 2, 1864	
Stephen Tiemann	"	24	Mar. 23, 1864	Captured.
Warren Tyler	"	19	Jan. 14, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Jacob A. Tritt	"	19	Feb. 6, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
David Welsh	"	29	Aug. 2, 1862	Captured.
Washington Norton	"		Mar. 31, 1862	Died.
David Gorsuch	"		Nov. 1, 1864	Died.
Wm McKay	Sergeant.		Dec. 3, 1861	Died.
Ira Johnson	Private.		Oct. 21, 1861	Died.
Montgomery Messer	Corporal.		Oct. 16, 1861	Died.
Warren Cone	Private.		Oct. 16, 1861	Died.
Robert Norris	"		Oct. 29, 1861	Killed in action.
John Bunce	"		Nov. 4, 1861	Killed in action.
William Watson	"		Oct. 9, 1861	Died.
Samuel Forsht	Corporal.		Nov. 4, 1861	Killed in action.
Henry J. Morrow	Sergeant.		Oct. 9, 1861	Wounded; died.
Moses Traylor	Private.		Oct. 10, 1862	Died.
Patrick Grant	"		Sept. 18, 1862	Wounded; died.
Joseph Colton	"		Jan. 31, 1864	Died of disease.
Hiram Craig	1st Sergt.		Oct. 1, 1861	Wounded; died.
Joseph Ring	Private.		Feb. 29, 1864	Killed in action.
Wm. H. Cogan	"		Mar. 17, 1864	Wounded; died.
Francis Etan	"		Mar. 17, 1864	Died.
George Chrispower	"		Aug. 4, 1862	Killed in action.
John Leech	"	27	Oct. 25, 1861	Died.
Oliver J. Nelson	"		Nov. 1, 1864	Died.
Frank Godi	Corporal.		Oct. 24, 1861	Killed in action.
Henry Jacobs	Sergeant.	19	May 30, 1861	
Collins Cottrell	Corporal.		Mar. 24, 1864	
Alex. Shanalley	"	18	Dec. 9, 1861	
Alex. McKay	"	18	Jan. 1, 1864	
John Cornyea	Private.	19	Nov. 21, 1861	
Jeremiah Houston	"		Nov. 1, 1864	
Hiram Scurloch	"			
Lewis Lalerday	"		Feb. 6, 1864	
Peter Lawrence	"	26	Dec. 11, 1861	
John Minicks	"			
Daniel Pannyea	"	21	Oct. 11, 1861	
James Maheffy	"			
James Tobias	"		Oct. 3, 1861	
Hiram Billings	"		Nov. 29, 1861	
Samuel Dunn	"		Oct. 25, 1861	
Alex. Siddon	"		Nov. 25, 1861	
Joseph Jacobs	1st Lieut.		Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Elijah Whitmore	2d Lieut.		Oct. 14, 1862	Resigned.
Henry J. Crane	Captain.		Mar. 23, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Samuel G. Beebe	Private.	21	Dec. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Amos Short	"	27	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Dennis Roberts	"	25	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
Nathan Edson	"	25	Oct. 21, 1861	Discharged.
Orin McKissick	"	28	Nov. 20, 1861	Discharged.
Frank Van Orden	"	18	Oct. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Wm. Hamilton	"	28	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged.
Alonzo E. Tinker	"	27	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged.
Albert W. Oles	"	28	Nov. 14, 1861	Discharged.
Andrew Hartzinger	Corporal.	22	Oct. 17, 1861	Discharged.
Dominick Gee	Private.	29	Oct. 8, 1861	Discharged.
Edward A. Mercer	"		Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged.
Marshall Hewitt	"	21	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Benj. Newschaumer	"		Oct. 15, 1861	Discharged.
George Williams	"	43	Dec. 20, 1861	Discharged.
Alex. Hamilton	"	26	Oct. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Robert Newton	"	19	Dec. 13, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Consaul	"	21	Oct. 2, 1861	Discharged.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John Yallian	Private.	22	Oct. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Squire Spencer	Sergeant.	32	Dec. 13, 1861	Discharged.
George Stonebook	Private.	42	Nov. 16, 1862	Discharged.
James Roberts	"	20	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Edward Pagen	"	23	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
James R. Barker	"	38	Dec. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Hosca Baxter	"	45	Dec. 7, 1861	Discharged.
John Yamans	"	24	Mar. 17, 1864	Discharged.
John M. Edson	"	21	Oct. 5, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Platt	"	42	Oct. 13, 1861	Discharged.
Charles Tyler	Sergeant.	25	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged.
Samuel McDonald	"	32	Oct. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Charles Clayton	Corporal.	25	Dec. 28, 1861	Discharged.
James Eton	Private.	29	Oct. 17, 1861	Discharged.
John F. Eton	"	33	Oct. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Hemspeck	"	19	Dec. 2, 1861	Discharged.
Wm. R. Lamb	"	27	Oct. 29, 1861	Discharged.
Frank O. Callahan	"	---	Oct. 6, 1861	Discharged.
Joseph Shanteau	"	18	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Shanbion	"	45	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Christopher DeLucia	"	---	Dec. 11, 1861	Discharged.
Jeremiah Barnes	"	24	---	Discharged.
Alfred Hewton	Corporal.	---	Sept. 15, 1862	Discharged.
Clovis Bosky	Private.	28	Mar. 26, 1864	Discharged.
David Willey	"	---	Feb. 23, 1864	Discharged.
Austin Dane	"	18	Feb. 16, 1864	Discharged.
Octavius Teny	"	29	Feb. 1, 1864	Discharged.
Isaac G. Rideout	1st Sergt.	22	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged.
Henry Fink	Corporal.	43	Dec. 1, 1861	Discharged.
Francis M. McLaughlin	Private.	35	Oct. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Luther Johnson	"	24	Nov. 21, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Anthony Layne	"	32	Oct. 17, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Patrick McKaliger	"	44	Oct. 8, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Ransom Webster	"	45	Oct. 22, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Isaac O. Black	"	45	Dec. 5, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Edmond Curtis	"	45	Dec. 13, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Wm. H. Crouse	"	19	Oct. 11, 1861	Transferred to Company H.

COMPANY D.

Names on Muster-in Roll, not found on Muster-out Roll.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Louis M. Miller	2d Lient.	25	Nov. 28, 1861	
James Yeman	1st Sergt.	28	Nov. 14, 1861	
John A. Rowsey	Sergeant.	21	Dec. 2, 1861	
Herman Hansen	"	20	Oct. 9, 1861	
Wm. Sennitt	Corporal.	25	Oct. 16, 1861	
Josiah Shrock	"	20	Nov. 22, 1861	
Peter Gallaber	"	25	Nov. 3, 1861	
Joseph H. Luce	"	42	Nov. 4, 1861	
Edward Curtis	Musician.	45	Dec. 13, 1861	
Dennis Lovett	"	18	Oct. 21, 1861	
Orlin Randall	Wagoner.	42	Nov. 23, 1861	
Blower, Philip	Private.	27	Dec. 24, 1861	
Barber, Arnold	"	44	Oct. 14, 1861	
Bower, Jesse	"	24	Oct. 14, 1861	
Burns, John	"	42	Nov. 25, 1861	
Bell, George	"	45	Dec. 12, 1861	
Behan, Edward	"	25	Dec. 14, 1861	
Corkins, Patrick	"	18	Dec. 9, 1861	
Clark, Lucius S.	"	18	Dec. 22, 1861	
Call, Uriah	"	45	Dec. 22, 1861	
Coolahan, Michael	"	32	Oct. 10, 1861	
Codigan, William	"	20	Oct. 18, 1861	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Crowly, James	Private.	36	Nov. 2, 1861	
Carpenter, Wm. D.	"	24	Nov. 26, 1861	
Criswell, Percival	"	23	Dec. 14, 1861	
Canly, John	"	19	Dec. 23, 1861	
Doolittle, Jonathan	"	28	Dec. 19, 1861	
Dunn, William	"	43	Nov. 22, 1861	
Drummond, Napoleon	"	35	Nov. 2, 1861	
Fern, A.	"	40	Nov. 11, 1861	
Gelbrought, John	"	21	Nov. 22, 1861	
Goeldner, Henry	"	42	Dec. 22, 1861	
Loten, Helms	"	36	Dec. 5, 1861	
Hart, James	"	20	Oct. 16, 1861	
Herranne, Jerry	"	39	Nov. 25, 1861	
Hale, H. V. B.	"	21	Nov. 27, 1861	
Hughes, John	"	31	Nov. 15, 1861	
Jackson, Henry	"	21	Oct. 10, 1861	
Johnson, George	"	21	Dec. 5, 1861	
Jordan, Wm. E.	"	19	Oct. 4, 1861	
King, Thomas	"	21	Oct. 9, 1861	
Knew, Frederick	"	30	Nov. 27, 1861	
Leary, James	"	21	Oct. 9, 1861	
Lehary, Thomas	"	21	Oct. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Mintong, A. B.	"		Oct. 11, 1861	
McManus, Thomas	"	18	Oct. 18, 1861	
McGrath, Michael	"	26	Oct. 25, 1861	
Marker, John	"	19	Nov. 15, 1861	Discharged.
Myers, Simeon	"	37	Nov. 18, 1861	
Neary, Edward	"	37	Oct. 25, 1861	
Nichols, Wilson	"	18	Dec. 17, 1861	
Mard, John O.	"	44	Nov. 6, 1861	
O'Sullivan, Daniel	"	35	Nov. 7, 1861	
Oates, Timothy	"	18	Oct. 22, 1861	
O'Sullivan, F. J.	"	30	Oct. 8, 1861	
O'Berst, Michael	"	50	Dec. 23, 1861	
Priest, Clark	"	18	Dec. 27, 1861	
Quinn, Thomas	"	29	Jan. 7, 1862	
Russell, George	"	24	Oct. 7, 1861	
Ryan, William	"	24	Dec. 10, 1861	
Smith, James	"	38	Nov. 11, 1861	
Shinaver, Joseph	"	18	Oct. 9, 1861	
Shoemaker, Wm.	"	19	Oct. 5, 1861	
Stickney, Myron	"	22	Dec. 20, 1861	
Stickell, Frank	"	18	Nov. 25, 1861	
Towers, Peter	"	43	Oct. 24, 1861	
Valtine, David	"	40	Oct. 23, 1861	
Wilbur, George W.	"	44	Oct. 13, 1861	
Wilson, John	"	30	Oct. 14, 1861	
Welch, James	"	28	Nov. 20, 1861	
Young, John	"	18	Dec. 19, 1861	

COMPANY E.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Joseph Whidden	1st Sergt.	27	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Charles Broshorder	Sergeant.	20	Jan. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
James Mulaskey	"	17	Dec. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Alfred D. Turk	"	19	Oct. 7, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Thomas Demoss	Corporal.	34	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Eseck M. Dyer	"	21	Feb. 25, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Henry Dawns	"	20	Oct. 8, 1861	Transferred from Company K.
Silas R. Stebbins	"	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Hugh M. Lamb	"	19	Jan. 4, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Charles Brockway	Private.	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Cephas D. Barnes	"	30	Feb. 13, 1864	Transferred from Company K.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
William H. Carny.....	Private.	41	Dec. 24, 1863	Transferred from Company K.
Michael Call.....	"	45	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Michael Dennis.....	"	24	Mch. 21, 1864	In hospital December 12, 1865.
James Freeman.....	"	30	Jan. 5, 1864	In hospital December 12, 1865.
Charles A. Geer.....	"	18	Dec. 30, 1861	In hospital December 12, 1865.
Frederick Hipley.....	"	18	Dec. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Sherman A. Jones.....	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Charles McCarty.....	"	25	Mch. 7, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Daniel Squires.....	"	23	Feb. 1, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Anton Snyder.....	"	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Peter St. Paul.....	"	31	Mch. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company December 12, 1855.
O. W. Trowbridge.....	"	18	Mch. 18, 1864	
Alex. Webber.....	"	18	Mch. 18, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
George M. Wyman.....	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Benj. F. Yelman.....	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	In hospital.
Amos C. Cooper.....	"	19	Feb. 20, 1864	Died.
Ira H. Green.....	"	43	Oct. 26, 1861	Died.
William Green.....	"	28	Dec. 30, 1861	Died.
Jacob Hanson.....	"	19	Jan. 1, 1862	Died.
Adam Sulten.....	"	29	Dec. 9, 1861	Died.
John G. Young.....	"	21	Nov. 20, 1861	Died.
Frederick Houss.....	Corporal.	---	Mch. 23, 1864	
William McCabe.....	"	28	Oct. 24, 1861	
Charles Hillis.....	Musician.	18	Jan. 18, 1864	
Paul Single.....	"	---	Dec. 30, 1863	
William H. Benjamin.....	Private.	20	Oct. 7, 1861	
Francis Caswell.....	"	28	Dec. 9, 1861	
John Cruse.....	"	33	Dec. 24, 1861	
William E. Mullen.....	"	37	Jan. 22, 1864	
Christian Powers.....	"	37	Oct. 14, 1861	
James Reed.....	"	30	Oct. 18, 1861	
William Ryan.....	"	24	Dec. 10, 1861	
John Viregar.....	"	44	Dec. 24, 1861	
George Willis.....	"	21	Dec. 2, 1861	
Casper Peters.....	Sergeant.	35	Jan. 10, 1862	Discharged.
John Borgan.....	Corporal.	23	Nov. 26, 1861	Discharged.
James Swerby.....	"	---	Aug. 28, 1862	Discharged.
M. F. Poorman.....	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Discharged.
Hugh Longus.....	"	---	Mch. 11, 1864	Detached.
William H. Barry.....	Private.	20	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
Leonard Burkheart.....	"	---	Jan. 12, 1862	Discharged.
Jacob Bentz.....	"	52	Oct. 28, 1862	Discharged.
David Carlick.....	"	---	Sept. 9, 1862	Discharged.
John Dobelstine.....	"	44	Nov. 18, 1861	Discharged.
John Donovan.....	Musician.	17	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
Charles Fry.....	Private.	23	Oct. 10, 1861	Discharged.
James W. Fifer.....	"	40	Oct. 11, 1861	Discharged.
Robert M. Ferguson.....	"	---	Sept. 9, 1862	Discharged.
Thomas Fox.....	"	44	Oct. 19, 1861	Discharged.
Samuel R. Green.....	"	42	Dec. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Anson Gehil.....	"	40	Nov. 21, 1861	Discharged.
Calvin Gleason.....	"	---	Oct. 10, 1862	Discharged.
John Govan.....	"	---	Oct. 13, 1861	Discharged.
George Gebring.....	"	---	Aug. 30, 1862	Discharged.
Dennis Hart.....	"	43	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
John Hancock.....	"	---	Sept. 17, 1862	Discharged.
Christopher Holland.....	"	---	Sept. 1, 1862	Discharged.
Frederick Ikler.....	"	44	Jan. 2, 1862	Discharged.
John Kramer.....	"	27	Jan. 10, 1862	Discharged.
Charles McCaren.....	"	17	Nov. 18, 1861	Discharged.
David Moran.....	"	---	Oct. 8, 1861	Discharged.
James Philips.....	"	24	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged.
John Rebbe.....	"	43	Jan. 4, 1862	Discharged.
George Rimmelspeck.....	"	17	Oct. 14, 1861	Discharged.
Conrad Shelling.....	"	25	Dec. 31, 1861	Discharged.
Alex. Campbell.....	"	44	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Albert Woodberry.....	"	33	Nov. 26, 1861	Discharged.
R. Webber.....	"	18	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Milton H. Whitney.....	Wagoner.	25	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Arton Williams.....	Private.	25	Aug. 28, 1862	Discharged.
Jerome B. Waldron.....	"	18	Feb. 22, 1864	Discharged.
William Green.....	"	28	Dec. 30, 1861	Transferred.

COMPANY F.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
E. D. Mason	Captain.	29	Oct. 4, 1861	Promoted to Captain and A. A. G., October 5, 1862.
Dewitt C. Dewey	"	37	Oct. 4, 1861	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Oct., '62; resigned June, '63.
John C. Cochran	"	31	Oct. 15, 1861	Died in Sandusky county, Ohio.
Geo. G. Tappan	1st Lieut.	20	Nov. 19, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Sgt. 1st Sgt.; promoted 1st Lieut. March, '65.
Joshua B. Larimer	"	24	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out November 13, 1864, expiration term.
Marquis E. Woodford	2d Lieut.	32	Oct. 9, 1861	Resigned August 7, 1862.
Joseph Wolcott	"			Ap. Cpl., Sgt., Q. M. Sgt., 2d Lieut., Aug. '65; m. o. co.
Theodore J. Curtis	"	19	Dec. 1, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Aug., '62; to 1st Lt. Dec., '62; tr. to G.
Thomas J. Brown	1st Sergt.	19	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out August 23, 1865.
Wm. H. Sindle	"	18	Nov. 19, 1861	Ap. Cpl., Sgt., 1st Sgt. Mar. '65; wd. July, '63, Ft. Wagner.
David Becker	Sergt.	44	Oct. 29, 1861	
Geo. W. E. Conklin	"	18	Nov. 19, 1861	Transferred to Co. A, September, 1865; veteran.
Peter Colton	"	25	Oct. 9, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Sept., 1865.
Joel Fickel	"	20	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out.
John M. Gray	"	24	Oct. 27, 1861	
Wm. J. Keif	"	19	Dec. 1, 1861	
Emil Rampano	"	26	Oct. 8, 1861	
George Ansell	Corporal.	26	Oct. 8, 1861	
Noval B. Carter	"	23	Oct. 10, 1861	
D. Conklin	"	25	Oct. 9, 1861	
Wm. Driskell	"	23	Feb. 29, 1864	Ap. Aug., 1865; mustered out Sept., 1865, Richmond, Va.
Richard Hinkle	"	23	Dec. 6, 1864	Mustered out April, '65, Columbus, O., expiration term.
Stephen Jordan	"	20	Oct. 27, 1861	
John M. Johnson	"	17	Oct. 10, 1861	
Wesley Johnson	"	29	Oct. 8, 1861	Killed Aug. 16, 1864, bat. Deep Bottom Run, Virginia.
Robert G. Marshall	"	44	Oct. 14, 1861	
Harrison Patterson	"	21	Oct. 9, 1861	Mustered out September 1, 1865, Richmond, Virginia.
Thomas E. Rains	"	44	Oct. 8, 1861	
Josephus Spohn	"	18	Oct. 8, 1861	Killed August, 1864, battle Deep Bottom Run.
Friend Young	"	25	Oct. 9, 1861	
John Alexander	"	26	Nov. 5, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861; vet.
Rudolph Hetsig	"	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861; vet.
Napoleon Nearing	"	20	Nov. 4, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861; vet.
Francis M. White	"	18	Nov. 23, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865; veteran.
Van Buren A. Knapp	Musician.	25	Nov. 19, 1861	Det. to headquarters at South Anna, Virginia; veteran.
Henry B. Lamphier	"	30	Dec. 14, 1861	
Adams, James	Private.	32	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out May 29, 1865, Camp Lee, Virginia.
Alexander, Charles	"	20	Nov. 25, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861.
Barnes, Edward	"	35	Oct. 30, 1861	
Barrett, Wm.	"	44	Oct. 7, 1861	
Barbour, Levi	"	17	Oct. 25, 1861	
Barr, John H.	"	18	Nov. 2, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Burden, Frederick	"	19	Oct. 9, 1862	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Bingle, William	"	26	Oct. 10, 1861	
Blain, Wellington	"	27	Oct. 10, 1861	
Blain, Samuel	"	27	Nov. 19, 1861	
Blain, Myron D.	"	30	Oct. 20, 1861	
Blower, Philip	"	25	Oct. 14, 1861	
Beckham, Wm. S.	"	23	Feb. 24, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Bonerson, John W.	"	28	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, Virginia.
Bohla, Martin	"	22	Sept. 23, 1864	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, Virginia.
Butler, Aaron	"	17	Oct. 10, 1861	
Boyd, Hugh R.	"	23	Oct. 29, 1861	
Booky, Joseph	"	37	Mar. 2, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Bowdle, John W.	"	29	Oct. 29, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Beckham, John	"	26	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Carpenter, Wayne	"	18	Mar. 6, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Clough, Ephraim	"	38	Feb. 12, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, Columbus, O., exp. term.
Colton, Frank	"	19	Nov. 17, 1861	
Cornwell, Alonzo	"	26	Oct. 27, 1861	
Cox, Michael	"	26	Nov. 4, 1861	
Cox, William	"			Died Nov. 10, 1864, wds. near Richmond, Oct. 27, 1864.
Croust, Elihu Y.	"	44	Nov. 8, 1861	Transferred to Co. I, December, '61, as Elihu T. Crout.
Duncan, Isaac	"	26	Feb. 24, 1864	Trans. to Company A, Sept. '65, while on det. duty.
Duncan, Wm. H. H.	"	21	Oct. 10, 1861	
Duncan, Samuel	"	20	Oct. 18, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, assault on Ft. Wagner.
Dundon, John R.	"	36	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Driskell, Alfred	"	26	Nov. 19, 1861	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Emmerson, Hiram	vate.	20	Nov. 6, 1861	From Company A, December, 1861.
Eyerly, Jacob	"	18	Dec. 8, 1863	
Fisher, Andrew	"	19	Feb. 24, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865.
Fisher, John	"	25	Sept. 13, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Fitzpatrick, James	"	32	Oct. 11, 1861	
Ford, James	"	18	Mar. 7, 1864	Wounded May, 1864, in action near Chester, Virginia.
Fox, Joel	"	18	Jan. 6, 1862	M. o. February, 1865, Columbus, O. expiration of term.
Gardinier, Arthur	"	17	Nov. 19, 1861	Wounded May, 1864, in action near Chester, Virginia.
Gressford, Jeremiah	"	20	Oct. 15, 1861	
Hassan, Amos	"	45	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Hallett, Daniel	"	21	Oct. 18, 1861	Wounded July, 1863, assault on Fort Wagner.
Hallett, DeMott	"	25	Feb. 29, 1864	Wounded May, 1864, near Chester, Virginia.
Hammond, James	"	26	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out December, 1865; veteran.
Hewitt, George	"	24	Oct. 26, 1861	
Hedsig, Frederick	"	18	Dec. 9, 1861	From Co. A, Dec. 1861; wd. July, 1863, at Ft. Wagner.
Hoffman, Emanuel	"	27	Nov. 16, 1861	
Hodgson, Thos. H.	"	31	Dec. 19, 1861	
Johnson, Alonzo	"	19	Mar. 7, 1864	Cap. Oct. 1864; mustered out June, 1865, Camp Chase.
Jotum, John	"	35	Nov. 26, 1861	
Justice, Thos. J.	"	--	Nov. 12, 1863	Mustered out May, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
Justice, Wesley N.	"	23	Nov. 19, 1861	
Jump, Eli	"	17	Nov. 26, 1861	
Kelsey, Alexander	"	20	Oct. 10, 1861	M. o. Columbus, O., February, 1865, expiration term.
Kengeigle, William	"	20	Nov. 23, 1861	
Kester, Martin	"	38	Oct. 8, 1861	
Knight, William	"	27	Oct. 24, 1861	
Kimball, Harrison	"	22	Nov. 4, 1861	
Lane, Elzy	"	18	Dec. 1, 1861	
Lathrop, Walter	"	18	Nov. 19, 1861	
Leonard, John	"	19	Oct. 25, 1861	
Luce, James H.	"	38	Nov. 19, 1861	Transferred to Company D.
Martin, Thomas	"	25	Oct. 25, 1861	
Middaugh, Henry	"	44	Nov. 9, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December, 1861.
McCullough, William	"	26	Dec. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865.
McCall, John	"	23	Oct. 27, 1861	
McGrady, Thomas	"	41	Oct. 24, 1861	
McKeon, Laurence	"	16	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Musselman, John E.	"	19	Oct. 24, 1861	
Malony, Patrick	"	36	Oct. 11, 1861	
O'Brien, Bartley	"	17	Oct. 10, 1861	
Parient, Washington W.	"	39	Oct. 10, 1861	
Parient, William	"	18	Oct. 18, 1861	
Parient, Nathaniel	"	22	Nov. 19, 1861	
Patterson, John	"	19	Oct. 18, 1861	
Porter, Samuel	"	22	Oct. 18, 1861	
Robinson, Joseph	"	21	Nov. 23, 1861	Mustered out January, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
Sampson, Chester	"	19	Dec. 1, 1861	
Shields, Francis	"	25	Oct. 21, 1861	
Smalley, William	"	22	Nov. 15, 1861	M. o. January 17, 1865, Columbus, Ohio, exp. of term.
Smith, John	"	39	Oct. 13, 1861	
Shouler, Matthew	"	20	Oct. 22, 1861	
Snell, Hezekiah	"	26	Oct. 31, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865; veteran.
Sprague, Philo C.	"	33	Nov. 25, 1861	
Sutton, John	"	18	Dec. 24, 1861	
Tappan, George E.	"	20	Nov. 19, 1861	
Thornton, Geo. W.	"	19	Dec. 3, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865.
Thornton, William	"	18	Nov. 19, 1861	
Thornton, Charles	"	44	Nov. 19, 1861	
Thomas, John	"	30	Oct. 8, 1861	
Watson, William	"	43	Oct. 7, 1861	
Welch, Harry	"	45	Nov. 25, 1861	
White, Francis	"	--	--	Wounded July, 1863, assault on Fort Wagner.
Welch, Benjamin F.	"	17	Oct. 16, 1861	
Wilcox, Leander J.	"	18	Oct. 12, 1861	Transferred to Company A, Sept. 1865, while absent.
Wood, Samuel S.	"	22	Nov. 4, 1861	
Wilson, John	"	19	Oct. 5, 1861	K. Aug. 16, 1864, battle of Deep Bottom Run, Virginia.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

May 26, 1862, Governor Tod called for 500 additional men for three months, for three years, or for guard duty. The first Company to respond was the Toledo Light Guards, Captain Richard Waite, of Ohio Militia of the Reserve, which reported June 3d. A second Company, recruited in Toledo by Uriah Gregory (then proprietor of the Ohio Business College) and Edmond Paine, left Toledo June 5th, for Camp Chase, where the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Regiment was organized June 7th, in which the first named was Company A, and the other Company K. The Regiment left for Cumberland, Maryland, on the 11th of that month. From that point detachments were sent in different directions for preventing the passage of arms and supplies into the Rebel lines, capturing Rebel mails, and putting an end to guerrilla operations. September 13th, it was ordered to New Creek, where an attack by the Rebel forces under Jackson and Imboden was anticipated, but did not occur. Its term of service having expired, the Regiment returned to Ohio, and after being reviewed and highly complimented by Governor Tod at Camp Delaware, was mustered out.

Second Lieutenant Colton died at Cumberland, Maryland, of typhoid fever, August 10th, 1862, aged 18 years. He was a young man of rare promise, no less in the high personal character to which while yet in his youth he had attained, than in the rare talents precociously developed. He was a son of Carlos Colton of Toledo, then Secretary of the Toledo Board of Trade. The son's interest in military affairs was early shown, in which he had attained unusual proficiency before the Rebellion broke out. He had been for some time the Captain of the Toledo High School Cadets when he volunteered in the Eighty-Fourth Regiment. An expression by the Regiment on the occasion of his death, contained this specific testimony to his character and habits, to wit: "He was, in his morals, worthy the imitation of the most virtuous. He never was known to utter an oath or drink a drop of liquor."

ROSTER, THREE MONTHS' SERVICE..

[Nearly all the men entered the service May 27th, 1862, and with the exceptions named, all were mus-

tered out with the Company about October 1st, following.]

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Wm. Lawrence	Colonel	
John J. Wiseman	Lieut. Colonel	
John C. Groom*	Major	
Benjamin B. Leonard	Surgeon	
James W. Thompson	Asst. Surgeon	
Abraham R. Howbert	Chaplain	

COMPANY A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Richard Waite	Captain	30
John B. Lounsbury	1st Lieutenant	24
Hamilton C. Colton†	2d Lieutenant	18
George F. Straeper	1st Sergeant	27
Frank Braisted	"	35
Victor Keen	Sergeant	27
George H. Pfanner	"	19
Carlos Colton	"	25
Charles N. Stevens	"	19
Dante W. Thomas	Corporal	19
John L. Johnston	"	21
Ezra L. Ross	"	27
Joseph H. Prentiss	"	19
Samuel F. Hersey	"	21
Pliny H. Sanderson	"	18
Foster V. Wilder	"	22
John H. Mack	"	20
John H. Hicks	"	21
George W. Brown	Musician	16
Chas. R. LaCroix	"	
Brooks, Charles L.	Private	18
Blodgett, Henry W.	"	20
Bishop, Austin	"	19
Bennett, Alanson	"	18
Bodley, Prichard P.	"	20
Barnard, Edgar A.	"	20
Bellman, Frederick	"	18
Bashare, Henry	"	21
Burge, Edwin C†	"	22
Brownlee, James	"	19
Boehm, L. Edward	"	19
Chase, George A.	"	21
Card, Frank S.	"	21
Curtis, Charles P.	"	22
Clark, Alfred H.	"	19
Cone, Wm. H.	"	20
Curson, George	"	21
Carsner, Michael	"	23
Clark, Wm. H.	"	22
Cherry, Charles W.	"	27
Church, Charles M.	"	18
Durbin, Edward A.	"	24
Flagg, Frank E.	"	19
Fisk, Charles H.	"	18
Fraser, Spencer L.	"	18
Ferdig, Jeremiah	"	34
Ford, Eugene F.	"	21
Fraser, William	"	24
Ford, George F.	"	24
Gill, Frank H.	"	18
Gillett, Douglass C.	"	18
Grover, David	"	21
Green, Simeon F.	"	20

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Holt, William	"	28	Robert Burge	Musician.	18
Himes, Frederick W.	"	22	John M. Chapman	Wagoner.	34
Hamblin, Frederick S.	"	17	Adams, Martin	Private.	18
Hurst, Horace N.	"	18	Allen, James F.	"	17
Haynes, James	"	20	Adams, John H.	"	28
Johnson, William	"	21	Bradley, Enoch A.	"	26
Kennon, Thomas W.	"	18	Bliss, Robert	"	21
Lawrence, Aaron	"	19	Bloomfield, Thomas	"	45
Lentz, George	"	24	Brownell, Lafayette	"	18
Lankin, Richard	"	15	Barnes, Benjamin F.	"	31
Marvin, George L.	"	17	Buckingham, Charles E.	"	17
Murphy, John D.	"	22	Clark, Leroy E.	"	18
Nagely, John	"	18	Chamben, Joseph	"	18
Osborn, Ralph	"	17	Emmick, Vincent J.	"	17
Pratt, Phineas B.	"	23	Everett, Brayton O.	"	19
Pfanner, Jacob P.	"	17	Dolson, Homer D.	"	28
Potter, Emery D., Jr.	"	18	Dubree, Homer	"	32
Richardson, George F.	"	19	Doran, William	"	25
Raymond, Henry	"	19	Daily, Thomas	"	18
Raymond, J. Morton	"	17	Godfrey, Erastus C.	"	22
Richards, Henry C.	"	19	Goucher, Alvin	"	22
Reitter, Thomas C.	"	20	Gleason, Marlo A.	"	24
Sanderson, James W.	"	18	Gleason, Charles M.	"	22
Searns, Mordant	"	20	Hill, Joseph B.	"	25
Stockman, Richard	"	19	Hawks, Ira R.	"	19
Sturtevant, Harry F.	"	20	Hill, Daniel	"	21
Swift, Charles J.	"	20	Horton, William	"	17
Stephan, Edward J.	"	20	Henderson, Oliver	"	26
Landman, William	"	32	Meick, Anthony	"	20
Steig Jacob	"	24	Heely, Oscar J.	"	17
Stribler, Martin	"	21	Palmer, Richard J.	"	25
Tourtellotte, Eugene C.	"	18	Bentley, James	"	19
Taylor, H. Burton	"	18	Boree, Horace M.	"	23
Taylor, John	"	20	Campbell, Benjamin F.	"	18
Thomas, Charles D.	"	18	Heller, George	"	19
Voris, William J.	"	19	Henning, James L.	"	19
Vischer, Edward	"	18	Hubbard, Langdon C.	"	25
Wallbridge, W. Hunt	"	18	Kirk, William M.	"	23
Wright, James H.	"	18	Kirk, Emerick	"	20
Waite, Henry S.	"	21	Mullison, William	"	22
Wheeler, R. Jeffrey	"	18	Place, James	"	22
Winslow, George	"	21	Rodd, Charles	"	17
Williams, Henry W.	"	20	Ray, Julius	"	20
			Roberts, Samuel	"	19
			Sawyer, George	"	19
			Smith, Thomas M.	"	18
			Sclappi, Henry	"	21
			Shugar, John	"	17
			Taylor, James	"	24
			Waggoner, Joseph M.	"	30
			Waite, Harrison	"	17
			Wentz, Ephraim	"	19
			Wolcott, James M.	"	22
			Wise, Thomas	"	32
			Wheaton, Jon. D.	"	33
			Walters, George	"	19
			Zimmerman, John	"	28
			Bradley, James H*	"	22
			Jones, Enoch F†	"	20
			Austin, Willis‡	"	17
			Wangle, Alexander§	"	21

*Appointed Colonel 100th Ohio V. I.

†Died August 10, 1862.

‡Appointed Regimental Quartermaster July 15, 1862.

COMPANY K.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Uriah Gregory	Captain.	38
Edmund Paine	1st Lieutenant.	26
Wm. H. H. Miller	2d Lieutenant.	21
Robert Potter	1st Sergeant.	29
George J. Williston	3d Sergeant.	25
G. W. Freatonborough	4th Sergeant.	23
Charles W. Wilsey	5th Sergeant.	20
David Stratton	Corporal.	23
Philip Ruckel	"	25
John L. North	"	24

*Discharged July 26, 1862.

†Discharged August 18, 1862.

‡Died September 15, 1862.

§Left in hospital, sick.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the more important battles and military movements in which this Regiment took an honorable part :

KNOXVILLE, TENN.	Winter of 1864.	JONESBORO, GA.	Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864.
ROCKY FACE,	May 5, 9, 1864.	LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA.	Sept. 2, 1864.
DALTON, GA.	May 9, 1864.	ETOWAH CREEK, GA.	Sept. 15, 1864.
RESACA, GA.	May 13-16, 1864.	COLUMBIA, TENN.	Nov. 24, 1864.
CARTERSVILLE, GA.	May 20, 1864.	SPRING HILL, TENN.	Nov. 29, 1864.
DALLAS, GA.	May 25-June 4, 1864.	FRANKLIN, TENN.	Nov. 30, 1864.
KENESAW MOUNTAIN,	June 9-30, 1864.	NASHVILLE, TENN.	Dec. 15-16, 1864.
CHATTahoochie RIVER, GA.	July 6-10, 1864.	PURSUIT OF HOOD'S ARMY,	Dec. 1864.
ATLANTA, GA.	July 28-Sept. 2, 1864.	TOWN CREEK,	Feb. 20, 1865.
UTOY CREEK, GA.	Aug. 5-6, 1864.	WILMINGTON, N. C.	Feb. 22, 1865.

The Regiment was organized at Toledo in July and August, and was mustered into the service September 1, 1862. On the 8th it moved to Cincinnati, for the defense of that City, then seriously threatened by raids. The Rebel Army under General Bragg was then threatening Cincinnati, and the Regiment was placed in trenches at the left of Fort Mitchell, on the Lexington Pike, Kentucky. As Bragg did not attempt an assault on Covington Heights, as apprehended, little came of the movement, although, with fresh troops, the case was by no means a trifling one. The Rebel force soon retreated to Tennessee, *via* Lexington and the Cumberland Passes. Colonel Groom having resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel Slevin was promoted, his rank dating May 25, 1863. He continued in command until wounded for life, August 6, 1864, in a charge on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta, Ga. The command then devolved on Captain Frank Rundell, who retained the same until the release of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes from Rebel prison. May 12, 1865, he resigned, when Captain Rundell, meantime promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, was placed in command, retaining the same until muster-out, July 1, 1865.

The Regiment having been assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky, moved in pursuit of the retreating Rebels to Lexington, Ky., where it went into camp on the Fair Grounds. Remaining in Kentucky during the Winter and Spring, doing garrison duty, and pursuing Rebel Cavalry raiders until August, 1863, it then entered upon a more active campaign, as part of First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-Third Corps of

the Army of the Ohio. It then marched with Burnside's force across the Cumberland Mountains, and assisted in the capture of Knoxville, Tenn., the Rebels evacuating upon the approach of the Union troops. At Knoxville a part of the Regiment was detailed for provost duty, while the balance (some 300 men), under Major Hayes, were sent to Limestone Station, East Tennessee, about 100 miles distant, to intercept the Rebels and prevent the destruction of the Railroad bridge at that point. The detachment reached the bridge at midnight, when the Major left 25 men under Lieutenant Hine, Company H, at the bridge, and proceeded to Jonesville, 10 miles distant, where a Rebel Brigade was encamped under General "Mudwall" Jackson. At day-break Major Hayes moved upon the Rebel pickets, and drove them to their camp. He then placed his command aboard the cars, and fell back to Limestone Station. Here he disembarked, and deployed on picket line. The little command had scarcely deployed on the skirmish line when the Rebels made attack. Major Hayes held his men in line from 12 M. to 5 P. M., when by repeated assaults, his command was driven into small block-houses at the bridge. Of this the enemy's artillery soon had range, when the Union force (265 in number) was compelled to surrender. Of these, 85 died in Rebel prisons from starvation and exposure. This capture was a sad blow to the young and promising Regiment. It was fortunate in the liberal recruits received by it during the following winter, preparing it for participation with Sherman in the Georgia campaign.

Soon after Burnside entered Knoxville, Gen.

Carter, of the United States Army, was appointed Provost Marshal of East Tennessee, with headquarters at that point. He issued safeguards for all who asked for them for several miles about, making it difficult to provide stocks of supplies for the troops and horses. Hence, when the Rebel General Longstreet placed the City under siege, resources for food were limited to the Holston. The men were limited to one-third rations, and these of the poorest quality. The result was severe suffering. Large numbers of the cattle designed for the troops became useless, some dying from starvation.

General Reilley's Brigade, of which the One Hundredth was a part, was designated as the Reserve, to be ready for any movement which the situation might indicate. Hence, the men were denied the use of tents or other protection from the weather, often from cold and rain very severe, causing much suffering therefrom, as well as from hunger, during the three weeks' siege. At length, General Sherman brought deliverance by driving off Longstreet and raising the siege. The Rebel force retreated toward Bull's Gap and Richmond, followed by General Burnside's main force; a small detachment, including the One Hundredth Ohio, being left to guard Knoxville, Colonel Slevin being in command. It was deemed fortunate that the Rebels were not advised of the inadequate force then left in charge of that important point.

Early in the Spring of 1864, General Cox's Division, including the One Hundredth Ohio, marched to East Tennessee, where it remained until May, when, after destroying the Railroad and bridges in its rear, it rejoined the Twenty-Third Corps at Knoxville, then under command of General Schofield, taking the line of march for General Sherman and the Atlanta campaign, in which the Regiment bore an active and honorable part, as shown by the foregoing list of battles. It lost heavily, especially at Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Cartersville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Chattahoochee River. On 6th of August General Reilley's Brigade was ordered to charge on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta, and to carry them at all hazards. In that desperate action the Brigade lost, in killed and wounded, 600 men, including 103 out of 300 of the One Hundredth. Col. Slevin was among the severely wounded.

From Atlanta the Regiment joined in the

pursuit of Hood and afterwards participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. With the Twenty-Third Corps, it moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, and was there actively engaged. Thence it moved with Sherman's Army to Raleigh. It then moved to Greensboro, whence it proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out July 1, 1865, having served two years and 10 months. During its term of service, the Regiment lost 65 men killed in battle; 142 wounded; 27 died of wounds; 108 died of disease; 325 were captured by the enemy; and 85 died in Rebel prisons. It participated in the battles of Lenoir Station, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Etowah Creek, Columbus, Franklin, Nashville, Town Creek, Wilmington and Goldsboro, besides numerous skirmishes.

At Cleveland, on its return, the Regiment was provided with a bountiful supply of refreshments, and at the Park was addressed on behalf of the citizens by A. T. Slade, Esq., who, in the course of his remarks, said:

Think of it. The Confederate soldier goes to his home, after years of fruitless resistance to his Government, to find that home desolate—his friends killed or scattered—with no pay, no pension, no land, no thanks—to go down, for all time, as a traitor to this great and good Government. You, on the other hand, after years of fighting, find your homes joyous—with pay, with pensions, with the gratitude of your loyal countrymen; and, above all, and over all, with an undivided country—with names that poetry and eloquence shall vie to honor.

April 2, 1864, was published at Toledo a letter from Lieutenant Norman Waite, 100th Ohio, asking the people of Toledo to furnish that command with a new stand of colors, for reasons which he stated as follows:

Sept. 8, 1863, 300 of the Regiment met 1,200 of the enemy and fought them from 9 to 11:30 A. M., and repulsed them, and then fell back six miles, and from 1:30 till 5 P. M., fought 2,100 Rebels with four cannon, our boys having no artillery—holding them until their last cartridge was fired, and then retiring into log stockades, which the enemy soon knocked down over their heads, and only surrendered when overpowered by seven to one. We have lost one flag and have one-half of the other, filled with bullet-holes, the balance having been shot away by a shell from the enemy's guns. Will not the citizens of Lucas County see that this Regiment—true to its country—true to its State, and an honor to this District—is furnished with a new stand of colors?

Within three days of such publication the requisite sum of money was on its way to Lieutenant Waite, where it was duly received.

In a letter, dated at Libby Prison, November 8, 1863, Captain W. W. Hunt furnished a list of members of his Company (E) then held at Belle Isle, as follows: Sergt. N. Stutgard. Corp. James D. Knight. Privates—Harry Stark, Ira Beverly, Milo Metcalf, Truman M. Tyler, Daniel Navarre, Miles A. Aldrich, Henry Berner, John Cuthbert, Samuel Berry, Levi Lenardson, Charles LaFountain, Lewis M. Poierier, Wm. James, George W. Seymour, James Brimson, Alonzo Sabin, Conrad Folmer, Harry Albert, D. R. Streeter, Daniel Clark, and Wm. Day.

On the 28th of March, 1865, the battle-flag of the One Hundredth Ohio was delivered to the Toledo Board of Trade, by Captain J. B. Bliun, accompanied by the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS 100TH O. V. I.,
1ST BRIG., 3d Div., 23d A. C. }
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4, 1865. }

SIR—In behalf of the officers and men of this Regiment, I have the honor to present to you this tattered banner, with the request that it may be preserved by the Toledo Board of Trade, in memory of the brave men who have gallantly carried and defended it in the battles of Utoy Creek and Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and of Town Creek; also in sacred remembrance of Color-Corporal Byron C. Baldwin, who yielded up his life in its defense at Franklin, Tennessee, saturating its folds with his precious blood. Its term of service has been short—less than a year—but it is covered with honorable scars, worthy of a veteran. Presented to us by the citizens of Toledo, we know of no better bands in which to deposit it, than yours.

Your obedient servant,

E. L. HAYES, Brevet Brig.-Gen.

To the President of Toledo Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade, through Harry Chase, President, and Carlos Colton, Secretary, made fitting reply to the foregoing letter, accepting the flag, thanking the Regiment for it, and promising carefully to preserve it. This was the flag provided at the suggestion of Lieutenant Waite in April, 1864. In July, 1865, Col. Slevin delivered the flag to the Board of Trade. It bore the record: "Limestone," "Siege of Knoxville," "Rocky Face," "Resaca," "Dallas," "Utoy Creek," "Atlanta," "Columbia," "Franklin," "Nashville," "Town Creek," "Wilmington." M. R. Waite, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Trade, responded to the address of

Colonel Slevin, thanking the Regiment for the flag, and pledging the Board that the same should be carefully preserved.

The following casualties occurring at the battle of Franklin in the One Hundredth Regiment, were reported at the time:

Killed.—Capt. W. W. Hunt, Co. E; Lieut. M. A. Brown, Co. E; A. D. Hines, Co. K; Corps. Henry Shaffer, Co. B, and Byron C. Baldwin, Co. A; Martin Miller, Co. D; Andrew E. Bradley, Co. H; William Stone, Co. I.

Wounded.—Lieut. Henry Obee, Co. D; Orderly Sergts. H. C. Connard, Co. I, and W. Ferguson, Co. K; Sergts. Emanuel Gruger, Co. A, and A. W. Allen, Co. K; Corps. N. C. Navarre, Co. E, and James Jones, Co. A; Z. Zeller, Co. A; Wm. Myrice Co. B; A. J. Duneomb, Co. C; C. Badger, John Obee, John Wessels, Fred. Nicks and M. G. Worden, Co. D; C. LaFountain and Martin V. Bates, Co. E; John Kerr and Mack Boon, Co. G; Campbell Boyd and W. H. Ligsby, Co. H; Jas. Donot and Levi Morris, Co. I; Samuel Whitehead and Wm. Mowrey, Co. K.

Missing.—Sergt. John F. Bookwalter, Corp. A. W. King, Jos. Young, B. D. Donahue, Allen Borden, H. W. Walker, D. H. Hosach, Henry Dunlay, August Talbert, Lyman R. Critchfield, J. A. Fleming, George Hill, Wm. Hilbert, Wm. Wheeler and Willis Lane, Co. D; H. Alfred and E. B. Stockwell, Co. E; Pat. Farley, Geo. Whiteman and Wm. Whiteman, Co. G; M. Crew, John Gross, Theo. Hess, W. H. Patten, J. H. Ross, John Starr, M. V. B. Phillips and B. M. Black, Co. H; Benj. B. Beal, Co. I; John Fleagh, Co. K.

In a letter dated Nashville, Tennessee, December 9, 1864, Adjutant Norman Waite, 100th Ohio Infantry, gave this incident of the battle of Franklin:

Colonel E. L. Hayes ordered the Color-Bearer (Byron C. Baldwin, Co. A) to advance and place his colors in the works, which he did, and the works were ours again. It was nearly dark, and they had charged at six different times, and we fought nearly the whole time until 10 p. m. Capt. W. W. Hunt, Acting Major, fought nobly. About 7 o'clock we missed him, and found him dead near the front works. Lieut. Milton A. Brown was on the skirmish line and was wounded as it was falling back, but gained our works, and while cheering on our men was shot dead. Color-Sergeant Baldwin had the flag presented to us by the citizens of Toledo. The upper part of the staff was broken off by a bullet, and the lower half gone. While thus carrying the colors he was shot, when he deliberately wrapped the flag around him and died—his life-blood saturating the folds of the flag. In less than 18 hours the Regiment fought in two hard battles, and marched over 40 miles, besides building a line of works. We went into the fight with 250 men and lost 62 in killed, wounded and missing.

STAFF OF ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John C. Groom	Colonel.	Aug. 28, 1862	Resigned May 13, 1863.
Patrick S. Slevin	"	May 13, 1863	Honorably discharged November 30, 1864.
Edwin L. Hayes	"	Jan. 2, 1865	Resigned May 12, 1865.
Patrick S. Slevin	Lieut. Colonel.	Aug. 8, 1862	Promoted to Colonel.
Edwin L. Hayes	"	May 13, 1863	Promoted to Colonel.
Franklin Rundell	"	Jan. 2, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
Edwin L. Hayes	Major.	Aug. 26, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
John A. Shannon	"	May 13, 1863	Mustered out May 11, 1864.
Henry D. Taylor	"	July 13, 1864	Resigned, Captain, December 12, 1864.
Franklin Rundell	"	Jan. 2, 1865	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Geo. A. Collamore	Surgeon.	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with Regiment.
Henry McHenry	"	Aug. 15, 1862	Declined.
Wm. H. Thacker	"	Aug. 19, 1862	Discharged October 1, 1863.
Robert Johnson	"	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out with Regiment.
Leonard B. Griffing	Chaplain.	Sept. 13, 1862	Discharged October 9, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Dennis C. Lehan	Captain.	26	July 27, 1862	Resigned April 27, 1863.
Francis M. Shoemaker	"	23	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Noe Nelson	1st Lieut.	31	July 29, 1862	Resigned.
John P. Denny	"	23	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Israel K. Krauer	2d Lieut.	29	Aug. 9, 1862	Resigned.
Orson G. Ballou	"	27	July 24, 1862	Captured. Died in captivity.
Alford R. Hill	1st Sergt.	28	Aug. 4, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. H. Pemberton	Sergeant.	25	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. Perrin	"	32	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
John Winters	"	33	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Albert Dean	"	27	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Maberry Van Fleet	Corporal.	22	July 25, 1862	Discharged July 8, 1865.
Morris Harford	"	20	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
John E. Farner	"	21	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. E. Dibble	"	26	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
William Lose	"	18	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Martin Hufnile	"	33	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
John Eastwood	Musician.	21	July 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Bates, Thomas	Private.	30	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Blystone, William	"	28	Aug. 6, 1862	Sent to hospital.
Brown, John	"	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Black, William	"	19	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Bulger, Henry	"	33	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Burds, Noah	"	27	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Crepps, David	"	19	July 27, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Coon, Almon P.	"	33	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Curtis, Levally R.	"	21	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Disher, Christian	"	19	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Duck, John	"	18	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Davis, Philander	"	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Dart, David	"	39	Aug. 12, 1862	Left in hospital.
Eckert, Isaiah	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Gallmer, Jacob	"	20	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Gistwite, Samuel	"	28	Aug. 7, 1862	Wounded. Discharged.
Hall, Archillus B.	"	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Holt, Wm	"	31	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Holt, John P.	"	18	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hoat, Cyrus	"	25	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Jay, William H.	"	19	Aug. 2, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Lafore, Oliver	"	28	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Lapoint, Joseph	"	27	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Mitchell, Francis	"	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Discharged June 23, 1865.
Monroe, Spencer	"	32	Aug. 6, 1862	Absent, sick.
McNutt, Stephen L.	"	25	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Miller, McConnell	"	25	July 28, 1862	Discharged May 24, 1865.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Navarre, Isadore-----	Private.	23	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Navarre, David-----	"	25	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Pinkerton, George-----	"	18	July 27, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Pelkey, William-----	"	21	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Patten, George M-----	"	22	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Reilly, James W-----	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Stewart, Jacob S-----	"	18	July 27, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Swangston, Isaac-----	"	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Shinkey, Andrew-----	"	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Wounded.
Shoultz, Benjamin-----	"	33	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Switzer, Jacob-----	"	30	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged.
Scott, Rufus-----	"	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Trapp, Elias-----	"	20	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Whiteman, Harrison-----	"	40	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Whitmore, Fred K-----	"	37	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Weible, George S-----	"	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ward, Charles-----	"	25	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Trombla, Basail-----	Sergeant.	37	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged.
All, Francis-----	Private.	28	July 28, 1862	Discharged.
Batt, Levi-----	"	22	July 20, 1862	Discharged.
Laflore, Dominic-----	"	22	Aug. 5, 1862	Discharged.
Loneragan, Martin-----	"	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged.
McNutt, William J-----	"	18	Dec. 5, 1863	Discharged.
Phillips, Lyman-----	"	32	Aug. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Morris, George W-----	"	24	July 28, 1862	Transferred.
Skehan, John-----	"	44	Aug. 9, 1862	Transferred.
Sangston, George-----	"	22	Feb. 28, 1864	Transferred.
Ranatus Heller-----	Sergeant.	20	Aug. 8, 1862	Wounded. Died.
Leroy J. Smith-----	Corporal.	23	July 25, 1862	Killed.
James C. House-----	"	29	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed.
Jackson P. Sager-----	"	32	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed.
Andrew M. Trapp-----	"	22	Aug. 1, 1862	Killed.
Cyrus Salisbury-----	"	30	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed.
Richard Herbert-----	Musician.	44	July 23, 1862	Died.
Abbott, Lucius-----	Private.	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Died.
Abbott, James-----	"	23	July 24, 1862	Died.
Bemis, William C-----	"	19	Aug. 2, 1862	Died.
Boucher, Jacob-----	"	23	Sept. 1, 1862	Died.
Cramer, John-----	"	30	Aug. 7, 1862	Died.
Charter, Nelson-----	"	36	Aug. 7, 1862	Died.
Clutter, Andrew J-----	"	26	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed in action.
Cummings, Ira S-----	"	18	July 23, 1862	Died.
Dicken, Isaac-----	"	21	July 31, 1862	Killed in action.
Hahn, Valentine-----	"	20	Aug. 8, 1862	Died in captivity.
Lucas, Ranatus-----	"	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed in action.
Mills, Robert-----	"	26	Aug. 22, 1862	Died in hospital.
Phillips, Edward-----	"	23	Aug. 7, 1862	Killed in action.
Ruckel, John-----	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Killed in action.
Rathbun, Benjamin-----	"	20	July 24, 1862	Killed in action.
Snider, Israel-----	"	19	Sept. 1, 1862	Died in hospital.
Sandvict, Anthony-----	"	37	Aug. 6, 1862	Died in hospital.
Stebbins, Cuyler-----	"	18	July 28, 1862	Died in hospital.
Spade, Samuel-----	"	21	Aug. 9, 1862	Died in captivity.
Wileox, George E-----	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Died in hospital from wounds.
Waggoner, George E-----	"	18	July 27, 1862	Died in hospital from wounds.
Higgins, Dennis-----	"	36	Aug. 6, 1862	
Payne, John B-----	"	18	July 20, 1862	
Sawyer, Ira B-----	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	

COMPANY F.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Norman Waite-----	1st Lieut.	27	Aug. 10, 1862	Promoted to Adjutant December 1, 1864.
John W. Jaquett-----	"	38	July 17, 1862	Promoted 1st Lieutenant December 1, 1864.
Alonzo Streeter-----	1st Sergt.	33	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wm. N. Stutgard-----	Sergeant.	34	July 26, 1862	Wounded; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
James D. Knight	Sergeant.	27	Aug. 4, 1862	Captured; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Alonzo L. Freeman	"	23	July 28, 1862	Wounded.
Delevan R. Streeter	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	Captured; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Thomas Bladon	Corporal.	27	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
George Finch	"	20	July 20, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Daniel Luke	Musician.	18	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Geo. E. McBride	Wagoner.	28	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Chas. W. Allen	Private.	20	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Martin V. Bates	"	23	July 18, 1862	Discharged May 30, 1865.
Francis Bunting	"	18	Aug. 27, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
George Bladon	"	26	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Ira Beverly	"	35	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
John A. Boston	"	26	July 23, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Samuel Berry	"	19	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
William Carpenter	"	37	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Peter Coleman	"	35	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Conrad Falmer	"	42	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
John Harris	"	29	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Frank Hollister	"	34	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Chas. H. Johnson	"	32	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
William James	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Thomas Lyons	"	21	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wm. Langendorf	"	18	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Levi Leonardson	"	20	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Daniel Navarre	"	25	July 28, 1862	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps January 15, 1865.
Isadore Navarre	"	22	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Philip Newcoman	"	---	Dec. 2, 1863	Transferred to 183d O. V. I., June 15, 1865.
Owen O'Neal	"	23	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged June 3, 1865.
Chas. H. Peter	"	18	Aug. 21, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Lewis N. Porerier	"	29	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
John Raymond	"	42	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Jacob Raham	"	19	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Peter Suzor	"	21	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wm. Shay	"	26	July 18, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Henry Sterk	"	21	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Israel Timmer	"	22	July 26, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Pierre Vaseu	"	40	Aug. 10, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
James B. Menhennick	Corporal.	23	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged; captured.
Henry Alberts	Private.	20	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged; captured.
Henry Alford	"	---	Oct. 22, 1862	Captured.
James Brennan	"	19	Aug. 22, 1862	Discharged; captured.
Daniel Clark	"	32	Aug. 8, 1862	Captured.
Willis Lane	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	Missing.
Silas McCarty	"	34	Aug. 13, 1862	Captured.
Israel K. Kramer	Sergeant.	29	Aug. 7, 1862	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant October 28, 1863.
George W. Gove	Corporal.	27	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged.
Thos. Armstrong	"	24	July 23, 1862	Discharged.
Robert C. Navarre	"	32	July 26, 1862	Discharged; wounded.
Henry Belknap	Private.	22	Aug. 22, 1862	Discharged.
John Cuthbert	"	36	Aug. 14, 1862	Discharged; captured.
John Dilmore	"	33	Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged.
Robert S. Drake	"	19	July 30, 1862	Appointed in Regular Army.
Walter Dustin	"	18	July 16, 1862	Discharged.
George Griffin	"	26	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged.
James Laughlin	"	35	Aug. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Charles LaFontain	"	25	July 25, 1862	Captured; wounded; mustered out.
Patrick O'Neal	"	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out; accidentally wounded.
William Reinhart	"	30	July 29, 1862	Discharged.
John Riser	"	37	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged.
William Shaffner	"	24	Aug. 10, 1862	Discharged; wounded.
Chas. H. Sprague	"	40	July 18, 1862	Discharged.
Leander J. Wilcox	"	40	July 28, 1862	Discharged.
Abram J. Ferguson	Musician.	32	July 21, 1862	Discharged.
Orlin S. Hayes	Sergeant.	20	July 19, 1862	Promoted to Sergeant-Major.
James S. Ritch	Corporal.	19	Aug. 1, 1862	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant.
John Armstrong	Private.	39	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
James Doyle	"	45	July 21, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
George Foly	"	25	Aug. 16, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
James Smiley	"	22	Aug. 8, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
Edmund S. Smith	"	45	Aug. 8, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
Geo. H. Seymour	"	31	Aug. 22, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
Jeremiah Wildy	"	39	Aug. 4, 1862	Transferred; discharged.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wm. A. Brown-----	1st Sergt.	26	July 24, 1862	Killed in action.
Charles Wilkinson-----	Corporal.	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Miles A. Aldrich-----	Private.	18	Aug. 5, 1862	Died; captured.
John Bales-----	"	---	Dec. 21, 1863	Died; wounded.
Henry Benoar-----	"	30	Aug. 8, 1862	Died; captured.
William Davis-----	"	20	July 30, 1862	Died.
Abel Edwards-----	"	---	Dec. 30, 1863	Died; wounded.
Wm. Day-----	"	42	July 20, 1862	Died; captured.
John Knight-----	"	21	July 23, 1862	Died.
Arthur McGlue-----	"	43	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Milo R. Metcalf-----	"	24	Aug. 2, 1862	Died; captured.
Charles Rolling-----	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Died.
William Sidell-----	"	30	Aug. 13, 1862	Killed in action.
Alonzo Sabing-----	"	21	July 27, 1862	Died; captured.
Christian Swakeman-----	"	34	July 26, 1862	Killed in action.
Eli Salisbury-----	"	34	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Eleazer B. Stockwell-----	"	32	Aug. 14, 1862	Lost on steamer Sultana.
Alonzo Turner-----	"	26	July 25, 1862	Died.
Truman M. Tyler-----	"	21	Aug. 22, 1862	Died; captured.
John W. Williams-----	"	38	July 19, 1862	Died.
Joseph Youngs-----	"	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Killed in action.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the more important battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part:

FRANKFORT, KY.,	Oct. 3, 1862.	NICOJACK, GA.,	
HUFF'S FERRY, TENN., . . .	Nov. 14, 1862.	DECATUR, GA.,	Dec. 27-28, 1864.
LOUDON CREEK, TENN., . . .	Nov. 15, 1862.	PEACHTREE CREEK, GA., . . .	July 20, 1864.
CAMPBELL'S STATION, TENN., .	Nov. 17, 1862.	ATLANTA, GA.,	July, 1864.
ROCKY FACE RIDGE, GA., . . .	May 9, 1864.	LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., . . .	Sept. 2-6, 1864.
RESACA, GA.,	May 13-14, 1864.	FRANKLIN, TENN.,	Nov. 30, 1864.
KENESAW, GA.,	June 27, 1864.	NASHVILLE, TENN.,	Dec. 15-16, 1864.
DALLAS, GA.,	May 25-June 4, 1864.		

The Regiment was raised in the Counties of Lucas, Wood, Sandusky, Fulton, Williams and Defiance; was organized in August, and mustered into service September 5 and 6, 1862. On the 11th it took the field at Covington, Kentucky, and remained there until the 18th, when, with four other Regiments and a Battery, it made a reconnoissance to Crittenden, Kentucky, where it drove out the Rebel Cavalry under Kirby Smith, and returned to Covington. Remaining there until the 25th, it then took transports for Louisville, where it was assigned to Buell's Army, in the Third Brigade, Twelfth Division, under General Dumont. October 3d, the Regiment moved to Shelbyville, and on the 8th occupied the advance in the movement on Frankfort, where a skirmish took place. The 11th of October it moved on Lawrenceburg and camped at Crab

Orchard, there joining Buell's Army. After Bragg's escape through Cumberland Gap, the Regiment, by rapid marches, proceeded to Bowling Green, Kentucky. May 29, 1863, it was ordered to Glasgow, Kentucky, at which place it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps, in which it remained until mustered out of service. From Glasgow the command moved on Scottsville and Tompkinsville.

It was about this time that John Morgan began his famous raid on Indiana and Ohio. In pursuit of him the One Hundred and Eleventh took part, marching July 4, 1863, from Tompkinsville to Glasgow, 32 miles, in one day, carrying guns, equipments, and 40 rounds of ammunition. July 6th, it marched to Munfordsville, and on the 9th took cars for Louisville. Morgan had then crossed the Ohio, and the

Regiment was ordered to New Albany, Indiana, whence it marched to Jeffersonville, there taking transports for Cincinnati. At an island 10 miles above Louisville a portion of the Regiment was landed and a detachment of Morgan's force was captured, the larger portion of them by Company H, Captain J. W. Smith, after a chase of a mile. Arriving at Cincinnati on the 13th, it proceeded to Portsmouth, which was reached on the 18th. After Morgan was captured the Regiment returned to Kentucky, stopping first at Lebanon, whence it marched to New Market, where the Corps rendezvoused, before marching to East Tennessee, which was commenced August 19th; Jamestown, 85 miles from Knoxville, being reached on the 26th. From that point the command, by rapid march, proceeded through Turman's Gap, reaching Montgomery, August 30th. It forded Big Emory River September 2d, and arrived at Loudon, Tennessee, on the 4th. Here it remained until November 14th, and took part in the movement North of New Market for checking the Rebel advance from Virginia, and also in several forced marches, scouts and skirmishes along the Tennessee and Holston Rivers.

The advance of Longstreet's Rebel force appeared in front of Loudon October 22d, when considerable skirmishing took place. November 14th the Union force marched to Lenoir, whence the Second Brigade was ordered to Huff's Ferry, three miles below Loudon, to prevent Longstreet from crossing the River, but owing to the bad condition of the roads, the ferry was not reached until dusk. A Brigade of Rebels was encountered on a bluff half a mile from the river, on which a successful charge was made, in which the Regiment lost a few wounded. The Brigade stood to arms all night in a pelting rain, without shelter or food; and at daylight, with the Division fell back, the One Hundred and Eleventh covering the retreat. A brisk skirmish took place at Loudon Creek, between the Regiment and the Sixth South Carolina Sharpshooters, composing Longstreet's advance. The stand was made to permit Henshaw's Illinois Battery to get its caissons up a hill above the Creek. In that engagement the Regiment lost four killed and 12 wounded. The command then marched unmolested to Lenoir. On the night of the 15th of November all camp

and garrison equipage and transportation were destroyed, and at 3:00 A. M. of the 16th, the force moved for Knoxville. At daylight Lieutenant Norris and 52 men of Company B were captured while on picket. Of these 52 strong, able men, no less than 36, or over two-thirds, died of starvation and exposure in the Rebel prison-pen at Andersonville. General Burnside had fixed upon Campbell Station as the point for meeting Longstreet's force. In that engagement the One Hundred and Eleventh occupied the front line, directly in front of the Rebel Batteries, where, for six hours, it was exposed to the shells of a concentrated fire. Its loss was but eight, as the enemy used percussion shells, which fell chiefly in rear of the first line. The command marched into Knoxville, six miles, being three nights without sleep, food or rest, and taking part in three separate engagements. It took part in the siege of Knoxville, occupying the Fort on College Hill, losing six men killed and wounded. After Longstreet's retreat, it was in skirmishes at Blain's Cross Roads, Danville and Strawberry Plains, and occupied an outpost six miles from the city, when General Schofield the second time fell back on Knoxville. January 21, 1864, it protected the crossing of the Second Division at Strawberry Plains, losing one man killed. February 9th, General Schofield arrived at Knoxville and assumed command of the Department. On the 24th the Second Division marched to Strawberry Plains; and on the 27th crossed the Holston River, and marching some distance, returned as far back as Mossy Creek. March 14th, the Regiment moved to Morristown, Tennessee, and the next day was on the picket line and had a brisk skirmish with Rebel Cavalry. Moving back to Mossy Creek, it remained there until April 26th, when it started for Charleston, on the Hiwassee River, 100 miles distant, arriving there on the 30th, and at Red Clay, Georgia, May 6th. Here the Army of the Ohio became part of Sherman's left wing to participate in the Atlanta campaign. Marching to Tunnel Hill May 7th, the next day it skirmished into a position in front of Buzzard's Roost. May 9th the Regiment was assigned the front line of skirmishers in the advance on Rocky Face Mountain, and lost nine men killed and wounded in an advance of three-fourths of a mile. May 12th the Regiment

marched through Snake Creek Gap, arriving in front of Resaca on the evening of the 13th. The next day its Brigade made an unsuccessful charge on the Rebel works in which, with but seven Companies engaged, it lost seven killed and 30 wounded. The Regiment took part as the supporting column in the second day's fight at Resaca. After an unsuccessful assault on the Union lines at midnight, the enemy evacuated. May 16th the Regiment participated in a pursuit, and captured six prisoners in a skirmish on the 20th. May 27th it made a charge at double quick, on a Rebel Brigade, breaking its lines and losing 15 men killed and wounded.

The Regiment participated in the entire movement against Atlanta, and was actively engaged in the siege of Kenesaw, the battles at Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Dallas, on the Chattahoochee near Nicotack Creek, Decatur, and Peachtree Creek, and in the siege of Atlanta, and the skirmishes at Rough-and-Ready, Lovejoy's Station and Utoy Creek, in which service it lost 212 in killed and wounded, out of 380 men. September 8th it went into camp at Decatur, Georgia, remaining there until the morning of October 4th, when the movement against Hood's forces commenced. During its stay at Decatur the Regiment lost a few men in an encounter with Rebel Cavalry. It marched rapidly to Allatoona Pass and to within 18 miles of Chattanooga, when the Corps was ordered in pursuit of Hood's Army in Alabama. On the way the Regiment, at Cedar Bluffs, on the Coosa River, in a skirmish with Rebel Cavalry, lost one officer and three men captured on picket. Thence it marched to Rome, Georgia, where a brisk skirmish took place; and continuing its march, it reached Resaca November 1, 1864. Here it took cars for Johnsonville, on the Tennessee, 85 miles from Nashville, to protect that place from a Rebel raid; remained there until the 20th, and then by rail went to Columbia, Tennessee, to aid in checking Hood's advance. At that place it participated in skirmishes, and was detailed to remain in the rear to guard the fords of Duck River, while Thomas's Army fell back on Franklin. It guarded a wagon train to Franklin, and was twice attacked, each time repulsing the enemy. It reached Franklin on the morning of November 30th, and was assigned to the front line of works, on the left flank of

the Second Division, Twenty-Third Corps. In the fight of that day, out of 180 men engaged, it lost 22 killed on the field and 40 wounded, many being killed by rebel bayonets. So close was the contest, that the Regiment's flag was snatched from the hands of the Color Sergeant, but the Rebel who took it was killed on the spot. The troops on the immediate left falling back during the charge, the One Hundred and Eleventh suffered from an hour's enfilading fire of the Rebels. So severely had the Regiment suffered in the loss of officers, that it was found necessary to detail such from other Regiments for the command of the Companies.

December 1, 1864, the Regiment marched back to Nashville, and was assigned position in the line of defenses on the left, and was severely engaged during the two days' fighting at that point. On the second day in a charge, it captured three Rebel battle-flags and a large number of prisoners, with a loss of seven killed and 15 wounded. The Regiment participated in the pursuit of Hood, when it marched to Clifton, Tennessee, where, January 17, 1865, it took transports to make the campaign of North Carolina, passing Cincinnati the 23d, and reaching Washington City on the 31st. By Ocean steamer it was taken from Alexandria for Fort Fisher, where it joined General Terry's force and took part in the capture of Fort Anderson, February 19, 1865, and in the skirmishes of Moseby Hall and Goldsboro. In fact, the work of capturing Fort Anderson, so far as land forces were concerned, was mainly performed by the Brigade, Colonel O. H. Moore commanding, of which the One Hundred and Eleventh was a part. After the surrender of General Johnston, the Regiment moved to Salisbury, North Carolina, at which place it remained on garrison duty until sent home, reaching Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1865, and was there mustered out on the 12th.

The One Hundred and Eleventh re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864, while in East Tennessee, but owing to the special demand for troops the veteran furlough could not be granted the men. Again (October, 1864), after the Atlanta campaign, more than two-thirds of the Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, when in consideration of Hood's campaign in the rear, the furlough was again suspended.

The Regiment entered the field with 1,050

men and received 85 recruits. Of these, 234 were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; 200 died of disease contracted in the service; 252 were killed in battle or died of wounds; and 401 were mustered out—making an aggregate of 687 casualties of the kinds named.

Casualties of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment at the battle of Franklin, as reported at the time :

Company A—Daniel Plantz and J. B. Guttew, wounded; J. Jackson, supposed killed.

Company C—Capt. P. H. Dowling, Lient. Isaac E. Kintigh, Philip Bush, Sergt. John E. Woodworth, Adam Miller, Geo. W. Ward and James L. Penny, wounded. Oscar B. Daniels, Almon B. Daniels,

Andrew Kannaur, and David K. Mounts, supposed killed.

Company D—Julius Greeley, Eli Bonzer and Wm. Adams, supposed killed. Sergt. Alex. Rowland, Corp. G. W. Innman, J. B. Snively, F. Lawler, and T. Strickland, wounded.

Company E—Captain T. Southworth, and J. W. Grubb, wounded.

Company F—Sergt. Samuel Snyder, Corporals Charles A. Locost and Daniel Bear, Emanuel Byers, W. H. Lauder, Lafayette C. Olds and Warren Shaw, wounded. Corp. B. Hemenway and John Later, killed.

Company I—Vetus Haas, killed; Henry Linker and Sergt. A. Daguer, wounded. Henry Speck, missing.

Company K—Lieut. C. Baker, Joseph Gingery, Sergt. Samuel McCutcheon, Henry Bordue, Wm. H. Carlin, Francis M. Davenport, Thos. Irwin and David Gressinger, wounded. Sergt. Major Geo. H. Curtis, killed.

STAFF OF ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Rank.	Remarks.
John R. Bond	Colonel.	Aug. 28, 1862	Honorably discharged October 18, 1864.
Isaac R. Sherwood	"	Sept. 8, 1864	Transferred to 183d O. V. I.
B. W. Johnson	Lt. Col.	Aug. 17, 1862	Resigned February 1, 1863.
Moses R. Brailey	"	"	Honorably discharged December 29, 1863.
I. R. Sherwood	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Promoted to Colonel.
Thomas C. Norris	"	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment as Major.
Moses R. Brailey	Major.	Aug. 28, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
I. R. Sherwood	"	Feb. 1, 1863	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas C. Norris	"	Jan. 1, 1864	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Benj. F. Southworth	"	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out as Captain, May 15, 1865.
Henry J. McCord	"	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as Captain.
Lyman A. Brewer	Surgeon.	Aug. 19, 1862	Detached as Brigade Surgeon.
E. G. Clark	Asst. Surg.	Aug. 27, 1862	Declined.
C. M. Chalfant	"	Aug. 27, 1862	Discharged June 30, 1864.
D. H. Silver	"	"	Died June 27, 1864.
John W. Mock	"	July 13, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Ambrose Hollington	Chaplain.	Sept. 16, 1862	Honorably discharged September 24, 1864.
T. H. Hines	"	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
John W. Smith	Captain.	30	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Patrick H. Dowling	1st Lieut.	26	Aug. 12, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Jeremiah Bowlin	"	30	Aug. 1, 1863	Promoted to Captain.
Oristen Holloway	2d Lieut.	46	Aug. 14, 1862	Resigned.
Henry T. Bissell	"	28	Dec. 14, 1862	Appointed Adjutant; died Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, '63.
James R. Thompson	"	44	May 15, 1863	Transferred.
Patrick F. Dalton	"	23	Apr. 8, 1865	Mustered out with company.
Samuel W. Bare	1st Sergt.	25	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Alfred Kelley	Sergeant.	32	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Smith L. Latshaw	"	19	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. C. Fletcher	"	44	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Revillo H. Stevens	"	29	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Roselle Cowdry	Corporal.	22	Aug. 13, 1862	Detached.
Elias Pelton	"	18	Aug. 18, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Harrison Wynn	"	22	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out with company.
James W. Cooke	"	24	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
James Russell	"	19	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Charles H. Wilson	"	21	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Samuel L. Kimball	Corporal.	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
George Dolby	"	20	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Jerome B. Stevens	Musician.	27	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
James Lucas	Wagoner.	44	Aug. 13, 1862	Twenty-Third Corps train.
Abrams, Charles	Private.	45	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Bailey, S. W.	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Cutcher, Peter	"	24	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Connelly, Patrick	"	27	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Clohesy, Michael	"	45	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Cullen, James	"	37	Aug. 23, 1862	In general hospital; mustered out with company.
Davis, Wilson	"	20	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ernst, Henry	"	19	Aug. 12, 1862	With supply train; mustered out with company.
English, Thomas	"	21	Aug. 14, 1862	On furlough; mustered out with company.
Eckert, John	"	44	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Furney, Peter	"	18	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Green, Ulysses	"	40	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Groce, Richard	"	37	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hegeman, Walker	"	45	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hall, Thomas J.	"	25	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Humbarger, Samuel	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Captured November, 1864; not heard from.
Harwood, Jonas L.	"	33	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hallet, James	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hartman, Edward H.	"	23	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Jacobs, Michael	"	21	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
King, Daniel	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Lang, Edward	"	20	Aug. 18, 1862	Mustered out with company.
La Bountv, Faries	"	24	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Lang, William	"	18	Sept. 5, 1862	Mustered out with company.
McIntyre, Arthur	"	33	Aug. 22, 1862	
Morin, Henry	"	19	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Moss, John	"	19	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Potter, Thomas	"	18	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Robinson, Ezra	"	18	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ross, John	"	19	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Rump, Charles	"	21	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Sage, Orson	"	19	Aug. 18, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Sheppard, James	"	25	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Thompson, James	"	36	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Textor, William	"	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Tebeau, Adolph	"	19	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Woods, Simon	"	26	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wittich, Charles	"	19	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ware, George	"	21	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Yates, Leonard	"	22	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Shipley, Thos. E.	Musician.	20	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged.
Brown, Amos	Private.	40	Aug. 14, 1862	Discharged.
Comstock, Charles E.	"	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged.
Castillo, George	"	28	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged.
Cromwell, Joseph	"	20	Aug. 19, 1862	Wounded at Huff's Ferry, Tenn.; discharged.
Cochran, Henry L.	"	18	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged.
Farris, William	"	36	Aug. 22, 1862	Discharged.
Hayes, Patrick	"	28	Aug. 22, 1862	Discharged.
Kerr, John W.	"	22	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged.
Marker, Lewis L.	"	21	Aug. 11, 1862	Discharged.
Manor, Eli	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Newman, Edward	"	26	Aug. 12, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Palmer, John H.	"	35	Aug. 13, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Squires, Edward A.	"	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Skinner, Almon	"	26	Aug. 8, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Thompson, Chas. H.	"	20	Aug. 9, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Van Norman, J. H.	"	22	Aug. 22, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Bragdon, L. H.	Sergeant.	33	Aug. 15, 1862	Transferred.
Brennard, Louis	Private.	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Transferred.
Curtis, Geo. H.	"	18	Aug. 20, 1862	Killed at Franklin, November, 1864.
Chandler, Geo. F.	"	22	Aug. 15, 1862	Transferred.
Enright, Michael J.	"	19	Aug. 13, 1862	Transferred.
Hill, Thomas	"	27	Aug. 15, 1862	Transferred.
Justice, Jeremiah	"	40	Aug. 18, 1862	Transferred.
Solo, Isaiah	"	27	Aug. 14, 1862	Transferred.
McCabe, Robert	Sergeant.	21	Aug. 22, 1862	Died.
King, Alvstin	"	32	Aug. 14, 1862	Died; first death in company.
Redding, H. E.	Corporal.	23	Aug. 15, 1862	Died.



Isaac R. Sherwood

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bollinsin, Christian	Private.	37	Aug. 15, 1862	Died.
Cooper, Horace A	"	25	Aug. 15, 1862	Killed at Stone River, Nov. '62.
Cripliver, James	"	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Died.
Chappel, Stanton	"	27	Aug. 15, 1862	Died.
Duffy, John	"	45	Aug. 15, 1862	Died.
Green, Zina	"	28	Aug. 15, 1862	Died.
Fitzgerald, Patrick	"	30	Aug. 22, 1862	Died.
Searles, Francis R	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Died.
Skinner, Isaac	"	28	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Young, Adam	"	44	Aug. 13, 1862	Died.
Welch, James	"	29	Aug. 13, 1862	Died.
Bailey, Samuel W	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	
Combs, Joseph	"	25	Aug. 22, 1862	
Fendon, Joseph	"	18	Aug. 13, 1862	
Smith, Jonathan	"	23	Aug. 15, 1862	

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD was born in Stamford, Dutchess County, New York, August 13, 1835. His ancestors were among the very earliest of the early settlers of New England, Thomas Sherwood, with his wife Alice and four children, having set sail from Ipswich, England, in 1634, but 14 years after the landing at Plymouth Rock. They belonged to that branch of the English family which entered England with William the Conqueror, from Normandy, 1066. Records of Thomas Sherwood are first found at Westerville, later at Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died, in 1655, as shown by his will, probated that year. In their several lines, his descendants were prominent, as shown by the records of the "Standing Order," and the official lists of the Colonial Training Bands. They were a stalwart race, of powerful physique, and great powers of endurance and longevity; of firm, inflexible will and staid and sober habits. Isaac R. is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Sherwood, as follows: Captain Matthew Sherwood, born 1643 (Mary Fitch); Captain Samuel Sherwood, born 1680 (Rebecca Burr); Captain John Sherwood, born 1705 (Mary Walker); Captain Samuel Sherwood, born 1730 (Ruth Sherwood); Isaac Sherwood, a private in the Revolution (Drusilla Morehouse); and Aaron Sherwood (Maria Youmans). In the maternal line he is descended from early Colonial families, except, that his mother (daughter of Peter Youmans and Anna Campbell) was of a Scotch family, which came to America near the close of the last century. Captain John Sherwood was a leader in the "Separatist" movement that followed the preaching of Rev. George Whitefield, and be-

came the first Pastor of the old Stratfield Church, first gathered at his dwelling-house, October, 1751. While preaching he continued in command of the Training Band, and made himself famous, on a Training Day, for defeating a greased and naked Indian, in a wrestling match, for which duty he had been formally chosen by his fellow-townsmen. Isaac Sherwood, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, took up land in Dutchess County, New York, under the New Hampshire grants, prior to the Revolution, and defended his rights with the "Green Mountain Boys" under Ethan Allen. He served through the Revolution with the Cavalry, and was of the body-guard of General Gates at the battle of Stillwater, 1777. He was a local magistrate and a member of the New York Legislature. Aaron Sherwood, the father of Isaac R., was enrolled with the troops of War of 1812-15, and marched to the Hudson River, but being unable for service, his brother took his place in the ranks. He was an inventor and made many improvements in mill and farm machinery. The father dying when Isaac R. was nine years old, his uncle, Daniel Sherwood, became his guardian. He was a man of sterling character, a leading Democrat, and a member of the New York Legislature when Silas Wright was Governor. He exerted a marked influence upon his nephew, and dissuaded him from entering West Point Military Academy. In 1852, Isaac R. entered the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York, and in 1854 went to Antioch College, Ohio, which had a National repute under Horace Mann. After two years at Antioch, having read law with Judge Hogeboom, at Hudson,

New York, he entered the Ohio Law College, at Poland, Ohio (later removed to Cleveland). Throughout his College days, he was a frequent contributor to the press. In 1857, he located at Bryan, Ohio, and published the *Williams County Gazette*, an intensely radical newspaper, which he put in full mourning when John Brown was hung at Harper's Ferry. April 16, 1861, the day following President Lincoln's call for Volunteers, he left the office of Probate Judge and his newspaper business in the hands of others to enlist as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James B. Steedman commanding. He was with the advance guard over the West Virginia mountains and was in the first battles of the war, at Laurel Mountain, Cheat River and Carrick's Ford. He was critically ill the summer after his return, having served four months. He resigned the office of Probate Judge to serve in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Toledo with his Regiment, and made Adjutant September 8, 1862. Upon recommendation of all the officers of his Regiment he was promoted to Major, February 14, 1863. He commanded the Regiment throughout its entire field service, beginning with the John Morgan campaign in Kentucky, 1863, to the muster-out, embracing 31 engagements. In the East Tennessee campaign (Winter of 1863-64), he shared all the hardships with his men. Without tents, short of clothing and rations, and exposed to pitiless storms of sleet and snow, they gave a new emphasis to their patriotism by offering their services for another three years in the Veteran Enlistment, then progressing. During the 17 days' siege of Knoxville and in the battles preceding and following, the One Hundred and Eleventh, under his command, bore a gallant part. They covered the retreat of Burnside's Army from the Holstein River to Strawberry Plains, and were three days and nights without sleep or rations, harassed by Longstreet's Cavalry, as they fell back on Knoxville, fighting their way, step by step. At Campbell's Station, where the One Hundred and Eleventh, lying prostrate, supported Henshaw's Battery, in that furious storm of shot and shell, Major Sherwood lost the hearing of his right ear from the concussion of a shell. For gallant conduct in this campaign he was complimented in the official reports of Colonel Chapin, Second Brigade, and General White, Second Division, Twenty-Third Corps, and personally by General Burnside, at Campbell's Station, in the presence of the assembled forces. At Knoxville he was ordered by General Burnside to hold the One Hundred and Eleventh in readiness to strengthen any portion of the line attacked, and for seven days and nights they lay on their arms in the Streets, their rations reduced to bran-bread, and little of that. In Longstreet's charge on Fort Saunders they went to the relief on the double-quick. Major Sherwood was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel February 2, 1864, and to Colonel, September 8, 1864. In the Atlanta campaign (1864), in which the Regiment was 90 days under fire, Colonel Sherwood was never absent from his Regiment, which bore a conspicuous

part in those fierce battles. At Lost Mountain he commanded a Division of Skirmishers. He particularly distinguished himself by riding at the head of the Regiment in the charge down the steep slopes at Resaca, where the Second Brigade lost 679 men out of the 1,300 who went into the first action. The principal engagements of this campaign were those of Rocky Face, Resaca (two days), New Hope Church, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochee, Decatur, Burnt Hickory, Atlanta (July 22 and 27), Utoy Creek, and Lovejoy Station. In the Hood campaign, 1864, fought by General George H. Thomas, after General Sherman had set out on his March to the Sea, Colonel Sherwood, while in command of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio and Twenty-Fourth Missouri, covered the retreat of Thomas' Army from the battlefield of Columbia (where his command participated) to Franklin, Tennessee. In the battle of Franklin, November 30th, his position was on the right of the pike, near the Carter house, on the left flank. His men fired 200 rounds of ammunition, and many of their guns were made totally worthless from long-continued firing. The lines on the left of the Regiment broke and their trenches were occupied by Hood's advance, but the command soon recovered, and when their ammunition was gone, they fought with muskets clubbed and bayonets. Their colors, riddled to shreds, in many battles, were captured and recaptured, and are now in the State Capitol at Columbus. General Orders No. 7, of the Regular Army officer in command of the Second Brigade, Colonel O. H. Moore, issued at Nashville, Tennessee, December 2, 1864, contained the following: "The heroic spirit which inspired the command was forcibly illustrated by the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry on the left flank of the Brigade. When the enemy carried the works on their left, they stood firm and crossed bayonets with them, holding their ground." During the closing hours of the engagement Colonel Sherwood was in command of the Brigade. In recognition of his services the Ohio civilians in Tennessee presented him with an elegant sword, in a silver scabbard, appropriately inscribed. The officers of his Brigade and Division forwarded a recommendation to the Secretary of War, asking his promotion, in pursuance of which President Lincoln made him a Brevet Brigadier-General, for long and faithful service, and conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Franklin. Colonel Sherwood commanded the Regiment in the two days' fighting at Nashville, and followed Hood's retreating army to the Tennessee River, near Iuka, Mississippi. From there they were transferred to Washington, and by Sea to North Carolina, participating at Fort Anderson, Town Creek, Goldsboro, and in the final surrender, near Raleigh. In July, 1865, General Sherwood was ordered by Secretary Stanton to report to Major-General Saxton, for duty in Florida, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General, but he preferred to retire to private life, and was mustered out with his Regiment at Cleveland, July 15, 1865. In a farewell address a copy of which was presented to each

Veteran of the command, he extolled their virtues in War, and urged them to be equally true to the issues of peace. Taking up his residence in Toledo, he was for some time a conductor of the *Toledo Commercial*; and disposing of his interest in that paper, he was for a time on the editorial staff of the *Cleveland Leader*. In the Fall of 1866 he resumed the publication of the *Bryan Press*, and in 1868 was elected Secretary of State, and was re-elected in 1870, serving for four years. He organized the Bureau of Statistics and issued four annual reports, widely commented upon for their accurate exhibits. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, and served on the Committee on Railroads and Canals. From 1875 to 1886, he published the *Toledo Journal*. In 1879 he was elected Probate Judge of Lucas County, and was re-elected in 1882, serving six years. He is a member of the fraternity of Masons and Odd Fellows, and of Forsyth Post, No. 15, Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the first members of the Society of the

Army of the Ohio and of the Army of the Cumberland, and contributed a War poem to the first Reunion of the former at Cincinnati, 1866. General Sherwood was married September 1, 1859, with Miss Katharine Margaret Brownlee, daughter of Judge James Brownlee, of Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, who early became associated with him in journalistic work. She contributed to leading periodicals, and has published a volume of patriotic selections, entitled "Camp Fire and Memorial Poems." Her verses appear in several standard volumes, including the "Union of American Poetry and Art," and "Through the Year with the Poets." In 1883 she served as National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and for some years has edited the Woman's Department of the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C. General Sherwood has two children—James Brownlee and Lenore Kate Sherwood. James H. Sherwood, of the *Northwestern Republican*, Wauseon, Ohio, is a brother. Their mother still lives, aged 86.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment was organized as three years' troops, as other like commands in the United States service. It was constituted December 25, 1863, of four Companies before known as "The Hoffman Battalion," raised in 1862, to which were added six new Companies, mustered in at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, January 8 and 15, 1864. The Battalion had been mainly on guard duty at Johnson's Island since its muster-in. In the Fall of 1863, as the result of repeated alarms touching apprehended attempts for the release of the Rebel prisoners at that point, the force on guard was materially strengthened, in Artillery and Cavalry as well as Infantry. January 13, 1864, the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, including five Regiments, arrived at Sandusky, of which four Regiments, with General Shaler, were stationed on the Island, the other Regiment, with General H. D. Terry, commanding the whole, stopping at Sandusky. April 14, 1864, General Shaler, with three Regiments, left to rejoin the Sixth Corps in the field; other portions of the force leaving for Camp Dennison. Soon after, the six new Companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth were removed to the Island, the Regiment then being for the first time united as one command, under Colonel Charles W. Hill, who, in May, 1864, succeeded General Terry in command of the Island. Troops of various commands were frequently arriving and departing.

The One Hundred and Twenty Eighth from the first was kept under strict drill and discipline. The condition of the Island, and its docks, roads and barracks, demanded heavy work for the provision of means for defense, for proper quarters, sanitary needs, etc., which gave abundant employment for the troops stationed there. The strength of the Regiment was seriously reduced from May until late in the Fall by detachments sent off and kept away for long periods on special duty, thus devolving guard duty on comparatively a small force.

As the result of constant alarms in regard to raids for the release of the prisoners and of the uprising of these, the construction of three Forts was undertaken by the Government in the Fall of 1864. One of these was on Cedar Point, mouth Sandusky Bay, opposite the Island; and two on the Island. It was expected this work would be performed by hired laborers, but these were scarce and Colonel Hill found it necessary to employ his men for the work, the larger portion of which was done by them, at most inclement seasons, without extra pay, and at a time when other details made heavy drafts upon them. The result was the accomplishment of service highly creditable to the command.

The often scattered condition of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment was a serious obstacle to due discipline and drill;

yet these were maintained in high degree throughout. Many of its officers and men had served in the War, some having been discharged for disability: yet for the particular service of the Island, they were well qualified.

It was expected that upon the completion of the defenses at Sandusky Bay, the Regiment would be relieved by other troops, and permitted to go to the field, which was earnestly desired by both officers and men; but the collapse of the Rebellion prevented this. The honors of the command, however, were none the less, that it was not allowed the privilege so much desired, while faithfully meeting the important duties devolved upon it. In the Spring of 1865, the number of prisoners was reduced to 150, and on the 10th July, the Regiment left the Island for Camp Chase, where it was mustered out on the 17th.

PARTIAL ROSTER THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

This list is intended to include only the Regimental and such of the Company officers and enlisted men as were from Lucas County. The list, evidently, is not complete, but is the best that can be prepared from the rolls in the Adjutant-General's Office, Columbus.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Charles W. Hill	Colonel.		Dec. 25, 1863
Wm. S. Pierson	Lt.-Col.		Aug. 25, 1863
Edward H. Scovill	"		Aug. 6, 1863
Thomas H. Linnell	"		Mar. 25, 1865
Edward A. Scovill	Major.		Aug. 25, 1863
Thomas H. Linnell	"		Aug. 29, 1864
Junius R. Sanford	"		Mar. 25, 1865
Timothy Woodbridge	Surgeon.		Sept. 16, 1862
Wm. Tripp	Asst. Surg.		Jan. 4, 1864
Porter Yates	"		Jan. 5, 1864
John J. Manor	Captain.		Nov. 25, 1863
Orlin S. Hayes	"		June 26, 1865
Charles C. Starr	"		June 27, 1865
Orlin S. Hayes	1st Lieut.		Dec. 22, 1863
Charles C. Starr	"		Dec. 22, 1863
Geo. W. Hollenbeck	"		Sept. 8, 1864
Charles N. Stevens	"		Mar. 29, 1865
Geo. W. Hollenbeck	2d Lieut.		Jan. 5, 1863
Charles N. Stevens	"		Nov. 23, 1863

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Baker, John	Private.	19	Aug. 26, 1864
Chamberlain, O. N.	"	35	Aug. 29, 1865
Clinton, William	"	24	Aug. 30, 1864
Coder, John	"	38	Aug. 24, 1864
Edwards, Hezekiah	"	32	Aug. 24, 1864
Richardson, Benj. F.	"	23	Aug. 29, 1864
Williams, Geo. W.	Corporal.	29	Aug. 22, 1864
Boyd, J. Wesley	Private.	18	Aug. 23, 1864
Burnam, Joel	"	21	Aug. 22, 1864
Clark, George	"	23	Aug. 23, 1864
Cavil, Henry	"	29	Aug. 16, 1864
Culver, Thomas	"	18	Aug. 23, 1864
Crossett, L. Miles	"	39	Aug. 23, 1864
Collier, Isaac	"	29	Aug. 23, 1864

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Dill, Lafayette	Private.	19	Aug. 22, 1864
Davis, Charles W.	"	37	Aug. 22, 1864
Davis, William	"	20	Aug. 22, 1864
Disher, Jacob	"	21	Aug. 20, 1864
Davis, Thomas	"	18	Aug. 23, 1864
Eddy, James	"	23	Aug. 23, 1864
Forsyth, Alex. C.	"	18	Aug. 22, 1864
Gowman, George O.	"	36	Aug. 15, 1864
Howes, Samuel	"	35	Aug. 23, 1864
Haskill, Chauncy	"	29	Aug. 23, 1864
Hogle, Frank	"	18	Aug. 22, 1864
Heater, William	"	22	Aug. 22, 1864
Motley, Smith	"	34	Aug. 23, 1864
Morris, James	"	19	Aug. 22, 1864
Norcross, William	"	27	Aug. 22, 1864
Wailer, Benjamin	"	39	Aug. 23, 1863
Pike, Samuel C.	"	33	Aug. 22, 1863
Reno, Moses	"	31	Aug. 23, 1863
Reno, Adam	"	23	Aug. 23, 1863
Reno, John	"	38	Aug. 23, 1863
Rufsnyder, F. B.	"	35	Aug. 22, 1863
Stimson, Walter C.	"	32	Aug. 15, 1863
Smith, George A.	"	27	Aug. 16, 1863

COMPANY B.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Allen, S. F.	Private.	34	Aug. 25, 1863
Buzzell, Nathaniel	"	36	Aug. 29, 1863
Laey, Geo. W.	"	18	Aug. 24, 1863
Richeson, Daniel H.	"	34	Aug. 24, 1863
Scott, Charles	"	36	Aug. 24, 1863
Whiteman, Reason	"	22	Aug. 29, 1863
Wright, John W.	"	26	Aug. 29, 1863
Brimacomb, John	"	25	Aug. 22, 1863
Dech, Daniel	"	18	Aug. 23, 1863
Ireland, Hezekiah	"	31	Aug. 22, 1863
Lester, Alonzo	"	35	Aug. 22, 1863
Myres, Emery	"	33	Aug. 23, 1863
Wilnor, Leroy	"	38	Aug. 20, 1863
Mercerson, Chas. W.	"	18	Aug. 22, 1863
Miller, Francis	"	29	Aug. 23, 1863
Murdock, John	"	22	Aug. 23, 1863
Pinkerton, Horace	"	19	Aug. 22, 1863
Roberts, Chauncey H.	"	29	Aug. 22, 1863
Robinson, George	"	27	Aug. 22, 1863
Robinson, Daniel	"	43	Aug. 23, 1863
Reed, Charles	"	18	Aug. 23, 1863
Shepler, Pius L.	"	29	Aug. 23, 1863
Sloan, Horatio C.	"	28	Aug. 15, 1863
Whiton, Josiah B.	"	38	Aug. 19, 1864
Wall, J. V.	"	22	Aug. 14, 1864

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Alex. M. Samuel	Sergeant.	19	May 12, 1862
Ballever, Aaron	Private.	24	May 14, 1862
Mahlon, Paul R.	"	21	May 14, 1862
Alexander, Chas. H.	"	45	June 24, 1862
Hinsdale, E. R.	"	31	Aug. 22, 1864
Miller, Conrad	"	27	Aug. 20, 1864
Maloy, Wm. A.	"	28	Aug. 22, 1864
Peters, Wm.	"	30	Aug. 22, 1864
Williams, George W.	"	20	July 14, 1862
Hamilton, P. H.	"	21	May 14, 1862
Norcross, Jos. O. (died).	"	19	Aug. 22, 1864

COMPANY D.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Gaskill, William	Private.	34	Aug. 23, 1864
Knight, Wm. K.	"	23	Aug. 22, 1864
Kenyon, Wm.	"	36	Aug. 23, 1864
Myers, Otto	"	29	Aug. 17, 1864

COMPANY G.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Nor. N. Allen	Sergeant.	18	Dec. 9, 1863
L. P. DuBois	"	26	Dec. 19, 1863
Albert A. Legg	"	22	Dec. 16, 1863
George A. Wood	"	27	Dec. 8, 1863
Milton J. Justice	Corporal.	34	Dec. 19, 1863
Willard Houghton	"	22	Dec. 17, 1863
Joseph Stelzell	"	38	Dec. 24, 1863
Jon. H. Adams	"	19	Dec. 5, 1863
James F. Eaton	"	25	Dec. 16, 1863
Wm. C. Britton	"	24	Dec. 8, 1863
Jeremiah Loucke	"	25	Dec. 14, 1863
Timothy Felt	Musician.	29	Dec. 9, 1863
Adams, Joseph	Private.	30	Dec. 4, 1863
Allen, John	"	24	Dec. 16, 1863
Auspaugh, Henry	"	22	Aug. 24, 1864
Brailey, John	"	33	Dec. 4, 1863
Brailey, Elijah	"	21	Dec. 14, 1863
Bliss, Robert A.	"	22	Dec. 11, 1863
Barnberger, John	"	32	Dec. 15, 1863
Brown, John A.	"	22	Dec. 14, 1863
Campbell, Sylvanus	"	18	Dec. 9, 1863
Caster, Eli E.	"	21	Dec. 9, 1863
Delarber, John	"	27	Dec. 14, 1863
Davis, John W.	"	25	Dec. 4, 1863
Donovan, John	"	22	Dec. 12, 1863
Dillman, Augustus C.	"	19	Dec. 8, 1863
Fleig, Anton	"	22	Dec. 15, 1863
Friend, Henry	"	23	Dec. 21, 1863
Gignac, Napoleon	"	19	Dec. 14, 1863
Gillett, Joseph	"	29	Dec. 15, 1863
Griffin, Benj. F.	"	24	Dec. 14, 1863
Graves, Conrad	"	28	Dec. 16, 1863
Greenman, Samuel	"	28	Dec. 16, 1863
Gitner, Marshall	"	25	Dec. 9, 1863
Gordon, Daniel	"	36	Dec. 4, 1863
Hall, John O.	"	27	Dec. 19, 1863
Harroun, Henry	"	22	Dec. 17, 1863
Harrigan, Daniel	"	24	Dec. 12, 1863
Heath, Francis M.	"	22	Dec. 14, 1863
Inscho, Edwin	"	26	Dec. 16, 1863
Jones, Royal C.	"	33	Dec. 8, 1863
Kelly, Francis M.	"	18	Dec. 26, 1863
Kelly, Eli	"	24	Dec. 16, 1863
Kendall, George	"	36	Dec. 15, 1863
King, Elias O.	"	20	Dec. 7, 1863
Kirk, Joshua	"	28	Dec. 18, 1863
Krist, Michael	"	35	Dec. 16, 1863

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Mills, Wm. S.	Private.	23	Dec. 11, 1863
Miley, Thomas	"	21	Dec. 17, 1863
Marsh, Henry	"	23	Dec. 17, 1863
Mannon, Jacob G.	"	19	Dec. 8, 1863
McIntyre, Porter W.	"	20	Dec. 12, 1863
Patton, James D.	"	24	Dec. 14, 1863
Peabody, James B.	"	19	Dec. 14, 1863
Peabody, John S. M.	"	22	Dec. 11, 1863
Phillips, John	"	23	Dec. 11, 1863
Paulson, William N.	"	27	Dec. 7, 1863
Paulson, James	"	19	Dec. 17, 1863
Peron, John	"	36	Dec. 19, 1863
Renlapaugh, John	"	19	Dec. 12, 1863
Repass, Gerard A.	"	18	Dec. 9, 1863
Rodd, Charles	"	19	Dec. 14, 1863
Shanley, George	"	28	Dec. 10, 1863
Shank, Henry	"	22	Dec. 11, 1863
Showman, John H.	"	23	Dec. 21, 1863
Shull, Isaiah	"	23	Dec. 18, 1863
Smith, Edwin	"	21	Dec. 23, 1863
Spaulding, William	"	24	Dec. 9, 1863
Stough, Henry	"	22	Aug. 23, 1864
Thompson, Samuel	"	36	Aug. 31, 1864
Wales, William R.	"	18	Dec. 18, 1863
Wales, Ralph W.	"	20	Dec. 26, 1863
Watson, William	"	22	Dec. 17, 1863
Weston, John H.	"	34	Dec. 14, 1863
Wickwire, Alfred S.	"	34	Dec. 18, 1863
Morton, Helon C.	Corporal.	26	Dec. 19, 1863
Young, Charles O.	Musician.	18	Dec. 4, 1863
Brown, Oscar A.	Private.	24	Dec. 11, 1863
Cunningham, Geo. W.	"	28	Dec. 14, 1863
Coe, Henry B.	"	28	Dec. 19, 1863
Rathburn, Francis	"	43	Dec. 4, 1863
Spaulding, John	"	34	Dec. 9, 1863
Boyd, Wesley J.	"	18	Aug. 23, 1864
Collier, Isaac	"	29	Aug. 23, 1864
Heiner, Jacob F.	1st Sergt.	24	Dec. 8, 1863
Bale, William (died)	Private.	38	Dec. 8, 1863
Smith, John (died)	"	19	Dec. 14, 1863
Bates, Charles F.	"	38	Dec. 2, 1863
Beckwith, Francis	"	18	Dec. 17, 1863
Roberts, Frank	"	28	Dec. 24, 1863

COMPANY I.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Higher, Hugh	Private.	22	Dec. 26, 1863
Overmire, Washington	"	18	Dec. 28, 1863
Stickney, Malcom	"	18	Dec. 28, 1863
Van Houten, Peter	"	31	Dec. 23, 1863
Crosby, Thomas W.	Corporal.	26	Dec. 22, 1863
Bird, William	Private.	20	Dec. 22, 1863
Fields, Hiram	"	20	Dec. 22, 1863
Mayer, Albert	"	20	Dec. 22, 1863
Woolever, William	"	18	Dec. 22, 1863
Thomas, David	"	18	Aug. 23, 1864

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Since the preceding history of this Regiment was printed (pages 109, 110), its roster so far as Lucas County is concerned, has been obtained as here given. The command entered

the service May 2d, and was mustered out September 22, 1864.

NOTE.—Casualties are noted as follows: * Died; † discharged; ‡ rejected; § captured.

ROSTER—ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Charles B. Phillips	Colonel.	44
John Faskin	Lieut. Colonel	43
Elijah B. Hall	Major	
Samuel S. Thorne	Surgeon	32
James W. Alderman	Chaplain	29
Minot L. Wilcox	Quarter Master	35
Calvin Hathaway	Asst. Surgeon	25
Will B. Dix	Adjutant	24
Will H. Burritt	Sergt. Major	
William Barge	Sen. Musician	
James B. Carpenter	Jun. "	
John B. Fella	Hosp. Steward	
George T. Watson	Com. Sergeant	
Volney Moore	Q. M. Sergeant	

COMPANY A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Sylvester Brown	Captain.	43
Wesley Chamberlain	1st Lieut.	41
James C. Messer	2d Lieut.	28
John Mack	1st Sergeant.	22
Wm. Sexton	Sergeant.	30
Thomas Rideout	"	39
Warren Whitmore	"	20
Henry Munday	"	28
Predorn Martin	Corporal.	27
James H. Crane	"	30
James L. Johnson	"	24
James B. Ten Eyck	"	25
Amos W. Crane	"	25
Toussaint Navarre	"	30
John Campbell	"	27
Myron H. Parmelee	Musician.	14
Lewis E. Bassett	"	14
Arquett, Stephen	Private.	41
Ackerman, I. Christopher	"	33
Armes, Nelson P.	"	22
Brown, Augustus	"	33
Bartlett, Gilbert	"	18
Brown, Loren A.	"	31
Bean, William H.	"	28
Bean, Wesley	"	18
Burt, Edward	"	29
Brown, John L.	"	44
Britton, Bradford	"	21
Buckley, Azel	"	21
Blanch, Philip	"	30
Branisch, John	"	26
Cunningham, Wm*	"	30
Chamberlain, Robert V.	"	21
Consaul, Lewis	"	22
Danzey, John	"	35
Debolt, Amos M.	"	23
Delge, Oliver	"	27
French, James E.	"	33
Gaetz, Jacob F.	"	30
Gardner, Nathan	"	43
Gilson, George W.	"	18
Hoyt, Noah	"	35
Hoereing, John	"	35
Hunt, Luther	"	31
Hart, Martin L.	"	18
Jones, Lucerne	"	25
Kohner, Henry	"	27
Mosher, Eugene	"	21
Moore, Trayton	"	31

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Momenee, Peter	Private.	36
Mosher, De Witt	"	18
Moon, James A.	"	40
Myers, Charles	"	20
Navarre, Samuel	"	29
Olmstead, Theodore	"	19
Porter, Peter B.	"	40
Phelps, Henry L.	"	28
Reed, Thomas	"	32
Rideout, James	"	43
Roberts, Cutler H.	"	30
Raymond, Wm. H.	"	21
Russell, Joseph M.	"	22
Skidmore, Russell I.	"	37
Suzor, Fred	"	26
Sauter, Gephardt	"	39
Sohule, Henry	"	29
Scott, Michael	"	18
Smith, Leonard	"	42
Sherwood, Enos D.*	"	18
Shipman, Henry	"	20
Thorp, John	"	42
Taylor, Lewis	"	32
Topliff, Theodore	"	20
Vinal, Joshua	"	18
Wynn, John L.	"	32
Ward, William	"	33
Waterbury, Chas. H.	"	19
Wynn, Samuel	"	37
Warren, John J.	"	18
Wales, Andrew J.	"	21
Warren, Silas H.	"	37
Walter, Ernst †	"	35
Young, Samuel	"	36
Yaslin, Jacob	"	30

COMPANY B.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Dan. A. Collins	Captain.	26
William C. Cheney	1st Lieutenant.	44
Frederick Ingold	2d Lieutenant.	35
Don A. Pease	1st Sergeant.	36
E. M. Hamilton	Sergeant.	21
Edwin Jacoby	"	29
Charles V. Lincoln	"	37
William M. Untbank	"	38
Con. Burke	Corporal.	38
George R. Rickets	"	32
Fred. S. Hamlin*	"	21
Sylvester F. Ensign	"	37
John H. Wood	"	22
Philip Ringleman	"	18
Jacob Englehart	"	28
Charles S. Brooks	"	20
Robert G. Branson	Musician.	15
Wm. M. Woodruff	"	15
Allen, Moreau†	Private.	47
Allen, John C.	"	18
Avery, George S.	"	18
Barnes, Henry G.	"	24
Bartlett, Matthew	"	24
Belknap, Henry	"	24
Buck, Thomas W.	"	23
Babington, Mitchell	"	18
Bowker, James J.	"	18
Butler, Samuel	"	21
Bell, John M.	"	23
Beek, Samuel	"	37

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Name.	Rank.	Age.
Cooper, John	Private.	22	Conrad Weil	Corporal.	23
Croswell, Charles	"	19	Frank T. Dewey	Musician.	14
Dooley, James W.	"	20	R. Stanley Thurston	"	13
Diebel, Charles	"	36	Abbott, George F.	Private.	20
Diebel, Frederick	"	34	Ansbaugh, John	"	22
Pages, William	"	36	Babington, Henry	"	18
Diefenthaler, George	"	27	Bayne, William H.	"	23
Fuller, Orson A*	"	33	Beardsley, Douglas S.	"	22
Frazer, James	"	25	Bertrand, Richard K.	"	25
Fiske, Charles H.	"	20	Breed, George S.	"	18
Gray, Andrew	"	32	Burwick, Fritz	"	29
Gilbert, George C.	"	18	Cranker, Jacob	"	44
Goettell, Christopher	"	20	Curran, Allen	"	31
Ginder, Isaac	"	18	DeBolt, Franklin J.	"	35
Gwinner, Gustav A.	"	32	Dustin, Charles	"	21
Hunker, Andrew J.	"	47	Edmonds, Joseph A.	"	18
Hoyt, Charles	"	20	Fitch, John W.	"	20
Heritage, James	"	20	Freeman, Benjamin F.	"	27
Hatz, Sebastian	"	38	Freeman, George W.	"	18
Harbauer, John	"	31	Fresch, Frank	"	22
Kraft, Anton	"	32	Gray, Edward	"	32
Kruse, Albert	"	25	Griswold, Fred'k W.	"	21
Kronsberger, Louis	"	27	Harwood, Franklin	"	20
Ketcham, Nicholas T.	"	44	Haskel, Fred'k	"	18
Kirschner, John	"	44	Hopkins, Livingston S.	"	21
Kasdorf, Christian	"	40	Jones, Lewis B.	"	27
Lewis, Adelbert	"	20	Kaurmeyer, John	"	22
Meisner, James	"	20	Kerchmain, Theodore	"	23
Mullen, Patrick	"	19	King, George E.	"	21
Metzger, John C.	"	19	Lane, Samuel G.	"	32
Mertz, Charles F.	"	18	Langenderfer, Joseph	"	39
Obist, Christian*	"	18	Maurer, Andrew	"	26
Oberly, Paul	"	31	Merickel, Lewis	"	20
Parcher, William H.	"	20	Merrill, Morris O.	"	23
Parcher, Zachary	"	18	Miller, John, Jr.	"	29
Pratt, Martin L.	"	18	Miller, John W.	"	19
Roth, George	"	43	Mills, John	"	40
Ruppel, Conrad	"	33	Nichols, Francis L.	"	45
Ruchert, George	"	45	Norton, Edwin	"	21
Southard, Wesley C.	"	22	Raines, Howard	"	18
Sallis, John	"	42	Reinboldt, Henry	"	18
Samson, Louis	"	25	Root, Miles C.	"	30
Stephan, Edward	"	22	Sanderson, Myron P.	"	21
Tinker, Alonzo E.	"	30	Sheys, Henry B.	"	26
Tourtellotte, Arthur D.	"	18	Steele, George A.	"	18
Trimble, Nelson	"	32	Thurston, Carl	"	19
Weed, William S.	"	18	Van Nest, William H.	"	22
Wernert, Anton	"	24	Viess, Ezrom L.	"	18
Young, Henry	"	19	Watson, Samuel	"	22
Bailey, Sanford L.	"	35	Westmyer, Richard J.	"	23
Harris, William C.	"	30	Witker, Fred'k	"	19
			Williams, Elisha C.	"	22
			Williams, Mark H.	"	21
			Winfield, Thomas E.	"	20
			Wilhee, Newell	"	21

COMPANY C.

Names.	Rank.	Age.
Richard Waite	Captain.	33
William B. Messinger	1st Lieutenant.	29
John J. Barker	2d Lieutenant.	32
Fred. B. Shoemaker	1st Sergeant.	20
George Durringer	Sergeant.	25
John Nagley	"	20
Henry G. Totten	"	40
Horatio S. Young	"	21
Charles H. Coffin	Corporal.	23
Elijah G. Crane	"	33
Fred'k W. Madenburg	"	32
Edwin Sexton	"	19
Fred'k A. Stevens	"	18
Ralph H. Waggoner	"	21
Fred'k P. Waite	"	20

COMPANY E.

Name.	Rank.	Age.
George W. Reynolds, jr.	Captain.	27
Louis Kaiser	1st Lieutenant.	35
George H. Blaker	1st Sergeant.	28
James M. Wolcott	Sergeant.	23
Charles Everett	"	23
Halsey C. Garritt	"	20
David Perrin	"	27
Oscar S. DeWolf	Corporal.	30
Ant. Gignac	"	25
Homer Dabin	"	36
Charles Cherry	"	28

COMPANY F.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Ed. Mallett	Corporal.	23	Louis Koeppel	Captain.	28
John Winsler	"	21	John C. Wuerfel	1st Lieutenant.	23
Frank Hamilton	"	42	Louis Rieger	2d Lieutenant.	24
George Lucas	"	26	Otto Albert	1st Sergeant.	31
Summer Spankling	Musician.	33	Wm. Gradolph	Sergeant.	24
James F. Clark	"	18	George Hehner	"	37
Brenemane, John	Private.	33	Charles Meissner	"	33
Bremer, John	"	35	Fritz Hennig	"	42
Briggs, Walter	"	42	Jacob Kraemer	Corporal.	35
Burrett, Wm. H.	"	24	Wm. Hempfling	"	32
Burge, William	"	26	Conrad Pfister	"	32
Brown, Thomas	"	30	F. A. Gaetschenberger	"	35
Burge, Robert	"	21	Thos. F. Palm	"	36
Broadbeck, Martin	"	35	William Entemann	"	26
Basler, Jacob	"	22	John M. Hauser	"	31
Coehne, Frederick	"	27	George Stetter	"	26
Connelly, Marcus	"	25	Christ. Martes*	Musician.	26
Cook, Milton	"	40	Louis Wachter	"	29
Creps, David	"	19	Benz, Paul	Private.	33
Cooper, James B.	"	20	Buhler, Adrian	"	19
Calkins, Robert K.	"	23	Brown, Carl	"	20
Cass, James B.	"	29	Beck, Fritz	"	20
Chapman, Robert C.	"	23	Bulan, Martin	"	19
De Mott, Samuel	"	18	Beck, Jacob	"	20
Dyer, Edward R.	"	39	Damarier, William	"	30
Driftmyer, Frederick	"	22	Durian, William	"	18
Erenbeck, Benj.	"	19	Durian, E.	"	43
Edmonds, James	"	20	Emmick, Vincent J.	"	19
Frost, William B.	"	21	Englehardt, Henry	"	31
Flowers, Peter	"	32	Feldmann, Conrad	"	45
Fox, Jacob	"	37	Fella, John B.	"	30
Forsythe, William	"	44	George. Emil	"	19
Frank, John	"	32	Gaetsenberger, Fritz	"	29
Geer, Amos	"	18	Hoehler, Charles	"	29
Gilbert, Elias	"	18	Hassenzahl, Wendell	"	27
Hahn, Bennett	"	29	Herrmann, John	"	23
Howe, Edward	"	30	Haepfel, Andreas	"	44
Hackinsmith, John G.	"	34	Hacker, Henry	"	33
Johnson, Harlow L.	"	26	Haussermann, Christ.	"	29
Klerter, Frederick	"	36	Jacobs, Grist	"	27
Keyes, Edward E.	"	32	Josenhans, Fritz	"	42
Lucas, James F.	"	18	Kasdorf, Grist	"	32
Lloyd, Edward S.	"	18	Koch, Max	"	22
Limbrick, John	"	21	Knecht, Charles	"	20
Mirch, George	"	24	Kruse, William	"	19
Minnis, John	"	19	Kiefer, John	"	23
Martin (or Marlton), John,	"	28	Kern, Henry	"	30
McKinney, Allen	"	18	Kureth, Gottl.	"	26
Myers, Wm. H.	"	35	Keller, George	"	28
Miley, Wm. C.	"	20	Lang, Michael	"	41
Miley, Henry W.	"	27	Miller, Conrad	"	40
Moses, Kimball A.	"	21	Miller, John	"	35
Moses, Frank A.	"	23	Mahr, William	"	38
Nechfen, Andrew	"	21	Naegeli, John	"	50
Neveau, David	"	26	Naegeli, Matthias	"	42
Nulfer, Jacob	"	20	Naumann, John	"	37
Neff, Jacob	"	35	Ruhfeldt, Henry	"	29
Neider, Philip	"	18	Rutishauser, John E.	"	28
Phillips, Merrett	"	30	Rieger, Franz	"	31
Perry, William	"	26	Schmidt, Fritz	"	28
Rekoss, Joel	"	38	Schreidtly, George	"	26
Richardson, Frank	"	21	Schaumloeffel, Henry	"	20
Reynolds, Russell N.	"	30	Smith, Louis	"	43
Rodgers, Holmes	"	28	Schwartz, Fritz	"	34
Ratz, Frederick	"	18	Strauss, John	"	31
Sheffer, William R.	"	25	Sommer, Charles	"	24
Sterrigg, Daniel	"	28	Sloctier, John	"	23
Schwager, John	"	44	Schneider, Jacob	"	23
Tibbitts, William	"	44	Schmidt, Charles	"	21
Throny, John A.	"	18			
Williams, Everett B.	"	18			
Walters, Jeremiah	"	22			

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Schlenker, Christ	Private.	30	Dean, Leander H	Private.	31
Schwarz, Seb	"	44	Dolph, DeWitt C	"	26
Strauss, David	"	18	Decker, Chester H	"	19
Unbehauser, Christ	"	23	Decker, Jacob, jr	"	27
Von Cotta, Paul	"	29	Edson, Charles	"	39
Weibler, Christ	"	34	Ford, Wallace R	"	20
Wensky, August	"	33	Farley, Daniel H	"	22
Weiss, Charles	"	45	Ford, Lucius L	"	27
Windischgratz, E.	"	38	Ford, Eugene F	"	23
Zimmer, Conrad	"	35	Faxon, Herbert C	"	18
Zwicker, Jacob	"	19	Green, Charles H	"	19

COMPANY G.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Warren D. Moore	Captain.	34	Dean, Leander H	Private.	31
Lyman H. Hendrickson	1st Lieutenant.	31	Dolph, DeWitt C	"	26
Joseph Warren	2d Lieutenant.	28	Decker, Chester H	"	19
Isaac Thorp	Sergeant.	26	Decker, Jacob, jr	"	27
Horace Tredway	"	22	Edson, Charles	"	39
Joseph Printup	"	30	Ford, Wallace R	"	20
Luther C. Lathrop	"	35	Farley, Daniel H	"	22
James W. Sanderson	"	19	Ford, Lucius L	"	27
Nicholas Young	Corporal.	30	Ford, Eugene F	"	23
Lindsay Pletcher*	"	21	Faxon, Herbert C	"	18
William Phelps	"	37	Green, Charles H	"	19
Wesley G. Cooper	"	26	Green, Henry	"	33
Henry H. Babcock	"	39	Gardanier, Henry	"	33
James S. White	"	34	Gerhart, Arniel	"	21
Don A. Hendrickson	"	20	Grover, Menzo	"	21
Henry Chulep	"	22	Gidley, John	"	20
Abraham Johnson	Musician.	28	Gardanier, Abraham	"	18
Francis Sandaband	"	15	Green, Simon	"	21
Aerte, Philip	Private.	17	Gordon, James	"	26
Braunschweiger, Jacob	"	39	Geigle, Jacob	"	31
Beach, Malcom	"	27	Hassan, Amos	"	20
Beach, Marshall	"	24	Hollister, Hiram	"	37
Blanchard, Albert D	"	20	Hug, Joseph	"	46
Comstock, Ambrose	"	33	Hauser, Christopher	"	18
Covel, Oliver P	"	23	Jordan, Frederick	"	36
Cherry, Martin	"	28	Kimball, Jared	"	32
Clark, Edmond	"	27	Kennedy, Theodore D	"	18
Collins, Martin H	"	23	Kapp, George	"	42
Coucher, Louis*	"	38	Lester, Jackson	"	32
Champion, John	"	18	Lewis, Eli	"	30
			Lathrop, James J	"	27
			Moore, Peter V	"	32
			McBride, John F	"	28
			Moore, Oscar B	"	25
			Miller, Joseph	"	18
			Miller, Henry	"	18
			Nalter, Joseph	"	38
			Parker, John H	"	41
			Phelps, John	"	30
			Shay, Lewis	"	31
			Sawyer, Judson	"	18
			Sheller, Frederick	"	35
			Shule, Frederick	"	28
			Van Pelt, George	"	32
			Wilson, John	"	22
			Wilcox, Albert	"	18
			Welch, George W	"	21
			Whitney, Milton A	"	26
			Witcer, Henry	"	19
			Young, Charles	"	33

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was one of the Regiments raised under the last call of President Lincoln for one year's service. It was organized at Camp Chase, February 21, 1865, whence it at once proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was engaged in garrison duty for a time, and then went to Chattanooga and to Bridgeport, March 21st, at which place it guarded a Railroad bridge across the Tennessee, as well as the Railroad track between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, a distance of 30 miles. In such service it had frequent encounters with Rebel guerrillas and Cavalry, capturing some of the enemy and

losing a few men. July 25th the Regiment moved to Edgefield for garrison duty, in which it was employed until mustered out of the service, September 20, 1865, when it returned to Camp Chase, and was paid and discharged September 27th. The Regiment was composed largely of excellent men, most of whom had served two or three years. Its commander, Colonel Henry S. Commager, had won distinction as Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixty-Seventh Ohio. Ezra S. Dodd, now State Senator, was Major of the Regiment, and Judge David H. Commager a Second Lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 5, 1865. Four of its Companies were from the Toledo Congressional District; one from Cincinnati; one from Dayton; one from Georgetown; and one from Tuscarawas County.

The field officers of the Regiment were as follows: Colonel, Henry D. Kingsbury, of Toledo; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. McDermott Roe, of Toledo; Major, Norman Waite, of Toledo; Surgeon, Sidney C. Gordon; Assistant Surgeons, L. S. B. Otwell and Curtis Otwell.

The Regiment left Camp Chase March 7th, for Huntsville, Alabama, arriving there on the 17th. Seven Companies were stationed at points on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, between Stevenson and Decatur, and engaged in build-

ing stockades and guarding bridges. June 20th the Regiment was concentrated at Huntsville, performing post duty there until September 25th, when it was ordered to Nashville, and there mustered out. Thence it proceeded to Camp Chase, and was there paid and discharged October 7, 1865.

As in the case of most of the Regiments raised during the last few months of the Rebellion, the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth was not permitted to see much of the active service common to commands earlier in the field; but it was out long enough for officers and men to manifest both their desire and their fitness for whatever of toil or danger might be involved in the defense of the Union.

BATTERY H, FIRST REGIMENT OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

In the fall of 1861, largely through the efforts and influence of Harvey Kellogg, George W. Norton and others, the young men of Adams and adjoining Townships undertook the organization of a Company for service in the Union Army. For such purpose, Mr. Norton visited Columbus, where he was authorized to raise an Artillery Company. This work was so well performed, that on the 18th September nearly a Company went into Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where they were re-enforced by a squad from Marietta, thus completing a Battery, which came to be Battery H, First Regiment Light Artillery, Colonel James Barnett. Recruits entering the command later, were mostly from Toledo and vicinity, so that it eventually came to be substantially a Lucas County Battery.

Leaving Camp Dennison January 20, 1862, armed with six bronze smooth-bore guns, it proceeded by River to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and thence by Baltimore & Ohio Railway, to Patterson's Creek. In a few days it joined General F. W. Lander's Division at Paw Paw Tunnel, Shenandoah Valley. The Battery opened, on the Union side, the first battle of Winchester, March 22, 1862. General James Shields, who succeeded to the command of the Division upon the death of General Lander, was wounded while on his horse, near the Battery's guns. Before leaving the field, he

ordered Captain Huntington to begin firing. It was the Battery's first fight, and the men had good reason to be proud of it, that being the first time "Stonewall" Jackson had been whipped. The Battery now marched up and down the Valley, with Banks's Corps, taking part in skirmishes at Edinburg, Reed's Hill, New Market and Mt. Jackson.

In May, Shields's Division crossed the Blue Ridge at New Market, moving rapidly to join McDowell at Falmouth. Without rest or a chance to "brush up," the Division was reviewed by President Lincoln, who said he wanted to "see the Boys who had whipped 'Stonewall' Jackson." The Division was hastened back to the Valley, being at Front Royal June 1st. Marching South on the east side of the Shenandoah River, it was near the battle ground at Cross Keys June 8, 1862, but could not join Fremont, owing to high water in the River. June 9th it was in the ugly little battle of Port Republic, where the Third and Fourth Brigades of Shields's Division (all Western troops), of about 2,400 Infantry, with 18 pieces of Artillery, undertook the task of stopping Jackson's Corps of about 20,000. The Division made so gallant a stand, that Jackson had to use about one-half his force to dislodge it; and with such overwhelming numbers against them, General Imboden (with Jackson in the battle) in print has admitted that at one time during

the day, Jackson was really whipped, but made another effort, winning the day and the field. Battery H was complimented by General Shields for its efficient service on the field at Port Republic, in spite of the fact that it lost three of its guns.

The Battery now went to Alexandria to re-fit—getting recruits, horses, and new three-inch rifled Rodman guns. It took part at the close of Second Bull Run, at Chantilly, September 1, 1862. For about a month, it helped in the disagreeable service of defending Washington.

In October, 1862, the Battery joined the Army of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and with that command marched to Fredericksburg; getting into a lively skirmish at Manassas Gap, about November 1st. Taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg under Burnside, December 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, it there used nearly 1,000 shells.

In January, 1863, the Battery was with advance in Burnside's "mud-march" up the Rapid Ann River, being one of the few Batteries to reach the River bank, and be placed in position to cover the crossing. In the Chancellorsville campaign it was part of the force sent below Fredericksburg to cover the crossing of the Sixth Corps; and then with the Third Corps making a forced night march to Chancellorsville Saturday afternoon, May 2d, when Jackson flanked and crushed the right of the Army. The Battery, with Tenth and Eleventh New York Batteries, was near Hazle Grove, without support; but bravely stood by its guns in the terribly desperate situation, checking the extreme right of Jackson's advance, and holding open a road for the return of Sickles's Third Corps. For such timely service, the three Batteries were warmly, and with much feeling, thanked by General Sickles on the spot, before the smoke of battle had cleared. With daylight Sunday morning, the Infantry went to the rear, with the two New York Batteries, leaving Battery H to hold the advance or exposed position at Hazle Grove, while the lines were being re-formed near the Chancellorsville House. It was a hot and lively place, but the Battery did not leave until ordered, and after losing three guns. When near the Chancellorsville House, General Hooker rode up to the Battery, saying, "You have done splendidly. I saw you fight, and did not expect you could get out. You have done your share."

The Division (Whipples' of the Third Corps), to which the Battery belonged, being badly cut up at Chancellorsville, was now broken up, and H was placed in the Reserve Artillery. Staying there but a few days, it was sent up the River on picket at Banks's Ford, with Ayres's Brigade, Fifth Corps. General Ayres had just been promoted from command of a Regular Battery, and he had the frankness to compliment the Ohio boys on their discipline, drill, etc., as he did not expect as much in a Volunteer Battery. Good authority and high praise.

With Sikes's Division, Fifth Corps, as rear guard to the Army, was made the memorable and fatiguing march to Manassas Junction *via* Catlett's, across Bull Run battlefield, joining the Reserve Artillery at Fairfax C. H., June 17, 1863. It marched with the Reserve to Gettysburg, taking part in that battle, July 2d and 3d, in position on Cemetery Ridge, near where now stands the monument in the National Cemetery. It went into action under fire, taking the place of a crippled Battery, and staying until the fighting was over. Left Gettysburg with the Reserve Artillery July 5th, crossed the Potomac at Berlin July 18th, strolled along with the Army in Virginia heat and dust until August 8th, when it was sent to Rappahannock Station, to the First Corps; going into position on the picket line for more than a month, when it advanced with the Army, to the Rapid Ann River, and was put on picket at Robinson's Ford, near to Cedar Mountain, for over two weeks, under continual fire, where it learned the full meaning of being "in reserve." In October, 1863, the Battery moved with the Army back to Centerville, and as the advance to Brandy Station.

On Ohio election-day (October 13th), the Battery was on the march; but the boys organized an Election Board, and voted for John Brough to be Governor of Ohio. It was unanimous. The "polls were opened" at different hours, as the exigencies of the march allowed, the ballot-box being carried on the pommel of an officer's saddle. The result was, that the balloting took place in three different Counties of Virginia.

In the advance about November 4, 1863, the Battery was on duty at Kelley's Ford with the Third Corps. As a portion of the Reserve Artillery, it took part in the severe Mine Run

campaign. It spent the Winter at Brandy Station, where it was refitted with a liberal supply of recruits. During this time, Captains Huntington and Norton left the Battery.

May 4, 1864, the Battery, in excellent trim, entered the Wilderness campaign under Grant. Captain Dorsey took command May 16th. The Reserve Artillery was then broken up, and Battery H became part of the Sixth Corps, and was with it at Spottsylvania, Phillips' Store and Jericho Mills. It was part of the troops making the rapid night march of 30 miles to get to the Pamunky River and Hanover Town. Reaching Cold Harbor, June 1st, in time to be the first Battery of the Sixth Corps in position, it opened the fight for them, and had very hard and exposed work for 12 days, when the Army moved across the James River, June 15th, near Wind Mill Point. With Getty's Second Division, Sixth Corps, the Battery made a forced march for a night and day in the heat and sand for Petersburg. Immediately on reaching there, it was put in position on the front line, and for three days and nights had a hot time, fighting and digging, until all were fairly exhausted. It took part in the siege-work at Petersburg for some 10 months; was in Fort Sedgwick (otherwise known as "Fort Hell"), at the time and just to the left of where the mine was exploded July 30th. It spent some two months in that "Summer Resort," being close to the Rebel lines, and so hot a place naturally, that all agreed that it was rightly named. During the siege-work the Battery occupied Redoubts 13, 14 and 23; also, Forts Wilcox, Hayes, Keene and Connelly, taking an active part in the breaking of the lines near Fort Tracy, April 2d; and then was among the surplus Batteries sent back to City Point, while the Army made the race for Appomattox, the surrender of Lee's Army, and — the end.

In May, the Battery marched for Washington, passing through Richmond, Bowling Green, Fredericksburg, &c. Discipline was then slack, and the boys were gay and happy, as they "went marching home." June 3, 1865, they turned in guns and horses at Washington. June 4th, they took cars for Cleveland, Ohio, where they were given a dinner; and thence to Camp Taylor, where they were mustered out and paid off June 14, 1865.

The fortunate escape of the Battery, with a comparatively small list of dead and wounded,

considering the exposed positions it was so often in, is a matter of surprise and gratitude. Some half dozen of the horses taken out in 1861, were turned in at the close of the War—"unnamed heroes" and veterans.

About 90 members of Battery H reached Toledo at 12:45 p. m. June 15th, with Captain Stephen W. Dorsey, and Lieutenants James Harris, William E. Perigo and William E. Parmelee, Jr. They were met at the Railroad Depot by the Union Silver Band and a large number of citizens, by whom they were escorted to the Dining Hall of the Island House, where a dinner had been prepared for them. The room was ornamented with flags, banners, evergreens and flowers, including the old flag of the Battery, bearing the inscriptions, "Winchester," "Chancellorsville," "Port Republic," "Fredericksburg" and "Gettysburg." Mayor C. M. Dorr, in behalf of the people of Toledo, welcomed the heroes home, and thanked them for their long and gallant service. Rev. William W. Williams, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, by request, invoked upon the occasion the Divine blessing, when the meal was partaken of with a zest. After dinner, the Soldiers were escorted by the Band for a distance up Summit street, when they returned to the Island House, and soon departed for their respective homes. At the time, the remarkable exemption of the Battery from sickness, throughout its service, was referred to, the same being accounted for by the almost uniformly excellent habits of its members, among whom there was very little of excess of any kind. Probably no other command was marked by greater care in that respect, the effect of which was so plainly noticed in the robust, vigorous condition of the men at the close of their long service.

The members of the Battery were given a reception and dinner June 21st, by the citizens of Adams Township and vicinity. There were present 1,200 to 1,500 persons. At 11 o'clock a. m. the assembly was called to order, and Captain Norton asked to preside. Returning thanks for such compliment, he called upon a choir present to sing, when Elder Seeley offered prayer. James W. Clark, of Toledo, delivered an appropriate address, welcoming the soldiers to their homes and friends, and briefly recognizing the distinguished services of the Battery. Rev. Mr. Page, of Maumee City, addressed the assemblage on the duty of citizens. Following

these exercises were a general interchange of social greetings between the Soldiers and citizens, and the disposal of the bountiful provision of food made for the occasion.

The following named members of Battery II were killed, as stated :

Private Jacob Jeager, Winchester, March 22, 1862.
Sergeant Edward Allen, Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
Private John McGill, Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
Private Phillip Oshmaugh, Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

Private Lyeurgus Bishop, died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

Private John Jones, died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

Private John Edmunds, died of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Private Henry Schram, Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Private Jacob Kirsh, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Corporal W. D. Perrin, Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Private Luther Search, Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1865.

Private Charles M. Corser, died of wounds received at Petersburg.

Private Noah S. Lockwood, died of wounds received at Petersburg.

Following are statistics of the Battery :

Names on the roll	262
Killed and wounded in action	28
Died in hospital and camp	15
Discharged at expiration of term of enlistment	36
Discharged on Surgeon's certificates	40
Re-enlisted as veterans	40
Detailed for secret service at Army headquarters	3
Detailed for service in the Signal Corps	2
Transferred to Veteran Reserves	9
Promotions from the ranks to serve in Battery	7
Promotions to other organizations	9
Discharged at Cleveland, June 14, 1865	128

ROSTER OF BATTERY H.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
James F. Huntington	Captain.	---	Nov. 7, 1861	Resigned October 26, 1863.
George W. Norton	"	---	Oct. 26, 1863	Resigned March 21, 1864.
Stephen W. Dorsey	"	---	Apr. 13, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
George W. Norton	1st Lieut.	---	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted to Captain.
George Davenport	"	---	Nov. 7, 1861	Resigned January 7, 1863.
Charles G. Mason	"	---	Mar. 12, 1862	Resigned April 26, 1862.
Albert G. Merrill	"	---	Mar. 3, 1864	Resigned October 12, 1864.
James Harris	"	21	Feb. 8, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
William H. Perigo	"	21	Feb. 8, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
Thomas M. Bartlett	2d Lieut.	---	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted.
Martin B. Ewing	"	---	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted.
Albert G. Merrill	"	---	Sept. 15, 1862	Declined promotion.
Wm. E. Parmelee, jr.	"	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Frank R. Reckard	"	---	Jan. 7, 1863	Promoted.
William A. Ewing	"	---	April 1, 1862	Promoted.
Albert Reagler	"	---	May 9, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis B. Maxwell	"	---	May 2, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
Silas H. Judson	"	---	May 2, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
William H. Perigo	"	---	June 14, 1864	Promoted.
Philenzo Norton	Q. M. Sgt.	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on expiration of term.
James H. Cooper	"	31	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Edward Allen	Sergeant.	23	Oct. 22, 1861	Killed at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
John H. Merrell	"	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on expiration of term.
Luke Carr	"	33	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 3, 1865.
Michael Best	"	23	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
John E. Wilcox	"	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Phil. Simmons	"	24	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
William D. Mann	Corporal.	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 9, 1862.
George I. Cooper	"	26	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on expiration of term.
John W. Horton	"	25	Feb. 27, 1864	Discharged to accept promotion March 3, 1865.
Alonzo J. Thompson	"	22	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged to accept promotion, August 7, 1863.
William H. H. Smith	"	21	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged to accept promotion December 4, 1862.
Samuel W. Cass	"	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps.
W. D. Perrin	"	20	Nov. 4, 1861	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
John W. Aikens	"	27	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Jasper Hayden	"	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
George Kommer	"	21	Oct. 24, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Cecil A. Hall	"	18	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
John T. Lucas	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Lemuel H. Hooker	"	30	Aug. 20, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Geo. F. Spencer	"	21	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John L. Wiltse	Corporal.	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Orin C. Dority	"	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
J. Lansing Pray	Bugler.	25	Sept. 28, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps.
Herbert H. Walker	"	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Michael G. Tyler	Artificer.	25	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Ames, Newton	Private.	26	Sept. 28, 1861	Died June 5, 1863.
Aikens, Alonzo S.	"	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Died February, 1864.
Aikens, Geo. W.	"	24	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Bemis, Charles S.	"	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Brown, Wm. J.	"	18	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Bayliss, Samuel	"	33	July 22, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 26, 1862.
Briner, Joseph H.	"	42	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Briner, Wm. H.	"	19	July 24, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Baker, Frank	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Burt, Theo	"	33	Jan. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Corlett, Wm	"	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 1, 1863.
Cooper, Amos C.	"	18	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 22, 1863.
Corser, Charles M.	"	25	Sept. 28, 1861	Died of wounds.
Cass, Wm. H.	"	20	Aug. 1, 1862	Died of wounds, August 2, 1864.
Corson, Robert	"	25	Dec. 17, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 1, 1863.
Canfield, Henry C.	"	28	Feb. 28, 1864	Discharged to accept promotion.
Connor, George M.	"	23	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Cotherall, Silas J.	"	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Cass, Henry A.	"	30	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Cook, James D.	"	23	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Clark, Wm. R.	"	19	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Cassady, Geo. A.	"	17	Nov. 11, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Demolt, John	"	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Dodd, Henry W.	"	21	Oct. 26, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Davis, Charles F.	"	21	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Davis, Sylvester	"	16	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Doyle, Michael F.	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Eaton, Wm. F.	"	15	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Eddy, N. Bennett	"	18	Feb. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Edmonds, John N.	"	23	Sept. 28, 1861	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Fletcher, Stillman	"	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Fitzgerald, M.	"	20	Oct. 26, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Foreman, Jacob	"	26	Oct. 19, 1864	Died at Annapolis, August, 1863.
Ferris, Albert	"	37	Aug. 11, 1862	Died at Annapolis, August, 1863.
Fisher, Louis	"	27	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Frish, Mathias	"	17	Nov. 17, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Furgerson, Geo. R.	"	24	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Grover, Eugene W.	"	—	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Goodrich, Stephen	"	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Himmelspech, C.	"	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Holloway, Geo. W.	"	18	July 26, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Hooker, Geo.	"	17	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Herrick, Thomas C.	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Hill, James B.	"	24	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Hopkins, Edwin P.	"	19	Oct. 26, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Hunker, John J.	"	19	Oct. 21, 1861	Transferred to Navy.
Hutchinson, Wm. C.	"	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Died.
Kidder, Wm. H.	"	20	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Isham, Henry	"	21	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Isham, John	"	24	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Jay, Samuel	"	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Jacobs, Lewis	"	23	Sept. 28, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Jerome, Samuel C.	"	24	Sept. 28, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Jacobs, Edward D.	"	23	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged at expiration of term.
Jacobs, Spencer	"	32	Oct. 15, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Jacobs, Gilbert	"	45	Oct. 15, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Lewis, Fred	"	25	Oct. 29, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Lewis, David	"	28	Dec. 31, 1863	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis, Adelbert	"	18	Aug. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lutz, Nicholas	"	25	Aug. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis, Casper F.	"	18	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis, Wm.	"	20	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lee, Martin	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lockwood, Noah S.	"	33	Aug. 11, 1862	Died of wounds.
Jerome, S. B.	"	27	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Marston, Edward P.	"	38	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
McCord, B. F.	"	20	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Murphy, Wm. H.-----	Private.	20	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Metzger, Wm. J.-----	"	19	Dec. 19, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Mills, Frank.-----	"	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Morris, Clarence-----	"	18	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Maguire, John T.-----	"	30	Nov. 3, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Millbrandt, Andrew-----	"	28	July 29, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
McMahon, Edward-----	"	30	Nov. 7, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Majors, Royal-----	"	19	Aug. 22, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Morgan, Avery-----	"	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Morgan, Albert-----	"	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Norton, Charles M.-----	"	18	Jan. 2, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Pierce, Wm. G.-----	"	21	Feb. 12, 1862	Discharged on account of wound.
Radcliff, Wm.-----	"	21	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Search, Luther-----	"	18	Jan. 29, 1864	Killed.
Sibley, Mark E.-----	"	19	Feb. 16, 1864	Died.
Scott, Albert E.-----	"	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Starrin, James H.-----	"	18	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Snyder, Geo. R.-----	"	25	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Scouten, Albert-----	"	20	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Strong, Fred C.-----	"	36	Feb. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Starrin, Alpheus-----	"	18	Dec. 17, 1863	Mustered out with Battery.
Smith, Thomas-----	"	24	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with Battery.
Stevens, Henry K.-----	"	29	Nov. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Schenck, Charles-----	"	23	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Starr, John-----	"	21	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Taylor, Amos C.-----	"	28	Feb. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Tourtellotte, E. E.-----	"	19	Sept. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Wilson, Oliver C.-----	"	20	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Waldroff, John-----	"	25	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Warren, Oscar-----	"	22	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Woodward, Henry F.-----	"	16	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Vanness, Jacob M.-----	"	38	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Visher, Edward E.-----	"	20	Feb. 22, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Brice, Harlow J.-----	"	----	Oct. --, 1861	
Waldman, Jacob-----	"	23	Nov. 1, 1861	
Wall, James-----	"	21	Oct. 21, 1861	

TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The Twenty-First Battery was mustered into the United States service April 29, 1863. May 8th following, Captain Patterson, with four guns, was sent to West Virginia, where he took an active and arduous part in military operations in that section, when he returned to Camp Dennison. May 20th, the Battery left Cincinnati, per Gunboat Exchange, as guard to Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, who, under sentence of a Court Martial, approved by President Lincoln, had been banished to the Rebel States. It proceeded as far as Louisville in such service, when it was brought back to Camp Dennison. Here the Battery remained until John Morgan crossed the Ohio into Indiana, when it was taken to Madison, in that State, where four of its guns were placed on board steamers, to serve as patrol of the Ohio River. In this way the pursuit of Morgan was materially aided, the boats keeping close along with the pursuing Cavalry throughout.

September 22, 1863, the Battery started for Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Thence, October 1st, it proceeded to Greenville, Tennessee, and was kept actively at work through the roughest portions of that State until

January 16, 1864. At Walker's Ford, December 2, 1863, it took prominent part in the fight, doing valuable service on the ranks of the Rebels. From that time until the close of the War, the Battery was on duty in Tennessee and Alabama, chiefly in guarding important roads and Railroad lines. July 21, 1865, it returned to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, where it was paid off and mustered out of service.

ROSTER, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Captain—		
James W. Patterson--	Nov. 13, 1862	Res. May 9, 1864.
James N. Walley-----	May 25, 1864	M. o. July 21, '65.
1st Lieutenant—		
James N. Walley-----	Jan. 7, 1863	Pro. to Captain.
Harrison L. Holloway--	Nov. 19, 1862	Res. Dec. 23, 1863
Wm. H. H. Smith-----	Feb. 18, 1864	M. o. July 22, '65.
John M. Raymond-----	May 25, 1864	Died Nov. 18, '63.
2d Lieutenant—		
Wm. H. H. Smith-----	Nov. 9, 1862	Pro. to 1st Lieut.
John M. Raymond-----	Jan. 7, 1863	Pro. to 1st Lieut.
Wm. D. Mann-----	Feb. 18, 1864	M. o. July 21, '65

THIRD REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This Regiment was organized in September, 1861, at Camp Worcester, Monroeville, Huron County, and January 14, 1862, moved to Camp Dennison. In February it proceeded to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and thence to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there March 18th, and leaving on the 29th for Pittsburg Landing. On the march (April 4th) General Buell detached the First Battalion, sending it to Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, against Biddle's Rebel Cavalry, which was met and driven from the town. The Battalion rejoined the Regiment at Savannah, whence that force moved in advance of Buell's Army, reaching Pittsburg Landing April 25th, going into camp four miles from the River. May 4th the First Battalion went on reconnaissance, marching as far as Monterey, and was ordered to cross Chamber's Creek, where the enemy was met and driven back to its main force. The Regiment then moved within 10 miles of Corinth, where a brisk engagement took place between the First Battalion and a Rebel force, resulting in the retirement of the Battalion. May 27th the Regiment discovered the enemy in force on the railroad west of Corinth, engaged and routed them.

June 1, 1862, the First Battalion was detached to join General T. J. Wood's Division, leaving the balance of the Regiment at Corinth. The Regiment was re-united June 19th, at Tusculum, lying there in camp until the 30th, when it went to Mooresville, *via* Courtland and Decatur. It lay there until July 9th, when the Second and Third Battalions were ordered to Woodville, 30 miles east of Huntsville. July 13th the First Battalion marched to Huntsville, going into camp there on the 14th. On the 15th the Battalion went to Shelbyville, to defend that Town from apprehended attack; and on the 18th returned to Winchester. July 29th, Major Foster, with the Battalion and two companies of Infantry, went to Salem, and there captured from the enemy 89 head of cattle.

Leaving Winchester August 14th, the Division and Regiment moved to McMinnville, *via* Manchester. On the 29th the First Battalion was ordered to cross the Cumberland Mountains to Dunlap, to ascertain the enemy's position. On the way Rebel messengers were captured, bearing dispatches from Bragg to Wheeler,

then north of McMinnville. The force then returned to its Division. September 3d the Division marched to Nashville, arriving there the 6th, and the 7th marched to Gallatin. Leaving that point on the 9th on a forced march for Bowling Green, Kentucky, to get there ahead of Bragg's forces, it arrived there on the 10th, after marching 34 miles per day. The 16th it marched for Munfordsville, encamping at Cave City the 20th. On the 21st the First Battalion had a sharp engagement at Munfordsville with a Rebel force three times its number, and in three charges drove them into their works, losing two killed and 12 wounded, while the enemy lost 38 killed and 60 wounded. Among the Rebel killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Brown. September 22d, the Division marched for Louisville, arriving on the 25th. October 1st the pursuit of Bragg's Army was resumed, and near Beardstown the First Battalion of the Third Cavalry, re-enforced by two Companies of Second and Third Kentucky Cavalry, attacked the enemy 1,200 strong, but without success, losing six killed, 20 wounded and 17 captured, Major Foster being among the disabled.

The Second and Third Battalions, under Colonel Zahm, during a portion of the Summer of 1862, were stationed at Woodville, Alabama, guarding a railroad. Repeated attacks by Rebel guerrillas made this duty one of great activity and fatigue. An expedition under Major Paramore, to Gunter'sville, on the Tennessee, resulted in driving the Rebel guerrillas from that section, with a loss to the command of six men killed and several wounded, the enemy suffering more severely. For about four months this portion of the Regiment was daily engaged in scouting and skirmishing with the enemy.

The Second and Third Battalions were now attached to the Second Brigade of Cavalry, under Colonel Lewis Zahm, and went into camp at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. This Brigade formed the rear guard of Buell's Army, and guarded its transportation in the pursuit of Bragg to Louisville. Colonel Zahm was highly complimented by General Buell for his tact in bringing his trains safely through. At Shelbyville the Brigade engaged the advance of Cavalry of Colonel Smith's Rebel Army,

drove them from the Town, capturing many prisoners. During the battle of Perryville the Third Cavalry was engaged with the enemy at the fording of the Kentucky River near Paris; and after that battle it went into camp near Danville. October 19th a detachment of the Regiment under Major Charles Seidel, with a portion of Fourth Ohio Cavalry, in all numbering 250, was sent, under special orders from General McCook, to escort special couriers to Lexington and Covington, a forced march of 40 miles. The force encamped near the old plantation of Henry Clay at Ashland. At daylight, October 20th, the camp was completely surrounded by John Morgan's force, and made desperate resistance, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. After being stripped of their valuables and dismounted, they were immediately paroled, sent into the Union lines and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio. Private Thomas Crofts, in a letter to his parents, stated that in the fight he was not more than 50 feet from the Rebel ranks. Nearly every horse in the Company was killed or disabled. Edwin E. Carr, of East Toledo, and Charles H. Colerain, of Toledo, and F. M. Kent, of Bryan, were killed in battle. The forces engaged were 250 Union Cavalry, and Morgan's 3,400 men and eight mountain howitzers. The number of men paroled was 198, beside officers. After the surrender Private Weis, of the Third Cavalry, asked to be shown General Morgan, when one among the Rebels was pointed out as the man. Whereupon Weis at once drew up his carbine, and, before he could be disarmed, took aim and shot down the supposed guerrilla leader, who proved to be Charlton Morgan, a cousin of John. Weis was immediately killed by the infuriate Rebels.

The remaining portion of the two Battalions moved from Danville to Bowling Green, and were stationed on the Railroad, with headquarters at Fountain-Head Station. Morgan's force then occupied Gallatin. Colonel Zahm ordered out a detachment on a reconnoissance toward Gallatin, to learn the enemy's strength and position, when Rebel pickets were captured and the required information obtained. The next morning Morgan's camp was attacked and his camp equipage and a large number of prisoners captured, Morgan hastily retreating across the Cumberland to Lebanon,

Tennessee. Here after a separation of seven months, the three Battalions of the Third Cavalry met under novel circumstances. Colonel Zahm, not aware that the First Battalion was in the vicinity, on approaching Gallatin from the North, was attacked by a Cavalry force which turned out to be his own First Battalion, which mistake was probably the cause of Morgan's escape and the failure of the expedition, the firing between the two forces giving him notice of the presence of Union troops.

From Gallatin the Regiment moved to Harts-ville, Tennessee, there going into camp. A detachment, under Captain E. M. Colver, went up the Cumberland River to Carthage to intercept a large drove of mules and Rebel stores; and after a chase of 26 miles—fording the River four times—they captured the train and drove off 146 mules, killing three and capturing 17 of the Rebel escort, including two quartermasters and a paymaster. In December this portion of the Regiment moved to near Nashville and were incorporated into the Second Brigade of Cavalry, First Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, under General D. S. Stanley. The First Battalion of the Third now rejoined the Regiment. December 26th the Regiment moved up with its Brigade and took position on the extreme right of Rosecrans's Army, near Franklin. On the 27th an attack was made on Franklin, resulting in completely routing the Rebel force remaining at that place. On the 28th the Brigade engaged the enemy on Wilkerson Turnpike beyond Triunee, and drove them with severe loss, the Brigade losing a few prisoners. At 2 A. M., December 31st, the First Battalion, being on picket duty, apprised Colonel Zahm of the advance of Bragg's Rebel forces. At four o'clock the skirmish-line was driven in and the Brigade attacked by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry. After two hours' fighting, the enemy, through superiority of numbers, forced the main portion of the Brigade from the field, that command suffering severely in both officers and men. The enemy had captured McCook's Corps ammunition-train, when the Second and Third Battalions, Third Ohio, after withstanding the shock of battle, remained at their posts, made a gallant dash and recaptured the train, killing a number of Rebels and horses, and taking 140 prisoners. On that day the Regiment lost 13 men killed and a large

number wounded. January 1, 1863, the Third Cavalry bore an active part in escorting a train of 4,000 wagons from Franklin for Nashville, in doing which fierce contests occurred with Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry.

After the battle of Stone River, the Third Cavalry was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and near Middleton, Tennessee, attacked his rear-guard and captured one of his trains. While in camp at Murfreesboro, a detachment of the Third Battalion, while on a scout, under Lieutenant F. Bernard, was surrounded by Rebels, when they cut their way out, with slight loss, and taking with them a number of prisoners. About that time the Regiment was in affairs at Milton, Liberty, Readyville, Franklin, Snow Hill, Smithville, Auburn, Manchester and McMinnville, suffering in men killed and wounded and loss of horses.

The Regiment bore an active part in the advance of Rosecrans's Army from Murfreesboro, in July, 1863. During the battle of Chickamauga, it was at Lafayette, where it was attacked and forced back to Charleston, Tennessee. After the battle, the Third Cavalry moved as the advance of General Crook's forces in pursuit of Wheeler's Cavalry, with which a handsome and successful fight took place at Farmington, the enemy being completely routed, with loss of large numbers in killed and captured. The Third Cavalry lost two men killed and 23 captured. In November, 1863, a portion of the Regiment, under Colonel Seidel, scouted through the mountains of East Tennessee. Another detachment, under Captain Richard D. Wood, was engaged about Dalton, Georgia, when Captain Wood was killed. About this time an incident occurred which illustrates both the character of the guerrilla warfare which the Union troops were called to meet and the spirit and manner in which it was met. The circumstances of the incident were given at the time, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Howland was then Post Commander at Decherd, Tennessee. A band of about 50 guerrillas suddenly pounced on a Union man's store at Winchester, three miles West, completely emptying it of its contents, which afforded a handsome prize to them. As soon as word of the robbery was received at Decherd, a detail from the Third Cavalry was sent after the plunderers; but in consequence of deceptive information given of the route taken by them, they escaped. Not long afterwards, a force, increased to 150, appeared in the neighborhood, when

Lieutenant-Colonel Howland sent Company A, Captain Terry, and Company F, Captain George Williams, of Fremont, in pursuit of them. Coming in sight of them, the scamps, using spurs instead of weapons, incontinently fled. The race was a hard one, during which Captain Williams was thrown by his horse and disabled, but Captain Terry and 15 men soon overtook 60 of them, including Colonel Holman, the Rebel officer in command. The enemy made a stand to receive their pursuers; on perceiving which Captain Terry called on his men to prepare for a sabre-charge, which was no sooner said than done, when the Rebel force of four times their number wheeled and ran, again pursued by the little band. It happened that Colonel Holman's more immediate pursuer was Sergeant Paul Deal, of Fremont, and of Captain Williams's Company. The race between these was long and earnest. The speed of their horses was very nearly equal, and although Deal got so near he could touch Holman, he could not get near enough to hit him a fair blow. While thus near, and both horses at their highest speed, the Rebel Colonel drew his revolver and turning around in his saddle fired three times at Deal, the latter each time parrying the weapon with his sabre so as to divert the shot and save himself from injury. Finally, Holman and several others of the band were captured and returned to Decherd. The Rebel leader was warm in his admiration of Sergeant Deal, pronouncing him the bravest and coolest man he had met, and insisting that his (Holman's) revolver should be presented to Deal and he be promoted. These suggestions were so just, that they were strictly carried out, and Sergeant Deal returned to Ohio with Holman's revolver, and on arriving at Columbus received a Lieutenant's commission for his gallantry.

In January, 1864, while at Pulaski, Tennessee, the Third Cavalry re-enlisted. Of the original 1,300, only 400 effective men were then left. On the 4th of February, it left Nashville for Ohio, reaching Camp Worcester, Monroeville, after an absence of two years. Of the Company which left Toledo, only 30 returned, many of them being on detached service when these left Nashville. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of their arrival at Toledo, the contemplated reception of the Veterans did not take place; but impromptu steps were taken by the Mayor; a dinner was provided at the McKenster House; a procession of citizens escorted the heroes to the hotel, where the dinner was partaken of.

March 2, 1864, its furlough having expired, the Third Cavalry re-assembled at Monroeville, with nearly 1,000 recruits secured for it, and making its total force over 1,500 men. Proceeding again to the field, it was re-equipped

and went into camp at Columbia, Tennessee, with charge of the line of road from Nashville to Huntsville. About the 1st May, as part of Long's Second Brigade of Cavalry, at Decatur, and also at Courtland, Alabama, the Regiment was engaged with the Rebel General Roddey's command, which was routed, with the loss of a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and upwards of 30 men killed and wounded. At Moulton, Alabama, the Regiment was attacked by the same force in camp before daylight; and although partly surprised it rallied, drove the enemy from the field with slaughter, and pursued it, capturing 25 or 30 prisoners. At Rome, it was given position on the left flank of Sherman's Army, and participated in the engagements at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek, and the crossing of the Chattahoochee River. Being sent to Roswell, Georgia, to destroy Rebel stores and factories, it there captured 400 factory-girls, who were sent through the lines by General Sherman. At McAfee Bridge (or Shakerock), July 9th, four Companies of the Regiment, under command of Captain E. M. Colver, engaged a superior force of Texan Cavalry, killing a Lieutenant and seven men and capturing prisoners and horses. Subsequently the Regiment took part in the battles of Peachtree Creek and Decatur, and in raids to Covington and Stone Mountain. In the Kilpatrick raid, the Third Cavalry was with the Brigade in the advance to the rear of Atlanta, and destroyed a portion of the Railroad from Atlanta to West Point, losing thereby 48 men. It also took part in the Stoneman raid, under General Kenner Garrard. In each of these raids it suffered severely. In the flanking movement on Jonesboro, the Regiment was in Garrard's Division of Cavalry. After the occupation of Atlanta, it went into camp near Decatur, Georgia, and when Hood's dash was made,

the Regiment was sent in pursuit as far as Gadson.

In the first battle of Franklin, the Regiment was on the left of Thomas's forces, and was engaged with the Rebel Cavalry. A portion of the Regiment was engaged in the battle before Nashville. After Hood's retreat, it followed him across the Tennessee into Alabama. It was then engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia; and in the battles of Selma and Montgomery, Alabama; and of Macon and Griffin, Georgia. In the capture of Selma, Captain Archibald J. Eyster, now of Toledo, was in command of the advance-guard. The Rebel defense consisted of 6,000 troops inside fortifications, General Forrest being in command. The assault was made by 1,600 Union Cavalry under Colonel Long, commanding the Division. Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Howland, of Third Ohio, commanded the Second Brigade. He subsequently was made Colonel and Brigadier-General by brevet. The Regiment also took part in the chase after Jeff. Davis, in Wilson's command, in which pursuit a detachment went through to the Gulf. At Selma it lost heavily in killed and wounded. Lieutenant D. C. Lewis and other officers were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Lewis, afterwards paroled, was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the Steamer Sultana, near Memphis. At Macon, Georgia, while on duty, Captain J. S. Clock was murdered by one of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

Under orders from General Geo. H. Thomas, the Third Cavalry turned over its horses and arms at Macon, and was then ordered to report at Nashville for muster out. Proceeding home *via* Louisville, the Regiment reached Camp Chase, where it was paid off and discharged August 14, 1865, after an active and efficient service of four years, lacking 20 days.

ROSTER, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

[NOTE—This list is intended to give only the names of Regimental officers, and of members of Company C, from Lucas County.]

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lewis Zahm-----	Colonel.	Aug. 6, 1861	Honorably discharged Jan. 5, 1863.
James W. Paramore----	"	Jan. 5, 1863	Dismissed July, 1863.
Chas. B. Seidel-----	"	Aug. 1, 1863	Mustered out at expiration of service.
Horace N. Howland----	"	April 8, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
Douglas A. Murray----	Lieut. Colonel.	Oct. 10, 1861	Resigned June 7, 1863.
Chas. B. Seidel-----	"	June 17, 1863	Promoted to Colonel.
Horace N. Howland----	"	Nov. 23, 1863	Promoted to Colonel.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Darius E. Livermore	Lient. Colonel.	April 8, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
John H. Foster	Major.	Sept. 13, 1861	Resigned February 14, 1863.
James W. Paramore	"	Sept. 27, 1861	Promoted to Colonel.
James S. Busbin	"	Dec. 12, 1861	Declined.
Chas. B. Seidel	"	Jan. 16, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Horace N. Howland	"	Jan. 5, 1863	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Chas. W. Skinner	"	Feb. 14, 1863	Resigned September 10, 1864.
Leonard Adams	"	June 7, 1863	Mustered out November 23, 1864.
Thos. D. McClelland	"	Dec. 8, 1863	Mustered out November 23, 1864.
Darius E. Livermore	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Francis P. Gates	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Martin Archer	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Transferred to U. S. Colored Troops.
Oliver M. Brown	"	April 8, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as Captain.
Seymour B. Coe	"	Aug. 2, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as Captain.
M. C. Cuykendall	Surgeon.	Oct. 28, 1861	Mustered out.
W. B. Boyd	"	Dec. 1, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
S. F. Selby	Asst. Surgeon.	Nov. 4, 1861	Resigned Nov. 5, 1863.
John K. Moore	"	Aug. 19, 1862	Mustered out (supernumerary) December, 1862.
John G. Bingham	"	Nov. 5, 1863	Declined.
W. B. Boyd	"	Mar. 24, 1864	Promoted to Surgeon.
W. N. Bickett	"	Mar. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
E. Y. Warner	Chaplain.	Sept. 25, 1861	Resigned August 1, 1862.
Benj. F. W. Cozier	"	May 9, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Horace N. Howland	Captain.	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to Major.
Oliver M. Brown	"	Aug. 19, 1863	Promoted to Major.
Henry Streicher	"	July 13, 1864	Declined.
Orange H. Howland	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Christopher C. Clay	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Calvin S. Kimball	"	Feb. 23, 1865	Commission revoked.
Reed V. Boice	"	Aug. 2, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as 1st Lieutenant.
Jonathan B. Bliven	1st Lieutenant.	Aug. 24, 1861	Resigned December 22, 1862.
Oliver M. Brown	"	July 10, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Henry Streicher	"	Feb. 1, 1863	Mustered out.
Orange H. Howland	"	Mar. 31, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
Reed V. Boice	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
Christopher C. Clay	"	July 13, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
Calvin S. Kimball	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
George H. Frent	"	Feb. 23, 1865	Resigned June 6, 1865.
Oliver M. Brown	2d Lieutenant.	Aug. 16, 1861	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Henry Streicher	"	May 16, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Orange H. Howland	"	July 20, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Christopher C. Clay	"	Feb. 4, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Calvin S. Kimball	"	Mar. 31, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
George H. Frent	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Francis C. Dodge	"	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out May 29, 1865.

COMPANY C.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Horace N. Howland	Captain.	35	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to Major.
Jonathan B. Bliven	1st Lieut.		Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged.
Barnard W. Dolan	1st Sergt.	33	Sept. 6, 1861	Mustered out with company.
John B. Donahue	Q. M. Sgt.	22	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Austin B. Conant	Com. Sgt.	25	Aug. 24, 1861	Mustered out with company.
George J. Miller	Sergeant.	23	Aug. 23, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Lewis Fisher	"	21	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company.
William H. Dustin	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Orrin Burr	"	18	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company.
William F. Bradley	Corporal.	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Detached.
Orrin Buzzell	"	35	Dec. 26, 1863	Wounded; mustered out.
Isaac Whitson	"	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Charles O. Brown	"	18	Feb. 18, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hoyt B. Pike	"	18	Dec. 24, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Joseph Meirhoffer	"	21	Dec. 21, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Albert Alden	Private.	18	Feb. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company.
John Albert	"	18	Dec. 1, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Frederick Barnes	"	19	Dec. 24, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Edward Burke	"	44	Dec. 29, 1863	Mustered out with company.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Thomas Biggs-----	Private.	18	Dec. 26, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John Broadbeck-----	"	25	June 27, 1863	Mustered out with company.
August Bissell-----	"	37	Sept. 3, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Henry Cook-----	"	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Promoted to Sergeant.
Peter Clukey-----	"	21	Dec. 14, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John Conrad-----	"	34	Jan. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Benj. F. Dustin-----	"	28	Jan. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company.
Francis B. Dustin-----	"	31	Jan. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company.
Walter Dustin-----	"	19	Aug. 26, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Robert M. Davis-----	"	40	Aug. 15, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Lewis Dawes-----	"	35	Oct. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company.
James Foley-----	"	29	Sept. 8, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Jacob Gordinier-----	"	24	Nov. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Ell Gyor-----	"	18	Dec. 10, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John Greenwood-----	"	27	Dec. 15, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John R. Green-----	"	44	Sept. 3, 1862	Mustered out; absent sick.
Albert Hancock-----	"	19	Mar. 1, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Charles Hatfield-----	"	28	Jan. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Samuel H. Hess-----	"	25	Sept. 7, 1861	Wounded; in hospital.
Philip Kreider-----	"	41	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Hiram Lenhart-----	"	30	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company.
William A. Lawrence-----	"	44	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Brainerd Miller-----	"	19	Aug. 23, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Nicholas Neiles-----	"	38	Dec. 14, 1863	Mustered out with company.
James S. Wintermute-----	"	18	Dec. 7, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Henry C. Wolcott-----	"	31	Jan. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company.
William H. Wintermute-----	"	27	Dec. 14, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Joseph Drurion-----	"	----	Dec. 14, 1863	Died.
Alfred P. Dumersy-----	"	----	Jan. 18, 1864	Died.
Samuel C. Fry-----	"	34	Aug. 20, 1861	Died.
Henry D. Pike-----	"	----	Dec. 21, 1863	Died.
James Yager-----	"	----	Dec. 19, 1863	Died.
Theodore W. Harlow-----	1st Sergt.	29	Aug. 23, 1861	Mustered out.
Francis Allen-----	Sergeant.	23	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
Thomas Croft-----	"	21	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
George Westernberger-----	"	25	Sept. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
Levi Genson-----	Corporal.	23	Aug. 27, 1861	Mustered out.
Edward McDonald-----	B. K. S.	36	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
James E. Thompson-----	"	19	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out.
Horace Benedict-----	Private.	18	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
Emanuel Cole-----	"	21	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
Peter Eldy-----	"	25	Aug. 24, 1861	Mustered out.
Wilson Farnar-----	Private.	25	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out.
Daniel A. Hallett-----	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
William B. Meeker-----	"	25	Aug. 23, 1861	Mustered out.
Alexander Marker-----	"	23	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
Tho. H. Smith-----	"	22	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
William Smith-----	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out.
William Van Wermer-----	"	28	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out.
John H. Zedechier-----	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out.
Archibald J. Eyster-----	1st Sergt.	----	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out.
John Koerman-----	Corporal.	----	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out.
William Fitzpatrick-----	Private.	----	Aug. 19, 1862	Mustered out.
John Redding-----	Sadler.	----	July 16, 1862	Mustered out.
Martin G. Hilton-----	Private.	----	Sept. 13, 1862	Mustered out.
Samuel Lyons-----	"	----	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out.
Harrison Spencer-----	"	----	Sept. 17, 1864	Mustered out.
Richard Van Slack-----	"	----	Sept. 23, 1862	Mustered out.
Daniel Austin-----	"	----	Aug. 24, 1863	Discharged.
Samuel Charter-----	"	----	Dec. 10, 1863	Discharged.
Francis C. Dodge-----	1st Sergt.	----	Sept. 15, 1862	Discharged.
Russell B. Gorsuch-----	Private.	----	Dec. 18, 1863	Discharged.
John H. Ray-----	"	----	Oct. 12, 1863	Discharged.
James McDougle-----	"	----	Dec. 3, 1861	Mustered out.
Thomas Shipherd-----	"	22	Aug. 24, 1861	
James Campbell-----	"	----	Oct. 2, 1863	
William Holt-----	"	----	Nov. 6, 1863	
Jacob Webber-----	"	28	Jan. 4, 1864	
David Cosgrove-----	"	28	Aug. 27, 1861	Transferred.
John Griner-----	"	29	Aug. 10, 1861	Transferred.
James Mills-----	"	----	Aug. 24, 1862	Transferred.
John Nishwetz-----	"	----	July 26, 1862	Transferred.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jacob Serles	Private.	---	Nov. 28, 1861	Transferred.
Milton Straight	"	---	July 17, 1861	Transferred.
Calvin S. Kimball	"	26	Sept. 10, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.

NAMES ON MUSTER-IN ROLL BUT NOT ON MUSTER-OUT ROLL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Date of Entering the Service.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Calvin Spangler	Corporal.	22	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
William A. Lawrence	"	44	Aug. 25, 1861	No record.
Joseph Ott	Bugler.	23	Aug. 20, 1861	Transferred.
Levi B. Whitelock	"	42	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
Levi Cook	Farrier.	38	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
John Antibus	Sadler.	29	Aug. 27, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Allen, John	Private.	29	Sept. 14, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Brown, Lorin A.	"	29	Sept. 7, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Brown, Daniel	"	29	Sept. 10, 1861	Detailed for Orderly duty.
Barton, Hiram	"	18	Aug. 19, 1861	Detailed for Orderly duty.
Baldwin, John A.	"	29	Aug. 26, 1861	Transferred to L company.
Battenfield, Dan S	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Bliven, Robert H	"	18	Sept. 16, 1861	Mustered out on general order, 1862.
Carr, Edward	"	17	Aug. 26, 1861	Killed at Lexington, Kentucky.
Cannon, John	"	24	Aug. 19, 1861	Shot through the lungs and discharged.
Colton, Charles H	"	17	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed at Lexington, Kentucky.
Conn, Samuel	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Died in front of Corinth, Miss.
Chilson, Peter	"	19	Sept. 3, 1861	Died in front of Corinth, Mississippi.
Davis, Robert M	"	40	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Dalby, David	"	20	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Emch, Benedict	"	21	Sept. 24, 1861	Teamster at Regt. headquarters.
Eichott, Jacob	"	51	Aug. 20, 1861	Teamster at Regt. headquarters.
Fountain, Oliver	"	20	Aug. 25, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga.
Jones, Thomas	"	18	Oct. 1, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga.
Longendoroff, Joseph	"	44	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Lennon, Lawrence	"	31	Sept. 8, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Moyer, Frank F	"	21	Aug. 24, 1861	Killed at Farmington, Tennessee.
Meeker, Benj. F	"	18	Aug. 24, 1861	Died.
Navarre, Peter	"	30	Aug. 23, 1861	
Navarre, Oliver	"	32	Aug. 23, 1861	Disabled and discharged in 1862.
Norton, Henry G	"	20	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
Orton, James C	"	28	Oct. 2, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Priame, Bradley L	"	37	Aug. 18, 1861	No record.
Pinkerton, Samuel	"	21	Aug. 26, 1861	No record.
Price, Charles	"	27	Sept. 10, 1861	No record.
Rottler, Mathias	"	27	Aug. 28, 1861	No record.
Reed, Amos K	"	43	Oct. 1, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Spangler, Henry D	"	18	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
Trembly, Joseph E	"	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Wounded and discharged.
Underwood, George R	"	19	Sept. 17, 1861	Transferred.
Van Fleet, Otis	"	20	Aug. 26, 1861	No record.
Walton, William A	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	
Wilcox, William	"	36	Aug. 31, 1861	Died at Tuscumbia, Alabama.
Welch, John	"	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged, disability.

A Re-union of the Third Ohio Cavalry was held at Monroeville, September 28, 1869, when Captain James B. Luckey presided, and E. W. Amsden acted as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Colonel Lewis Zahm. Vice-Presidents—Samuel Curry, Company A; A. H. Pearl, Company B; H. N. Howland, Company C; W. L. Stackhouse, Company D; Thomas C. McEwen, Com-

pany E; William P. Lee, Company F; Thos. Baker, Company G; C. W. Skinner, Company H; John Blackman, Company I; C. L. Cook, Company K; John Muir, Company L; Thos. O'Rourke, Company M. Corresponding Secretary—R. R. Smith, Toledo.

Besides members of commands organized here, large numbers of citizens of Lucas County

served in Regiments from other Counties and other States, and in the Regular Army, of whom it is found to be impracticable to obtain information. Among such enlistments were 12 in Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, as follows:

Patrick Kelley, Captain, now at Saginaw, Mich.

Benjamin Raitz, Second Lieutenant, at 138 Elm Street, Toledo.

Samuel B. Davis, Editor *McComb Herald*, McComb, Ohio.

Walter A. McCaron, in Michigan.

Michael O'Brien, died since the war.

William W. Bower, supposed to live in Detroit, Michigan.

Edgar Hyke, at Soldiers' Home, Dayton.

Dennis Maher, drowned near Cairo, Illinois, while coming home on Veteran furlough.

John McBride, died during the war.

Of John Goodale, Francis Horer, Robert Harvie, and Joseph Pellett, also from this County, no information can be obtained. All those named were from Toledo, except John McBride, from Sylvania.

Beside the above was Bruce Hoffman from Defiance.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ROLL OF HONOR — CEMETERIES.

[T was made the duty of the Assessors in May, 1865, when active service in the War had practically closed, to canvass the several Townships and Wards for names of persons who had enlisted in the Union Army; of those who had died; of those disabled; of Soldiers' families; and of such of these as were necessitous, with the number of persons in the same. The facts thus obtained were returned to the County Auditor's office. Following is a list of dead Soldiers thus obtained, together with a table giving results under the other heads named. In the nature of the case, absolute completeness or correctness could hardly be expected in such a work; but it has been deemed best to give the record thus furnished, as aiding to the nearest practicable approach to justice to the noble and heroic defenders of their country's life—only regretting that it is not more full and accurate.

As a matter of course, in the several partial lists of dead, given in this volume, the names of many are repeated; but it has been deemed better to do this, than that names belonging here should be omitted. The repetitions will readily be discovered by those acquainted with the facts.

TOLEDO.

First Ward.—J. Barrington, Jr., 14th Ohio; Benedict Brown, 14th Ohio; Henry T. Bissell, 11th Ohio; Joseph T. Baker, 67th Ohio; Conrad Daum, 25th Ohio; John Hilt, 25th Ohio; W. W. Hunt, 100th Ohio; Fred. Kimmerlin, Jr., 111th Ohio; Alpheus McIntyre, 21st Ohio; Louis G. Miller, 3d O. C.; Fred. Miller, 67th Ohio; Rudolph Niehaus, 25th Ohio; Jacob Pfanner, 14th Ohio; Robert Redwood, 3d O. C.; F. B. Searls, 111th Ohio; Charles Euranius, 67th Ohio; John Beigan, 114th Ohio.

Second Ward.—Thomas Higglemire, 14th Ohio; Geo. W. Horton, 14th Ohio; Wm. Marker, 14th Ohio; George McCracken, 88th Illinois; John Marich, 67th Ohio; Henry Saunders, 38th Ohio; P. L. Towers, 3d O. C.; George M. Ballard, 67th Ohio.

Third Ward.—Owen Dirken, 67th Ohio; Michael Herbert, 25th Ohio; Barney Meconara, 69th Ohio; James Richmond, 8th Ohio; James Smith, 67th Ohio; Arthur D. Tarbox, 14th Ohio; Jeroleman Wandike, 37th Ohio.

Fourth Ward.—William Skehan, 67th Ohio; — Schwartz, 189th Ohio; James Heart, Cavalry; Aug. Klangbolter, 47th Ohio; Washington Norton, 67th Ohio; Walter Clumam, 18th Ohio; John Woodbury, 71st Ohio.

Fifth Ward.—Theo. Sanger, 27th Ohio; George H. Curtiss, 111th Ohio; Ruel Wetmore, 14th Ohio; Geo. Smith, 3d O. C.; John W. Harrison, 14th Ohio; Louis Emery, 25th Ohio; David Valentine, 67th Ohio; Albert Wolcott, 14th Ohio; Fred. Josenhaus, 130th Ohio; Christ. Obeist, 130th Ohio; John Martin, 43d Ohio.

Sixth Ward.—Charles Sherwood, 3d O. C.; Arnold Waldeck, 1st Artillery; Joseph Young, 100th Ohio; Albert H. Huntley, 14th Ohio; Thomas Moon, 14th Ohio; James Orton, 3d O. C.; Hiram Craig, 67th Ohio; Edwin Carr, 3d O. C.; James Cavashirg, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.

MANHATTAN.

Joseph Drouillard, 3d O. C.; Francis Grode, 67th Ohio; Thomas Hagar, 18th Ohio; Alvesta King, 111th Ohio; Henry Morreau, 67th Ohio; Peter McTague; Thomas McTange. Alex. Navarre, 14th Ohio; John M. Varian, 47th Ohio; James Welch, 111th Ohio; Charles Wilkinson, 100th Ohio; Aaron Applegate, 14th Ohio; Stephen Antean, 3d O. C.; Jasper Brown, 21st Ohio; C. O. Callihan, 14th Ohio; William Cone, 14th Ohio.

WASHINGTON.

Miles A. Aldrich, 100th Ohio; John Ammon, 37th Ohio; Henry Bemor, 100th Ohio; Edwin Bishop, 1st Conn. Cav.; Henry Brown, 130th Ohio; Lemuel Crockett, 47th Ohio; Wm. W. Giles, Austin Haughton, 25th Ohio; Edward Burge, 25th Ohio; Solon Lane, 123d Ohio; David Lewis, — Artillery; Wm. A. Watson, 128th Ohio.

SYLVANIA.

Matthew Davis, 25th Ohio; Zirah Green, 111th Ohio; William Gilpin; Oscar Hendrickson, 14th Ohio; William Hallett, Jr., 25th Ohio; Edwin Peek, 25th Ohio; Harlan Page, 25th Ohio; Thomas Porter, 14th Ohio; Levi Palmer, 47th Ohio; Elijah Stone, 47th Ohio; John Van Orman, 14th Ohio; John Woodmansee, 14th Ohio; John Kimball, 111th Ohio; James Lowden, 18th Ohio; Edwin Lacy, 18th Ohio; John Lane, 18th Ohio; John McBride, 14th Ohio; James Mills, 18th Ohio; Daniel Norris, 18th Ohio; John Oats, 14th Ohio; Horace Bertholf, 21st Ohio Battery; Horace Cooper, 111th Ohio; Staunton Chappel, 111th Ohio; Orland Comstock, 67th Ohio; Uriah Cheney, 18th Ohio; Samuel Corbin, — Battery.

WATERVILLE.

Benjamin Rathbun, 100th Ohio; William Gaunt, 14th Ohio; Alfred D. Isham, 67th Ohio; Orson G. Ballou, 100th Ohio; Milo Black, 60th Ohio; William C. Hutchinson, — Artillery; William M. Turk, 67th Ohio; Robert McCabe, 111th Ohio; James P. Hine, 14th Ohio; William Stebbins, 67th Ohio; Cuyler Stebbins, 100th Ohio; Samuel Spade, 100th Ohio; Ranatus Lucas, 100th Ohio; John Rocherty, 37th Ohio; David C. Cheney, 67th Ohio.

MAUMEE.

First Ward.—Alex. Osborn, 5th Infantry; Francis O. Borner, 14th Ohio; John Carroll, 57th Ohio; Nelson C. Carter, 100th Ohio; John Green, 14th Ohio; James House, 100th Ohio; Antoine Lafleur, 14th Ohio; Lovine Merrill, 14th Ohio; Charles Mitchell, 14th Ohio, John McCrink, New York Battery; John Owen, 14th Ohio; Lewis Smith, 130th Ohio; Jackson P. Sager, 100th Ohio; Antoine Soudenet; Granville Taylor, 67th Ohio.

Second Ward and Waynesfield Township.—Thomas N. Gilbert, 14th Ohio; Uriah Gilbert, 14th Ohio; Lyman S. Hall, 14th Ohio; Oscar J. Neeley, 23d New York Battery; James H. Perrin, 14th Ohio; Benj. F. Perrin, 9th Louisiana Colored; George Peck, 185th Ohio; Robert Ireland, 21st Ohio.

Third Ward.—Lawson J. Fox, 14th Ohio; Fred. A. Wolcott, 47th Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD.

James Munyan; William Bemis, 100th Ohio; James Abbott, 100th Ohio; Lucius Abbott, 100th Ohio; Ira Cummings, 100th Ohio; Aaron Faught; George Yager, 14th Ohio; Eli Birchfield, 14th Ohio; Aaron Birchfield, 14th Ohio; Wesley Hill, 67th Ohio; Aaron Haynes, 3d O. C.; John Hepp, 14th Ohio; Joseph Vono, 14th Ohio; Owen Rumsey, 6th O. C.; Mason Cressey, 14th Ohio; Osgood Cressey, 3d O. C.

RICHFIELD.

Eli Saulsbury, 100th Ohio; Luther Saunders, 10th O. C.; Nicholas Stahl, 182d Ohio; M. V. Tredway, 47th Ohio; Philander Wickham, 111th Ohio; Joseph Bosilgia, 37th Ohio; Perry Bennett, 14th Ohio; John Brint, 14th Ohio; Louis Cutchner, 130th Ohio; James Fullerton, 14th Ohio; Dallas Gilson, 47th Ohio; Norman Gilson, 47th Ohio; Charles Holloway, 14th Ohio; Thomas Kanavel, 14th Ohio; Charles Kanavel, 14th Ohio; W. C. Lathrop, 14th Ohio; Joseph Mangel, 14th Ohio; W. W. McBride, 14th Ohio; Milo Metkiff, 100th Ohio.

PROVIDENCE.

Jacob Bugh, 67th Ohio; Daniel Ricker, 67th Ohio; Samuel Keeler, 68th Ohio; Andrew J. Clutter, 100th Ohio; John Dwyer, 68th Ohio; John Ferre, 68th Ohio; Clayton Shelby, 60th Ohio; Samuel Hutchinson, 102d Ohio; Cyrus E. Riley, 55th Ohio; John A. Brown, 68th Ohio; Thomas Brown, 68th Ohio; John Martin, 60th Ohio; John J. Clark, 14th Ohio; John Mouldner, 68th Ohio; William H. Young, 68th Ohio;

John North, 68th Ohio; Benjamin F. Cole, 68th Ohio; William Condon, 68th Ohio.

ADAMS.

W. H. Cass, 1st Ohio Artillery; Charles Corser, 1st Art.; John M. Edmunds, 1st Art.; Nelson Ferris, 1st Art.; Adelbert Knapp, 14th Ohio; Alonzo Atkins, 1st Art.; Joseph Tromley; Nor. Lockwood, 1st Art.; John Yager, 3d O. C.; Andrew Totten, 67th Ohio.

SPENCER.

James Brocken, 67th Ohio; William Bemis, 100th Ohio; John Coon, 1st Michigan; James Carroll, 14th Ohio; Robert Fairchild, 67th Ohio; John E. Hadley, 1st Mich.; John M. Houser, 14th Ohio; Benj. Hostile, 14th Ohio; Michael Langenderfer, 189th Ohio; Eliakim Munson, 14th Ohio; David S. Randolph, 188th Ohio; Jacob Ruda, 37th Ohio; Benjamin Sutton, 28th Ohio; John Schneider, 37th Ohio; Jacob Wolf, 67th Ohio.

SWANTON.

Franklin Brace, 67th Ohio; Thomas Beach, 67th Ohio; Joseph Combo, 111th Ohio; David Cheney, 67th Ohio; Orrin Clawson, 85th Ohio; Joseph Fullerton, 67th Ohio; Ab. Hartzell, 100th Ohio; John Kaley, 67th Ohio; Robert Mills, 100th Ohio; Edmund Miller, 3d O. C.; H. E. Redding, 111th Ohio; Joseph W. Scott, 38th Ohio; Isaac Skinner, 111th Ohio; Andrew Weigel, 14th Ohio; John Weigel, 38th Ohio; George Wilcox, 100th Ohio.

MONCLOVA.

Edward Allen; Valentine Flann, 14th Ohio; Jas. C. House, 100th Ohio; Edward Moody, 14th Ohio; Levi McMullen, 14th Ohio; David Ruckle, 14th Ohio; John Ruckle, 100th Ohio; Philip Ruckle, 60th Ohio; Thomas Ringo, 27th Ohio; Alpheus O. Gunn, 14th Ohio; Leonard A. Gunn, 14th Ohio; J. Genson, 52d Ohio; Israel Snyder, 100th Ohio; John E. Strayer, 14th Ohio; Leroy J. Smith, 100th Ohio; Cyrus Saulsbury, 100th Ohio; Charles Tracey, 2d Ohio Battery; Andrew Trapp, 100th Ohio; George E. Waggoner, 100th Ohio; J. T. Walker, 14th Ohio; George Yager, 14th Ohio; Jacob Bondin, 100th Ohio; John Cramer, 100th Ohio.

[Christopher Ruckel, of Monclova, had six sons in the Union Army during the Rebellion, of whom but two survived in August, 1865, viz: Daniel, who served in the 128th, and Henry, in the 14th Ohio Regiment. The names of the four who died were as follows: David, in the 14th Ohio; John, in 100th Ohio; Philip, in 60th Ohio, and George, in 6th Michigan Cavalry. George was killed on the 11th, and Philip, on the 17th of June, 1864, both near Petersburg, Virginia. David was shot while beside his brother Henry. The father was a native of Ireland, and had resided many years in Monclova. Few parents were permitted to make the sacrifice upon their adopted country's altar, that was allowed to him. Such a family is entitled to special recognition and lasting remembrance on the part of those who now, and in the years to come shall, enjoy the rich boon of Free Government, secured to them through such sacrifice.]

OREGON.

Henry Miller, 3d O. C.; William Brown, 3d O. C.; William Sidel, 100th Ohio; Montgomery Messer, 67th Ohio; John Bunce, 67th Ohio; Captain H. G. Ford, 67th Ohio.

OTHER STATISTICS.

	<i>Soldiers and Marines.</i>	<i>Have Died.</i>	<i>Have Been Disabled.</i>	<i>Soldiers' Families.</i>	<i>Persons in Same.</i>	<i>Necessitous Families.</i>	<i>Persons in Same.</i>
Toledo—							
1st Ward	213	17	10	75	231	28	47
2d Ward	111	19	2	39	63	15	60
3d Ward	186	10	4			22	91
4th Ward	198	8	11	68	170	21	80
5th Ward	54	11	1	31	98	24	87
6th Ward	61	9	1	19	63	18	61
Manhattan	141	19	2	48	176	18	176
Washington	63	13	4	10	29	6	24
Sylvania	102	26	4	40	108	36	102
Waterville	102	16	3	44	127	44	129
Waynesfield	133	27	15	61	185	57	178
Springfield	86	18	3	17	50	17	50
Richfield	70	19	2	16	72	12	55
Providence	76	17	10	21	61	15	30
Adams	58	10	8			11	42
Spencer	58	15	1	20	55	20	56
Swanton	81	17	10	9	36	9	36
Monclova	111	24	6	30	75	30	75
Oregon	57	6	1	22	77	16	70

RECAPITULATION.

Enlistments in the County, as then reported	1,961
Deaths reported, 1865	293
Number reported disabled	98
Soldiers' families reported	369
Persons in same	1,476
Necessitous families	449
Persons in same	1,149

Very few persons have any just conception of the number of Union Soldiers who rest in Cemeteries provided and cared for by the National Government. The graves of these are marked, but the most of them bear the suggestive but sad inscription, "Unknown." A report made public in 1887, the result of much labor and care, showed that there were then 79 National Cemeteries, of which 12 were in the Northern, and 67 in the Southern States. The principal ones at the North, with the number of inmates, were as follows: Cypress Hills, 3,786; Finn's Point, New Jersey, 2,644, unknown; Gettysburg, Penn., 1,967 known, and 1,608 unknown; Mound City, Illinois, 2,505

known, and 2,721 unknown; Philadelphia, 1,909; and Wood Lawn, Elmira, New York, 3,090.

The chief depositories of the Union dead are in the South, where, in battle, in hospital or in Rebel prison-pens, the great body of loyal heroes laid down their lives for their country. The following list of National Cemeteries, with the number of their heroic dead, indicates something of the price of the civil privileges now enjoyed by the American people :

Arlington, Va., 16,264, of whom 4,349 are unknown.
Annapolis, Md., 2,487, of whom 201 are unknown.
Beaufort, S. C., 9,141, of whom 4,493 are unknown.
Chalmette, La., 12,511, of whom 5,574 are unknown.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,962, of whom 4,963 are unknown.
Fredericksburg, Va., 15,257, of whom 12,770 are unknown.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,490, of whom 2,906 are unknown.
Little Rock, Ark., 5,602, of whom 2,337 are unknown.
City Point, Va., 5,122, of whom 1,447 are unknown.
Marietta, Ga., 10,151, of whom 2,963 are unknown.
Memphis, Tenn., 13,997, of whom 8,817 are unknown.
Nashville, Tenn., 16, 526, of whom 4,701 are unknown.
Poplar Grove, Va., 6,199, of whom 4,001 are unknown.
Richmond, Va., 6,542, of whom 5,700 are unknown.
Salisbury, N. C., 12,126, of whom 12,032 are unknown.
Stone River, Tenn., 5,602, of whom 288 are unknown.
Vicksburg, Miss., 16,600, of whom 13,704 are unknown.
Antietam, Md., 4,671, of whom 1,818 are unknown.
Winchester, Va., 4,559, of whom 2,365 are unknown.

The record shows the aggregate of burials in the National Cemeteries to be about 300,000. Two of the Cemeteries are devoted chiefly to the true and brave men who offered up their lives in loathsome prison at Andersonville. These aggregate the almost incredible number of 13,714 "unknown" graves.

The cost to the Government in the provision of these resting-places for heroic dead, is placed at \$5,165,306.36. As no other Nation has ever been as just and prompt in the care of its Soldiers in the field, so has no other ever shown the active interest in the memories of these when dead, as has the United States. Such policy is both just and wise, since it pays due respect to the men who died for their country, while it elevates the character of the Citizen soldiery, and thus holds out inducements for like service in future emergencies, should such arise.

CHAPTER IX.

ORGANIZATIONS OF UNION SOLDIERS.—SOCIETIES OF THE ARMIES OF THE TENNESSEE AND OF THE CUMBERLAND.—UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—LOYAL LEGION.—WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

THE seventh re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Toledo, October 15, 1873. The meeting was one of surpassing satisfaction, both to the members of the Society, here in large numbers, and to the people of Toledo, who took a deep interest in the occasion. The regular session was held in the forenoon, when the usual business was transacted, Gen. W. T. Sherman, President, in the Chair, and Gen. L. M. Dayton, Secretary. Among the distinguished Soldiers present, were President Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. John A. Logan, Secretary of War Belknap, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. John Pope, Gen. G. A. Custer, Rear Admiral Worden and Governor E. F. Noyes.

In the evening, at Wheeler's Opera House, was held a public meeting, when the Society was welcomed to Toledo by Mayor W. W. Jones. Gen. Sherman delivered an address to the Society, in which, among other things he claimed for it priority in time, having been organized by a small group of officers in the old State Capitol, in Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865, only five days after the surrender of Lee in Virginia, and five days before the surrender of Johnston, in North Carolina. Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Woods of Ohio presided at the meeting. Gen. Frank P. Blair explained the object of the Society to be to perpetuate the friendly feelings which bound them together as comrades in arms during the previous four years, when they were battling and marching from Cairo to Vicksburg; and from Vicksburg to North Carolina. The Society was finally completed in its organization April 24, 1865. Membership was extended to every officer who at any time served with credit in any of the Corps which composed the Army of the Tennessee, while any officer of the Union Armies, with like good records was admissible on a vote. The Society was pledged to acts of charity and generosity to families of dead comrades; and

also, to cause proper memorials of the services of dead comrades to be collected and preserved, and "thus to transmit their names to posterity." A poem, written by Maj. C. G. Mayne, in which was fittingly mentioned the names of many Soldiers and Sailors, dead and living, was read. Gen. Logan delivered an address. A prominent feature of the occasion consisted of a solo obligato, and the Star Spangled Banner, by Miss Ida M. Bond (Mrs. Frank I. Young), of Toledo. A second session of the Society was held October 10th, when new officers were chosen, and resolutions of condolence on the death of fellow-members adopted, and other business transacted. The officers chosen were as follows: President—Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice Presidents—Maj. John A. Logan, Col. A. H. Markland, Maj. Gen. John Pope, Gen. J. M. Herdick, Col. Geo. E. Welles, Gen. John E. Smith, Lieut. John Crane, Brig. Gen. R. N. Pierson, Col. Frank Lynch, Gen. S. F. Hutchinson, Maj. I. P. Smith, Brig. Gen. John Tilson. Recording Secretary—Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary—Gen. A. Hicklenlooper; Treasurer—Maj. Gen. M. F. Force. At the close of this session, President Grant and his party were taken in carriages from the Opera House to Summit Street; thence to Cherry; and to the Board of Trade, where a brief stop was made and the President held a short reception, when the party returned to the Boody House. At about 3 p. m. a ladies' reception was given by the President, at which it was estimated 2,000 ladies attended. The pressure was very severe, and was made the greater by the delay incident to the quite free action of the President and Gens. Sheridan and Sherman in saluting the callers with a kiss, which operation was continued for a long time.

On the evening of the 16th a banquet was given the Society and its guests by the citizens of Toledo at the Boody House, S. Groff, Proprietor. Three tables were filled, as follows:

At the Center Table—Gen. W. T. Sherman, President; President Grant, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War; Admiral J. L. Worden, U. S. N.; Gen. Geo. A. Custer, Gen. Van Vleet, Gen. J. G. Hawkins, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, Col. J. M. Herrick, Gen. E. W. Rice, Gen. F. S. Hutchinson, B. Ford Maro Wheeler, A. T. Austin, Geo. W. Davis, John Cummings, Gen. Godfrey Weitzell, Dr. S. S. Howard, Lieut. W. E. Osborn, Thos. J. Collins, Maj. C. H. Smith, Capt. Edward Spear, Capt. W. L. Watt, Capt. Geo. W. Merrill, Dr. J. M. Woodworth (Medical Director of Army of the Cumberland), E. V. McMaken, Col. A. H. Markland, Gen. Chas. C. Walcutt, Col. J. Mason Loomis, Gen. Geo. P. Este, Lt. Col. J. T. Herbert, Col. Frank Lynch, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Capt. J. Barber, Gen. W. E. Strong, Gen. Daniel Weber, Gen. W. Myers, Maj. W. K. Thrall, Gen. O. E. Babcock (President Grant's Private Secretary), Capt. W. W. Gillingham, Col. R. Macfeeley, Col. R. M. Moore, Perry B. Truax, S. L. Phelps, Marshal Burton, Chas. West, Maj. Wm. Dunn, Col. J. G. Klinck, Col. Fred. D. Grant (son of the President and on Gen. Sheridan's Staff), Horatio S. Young, Wm. W. Backus, Col. J. M. Bacon, Fred. B. Shoemaker, Ed. T. Waite, Gen. O. M. Poe, Ralph Keeler, S. H. Waring, Gen. Collinder, Dr. W. C. Jacobs, Dr. John W. Bond, Capt. C. S. Ilsey (Aide to Gen. Pope), Dr. J. R. Zearing, Capt. W. D. E. Andrus.

At Table Right of Center—Gen. J. Pope, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Admiral Worden, M. R. Waite, Gen. John McArthur, Gen. Hurlbut, Dr. E. A. Duncan, James Secor, C. A. King, Ed. C. Shaw, Calvin Barker, John Berdan, Abram W. Colton, Gen. J. W. Fuller, Dr. J. A. Brown, Chas. Hipp, Gen. F. W. Swift, Col. Louis Von Blessingh, S. Post, Gen. S. D. Atkinson, Geo. H. Hopkins, Capt. J. L. Curry, Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr., Dr. J. B. Trembley, Dr. J. M. Cooke, W. I. Kelley, Capt. J. K. Hamilton, Avery S. Hill, Clarence Morris, Chas. G. Mayers, Maj. E. S. Dodd, Gen. M. F. Force, G. T. Wiles, Gen. R. P. Buckland, W. S. Williams, Geo. W. Hamblin, Gen. Geo. E. Welles, Mayor W. W. Jones, Col. G. D. Munson, M. D. Carrington, Gen. D. W. H. Day, James W. Myers, T. J. Spencer, U. S. A.; Luther Allen, L. Evens, Capt. A. S. Skilton, S. S. Parker, W. R. Jackson, A. R. Robinson, O. C. Forum.

At Table Left of Center—Rev. Wm. W. Williams, Gen. E. H. Doolittle, Gen. Wager Swayne, Max Woodhull, Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. L. H. Bodman, Gen. J. C. Lee, E. C. Bodman, Col. D. F. DeWolf, A. Sabin, Geo. Milmine, Gen. C. B. Phillips, Maj. Fahnestock, J. B. Potter, Maj. Newcomb, Col. J. C. Frankenberger, Lieut. W. H. Snell, Gen. Reuben Williams, Gen. Parrott, E. C. Davies, Gen. W. H. Gibson, R. H. Flemming, Col. Dukhert, F. O. Wyman, Maj. Dillingham, Dr. A. McMillan, Col. F. A. Stevenson, Gen. L. M. Dayton, Clark Waggoner, Capt. J. B. Newton, Capt. A. N. Campbell, Bvt. Brig. Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Maj. J. R. Swigart, John B. Carson, Capt. P. H. Dowling, Chas. O. Brigham, Lieut. Earl W. Merry, W. D. Potter, Gen. Kimball, Lieut. James Harpell, Gen. Spooner,

Capt. James B. Luckey, Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, Gen. Bayne, Mr. Halford, Walter Pickens, Adjt. Goldsmith, Capt. S. Baldwin, F. W. Childs, Lieut. Demott, Lieut. H. DeGraff, Ralph H. Waggoner, Surgeon D. B. Sturgeon, Capt. H. W. Bigelow.

Toasts were responded to by Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Gen. M. Bayne, Secretary W. W. Belknap, Admiral J. L. Worden, Gen. John Pope, Gen. W. E. Strong, M. R. Waite, Gen. M. F. Force, Gen. J. C. Lee, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gov. Noyes and Gen. Logan. In response to special calls, President Grant, General Sherman and Admiral Worden made brief remarks.

General Pope responded to the toast, "Our Soldiers." Among other acceptable things, he said:

How immeasurably the subject falls below the tribute that is due to the Private Soldier especially. The officers who played their parts honorably in the late Civil War, had each his distinct individuality; was each well known to a greater or less number of people; had each his own objects to serve, aside from the interests of his country—the ambition to be distinguished—the desire to be promoted—the thirst for personal success—and a thousand other motives, proper enough, perhaps, but on a lower plane than the great patriotic impulse which stirred the public heart and more or less debased the pure coin of patriotism which stamped the Private Soldier. It is true now, as it always will be true in a free country and among a free people, that in time of War, the *self-denying patriot and true hero is found in the ranks*—a nameless man, with no hope or wish for personal preferment—with *no purpose save to save his country*. He lives in the affectionate remembrance of thousands of his countrymen who never heard his name, and whose only knowledge of his history is the touching record of his devoted service or patriotic death. Well will it be for many of us, if the time shall ever come when our shortcomings are forgotten, and when posterity shall judge us worthy to be mustered into the ranks of these gallant men—the *true Heroes of the War*—without fear and without reproach.

We meet on occasions like the present, not as Soldiers, but as Citizens of a common and loved country, to pay our tribute of sorrowful gratitude to the Citizens who lie buried because their lives were needed by their countrymen. We honor them because they exhibited the highest qualities of Citizens—because they stood ready to maintain in arms the principles of Civil Government which they held sacred in peace, and because they hastened to pay the last great sacrifice to the safety and welfare of their countrymen.

Reasoning from these considerations, Gen. Pope said, "the greatest quality of a *good Soldier*, is that *he is a good Citizen*." It has been

deemed proper here to make record of the character of the Citizen-Soldier, so ably and justly declared by one of the most prominent officers of the Union Army, himself a Soldier by profession, and in position to speak candidly of the comparative claims of officers and privates to the grateful consideration of their countrymen. General Pope's estimate in that regard, is greatly emphasized and strengthened by the strong endorsement so promptly given it by President Grant—another officer even more fully qualified to speak intelligently. When General Pope had closed his remarks, President Grant took him by the hand, saying, "*General Pope, that's the best speech I ever heard.*" Such recognition of the real claims of the Private Soldier to the country's consideration is specially just, in view of the tendency to pile honors upon Army officers by promotions and building monuments to them, while the Rank and File are passed with little or no recognition.

Toasts to the memories of Generals J. B. McPherson and George H. Thomas, were received in silence.

Mr. Waite responded to the sentiment—The Geneva Arbitration.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than War.

The speaker had just returned from the Arbitration at Geneva of what were known as the "Alabama Claims" of the United States against Great Britain, for damages sustained by American commerce through the action of Confederate War Vessels, and chiefly of the War Steamer Alabama, for which depredations the British Government had made itself responsible. At that adjudication that gentleman had acted as the leading Counsel for the United States. In the course of his response to the toast, Mr. Waite said:

Peace achieved her grandest triumph at Geneva. On the one side of that great arbitration was a Nation of Soldiers—then, it is true, plain citizens, but their past history had given them an inalienable right, a record such as a brave Soldier only can have. It was a Nation young, active, determined. On the other side, was a Nation powerful in all that wealth, credit, prestige and complete organization could make it. Pride was equal on both sides. Ours was the pride of youth—theirs that of old age, well preserved, and commanding everywhere the highest respect. They were English—we American. We sprang from their stock and spoke their language. We had just passed

through the hardest struggle for life, against internal foes, that the world had ever seen. War had achieved its proudest victory. We had saved ourselves from ourselves, and compelled all at home and all abroad to acknowledge us a Nation. In our struggle we thought we had complaint against them. If our complaint was just, we had cause for War. Peace, in her good time, instigated and concluded a treaty between us and them, by which the rights of each were to be determined—our wrongs, if any, vindicated, due reparation made, and War averted. * * The trial proceeded. The testimony was heard, the case considered, justice done, the condemnation money paid, and the Victory of Peace is complete. Truly, if War ever could usurp the province of Peace in the councils of the Nation, it might have done it in this case. It did not, and it did not because in these days of advanced civilization good warriors are good citizens. Both Peace and War have therefore the right to be proud of this victory. But there is more: This victory reaches beyond the two Nations immediately interested in its result. We, on the one side, accused them of wrong. They submitted to a trial on such accusation. No two Nations ever before had done the same thing. The example thus set, is one the world must heed. A long step has been taken in the direction of universal peace. We surely have the right to hope the end of this victory is not yet.

The party broke up about 2 o'clock A. M. The Society by resolution made expression of high appreciation of the exceptional success which attended its entire session, and of thanks to the people of Toledo for the judicious and liberal provision for the convenience and pleasure of their guests. On the other hand, the citizens were highly delighted with the privilege of entertaining so distinguished and worthy a company of visitors.

In this connection it is proper to state, that the people of Toledo were largely indebted for such privilege to General Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont, on whose motion and strong pledge of Toledo hospitality at its preceding session, the Society voted to meet in this City.

The Twelfth Re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Toledo, September 22 and 23, 1880. For the occasion the people of Toledo had made liberal and judicious preparation. On the first named day, at 10 A. M., a procession was formed, which marched from the Boody House along Madison to Seventeenth street; thence to Monroe, and the Saengerfest Building on that street. Here the first session of the Society was opened by Captain D. R. Austin, Chairman of the Toledo

Executive Committee, calling upon Chaplain H. M. Bacon to offer prayer, when General Sheridan, President, took the chair, and the business of the Society was begun. Messages of regret for absence were read from General Grant, at Galena; and President Hayes, and Generals Sherman and A. McD. McCook, at San Francisco; also, a letter of like import from General W. S. Hancock, then a candidate for President of the United States. A business session was held, and adjournment taken until 8 o'clock p. m., at which time the hall was completely filled by citizens. General Sheridan called the meeting to order, when Captain J. Kent Hamilton, for the Toledo Committee, delivered an address of welcome to the Society. The Arion Society rendered a vocal selection, when General Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, delivered the annual address, and was followed by Mrs. E. M. Irving, who recited a poem written by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, entitled "Thomas at Chickamauga." General James A. Garfield, then the Republican nominee for President, delivered an address to the Society. General Garfield referred eloquently to the battle of Chickamauga, giving prominence to the fact, that in that contest was signally shown the extent to which the two elements of the Regular Army and the Volunteers, had been harmoniously united in the Army of the Cumberland. He said:

Thomas stood like a rock, the center of that mighty fight; and yet, with all that, behind him, in front of him—all around him, in fact—were the gallant, courageous volunteers, making the elements of science, art and courage triumphant in the fight. Think of it for a moment—and I take pleasure in referring to it. Here, away off on the hills, posted at a special post, to do a special charge, were some three Ohio Brigades. When their commander heard the sound of cannon on the 20th September, at Chickamauga, he would not lie by and guard a bridge. GORDON GRANGER, with J. B. STEEDMAN as second, marched to the sound of cannon until they came into the fight. When, riding forward, they asked Thomas, "Where shall we go in?" the answer, in two monosyllables, came, "You see." A force almost in his rear—a force on his flank—the three Ohio Brigades, the most of whom had never heard the sound of a hostile shot, filled the gap. Not less than 700 were dead and wounded in 40 minutes' fighting. But they protected the flank, making them a living wall of fire around Thomas. There was the practiced, trained Soldier, and with him the enthusiasm of the independent, thinking Volunteer, that made our war triumphant and victorious.

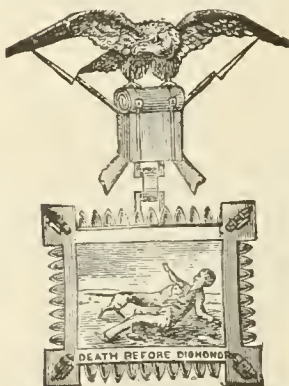
Brief remarks were made by General W. B. Hazen, General Fullerton, General James Burnett, General H. M. Cist, General C. C. Doolittle, and General J. W. Fuller.

On the 23d, an excursion to Put-in Bay was tendered the Society, which was much enjoyed, the business of the session being continued on board the Steamer Chief Justice Waite, including the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, General Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, General J. W. Steele; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton; Vice Presidents, Captain H. H. Tinker, for Ohio. Chattanooga was selected for the place of meeting in 1881, with General B. H. Bristow as orator for that occasion. In the evening a large assemblage of citizens filled the Hall, where there was speaking by General Harrison, and a supper prepared by the citizens—the whole affair having been, in all respects, pleasant to the visitors, and gratifying to the people of Toledo.

ARMY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

An organization, known as "The Army of Northwestern Ohio," was made at Toledo, July 15, 1870, by a meeting of Union Soldiers, of which General P. S. Slevin was made Chairman, and General P. C. Hayes, Secretary. A constitution and by laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, General P. S. Slevin; Vice Presidents, General William Stough, Colonel W. E. Haynes and General J. C. Lee; Secretary, General P. C. Hayes; Treasurer, Major J. R. Swigart.

UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.



No bond of sympathy and interest is stronger in the human heart, than is that wrought by common experience, and especially of common suffering; and it would be difficult to conceive of a relation in life binding men more firmly together than that sustained by Union Soldiers in Rebel prisons, as portrayed in the facts here given.

Hence, the strong hold of sympathies on each other, which is not possible among comrades who escaped such terrible experience.

The more fully to recognize this sentiment of common suffering, a large number of Union Ex-Prisoners of War convened at Toledo, October 1 and 2, 1879, and spent the two days in rehearsing their prison life and cultivating closer relations of sympathy. The attendance was large and the interest very deep. Ample preparation was made for the occasion by the citizens of Toledo. Saengerfest Hall had been secured for the meetings. The visitors were welcomed by Mayor Jacob Romeis, on the part of the City; by Dr. D. P. Chamberlin, on the part of the resident Ex-Prisoners; and by General J. W. Fuller, in behalf of the Soldiery of Toledo. Mrs. H. D. Walbridge read an address ("Looking Backward"), written by Miss Emily S. Bonton; and Mrs. E. M. Irving recited "Sheridan's Ride."

Among the speakers on the occasion was General James A. Garfield, whose address challenged the closest attention. In the course of his remarks he said:

To say that a man is willing to die for his country, is a good deal; but these men who sit before us have said a great deal more than that. I would like to know where the man is, who would calmly step out on this platform and say: "I am ready to starve to death for my country." That would be an enormous thing to say. But there is a harder thing than that. Find a man, if you can, who will step forth and say: "I am willing to become an idiot for my country." Now, let me make this statement to you, fellow-citizens: One hundred and eighty-eight thousand such as this were captured by the Rebels who were fighting our Government. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand!—forty times as many as there are persons now in this building. And to every man of that enormous company, there stood open, night and day, the offer—"If you will join the Rebel Army and lift up your hand against your flag, you are free! And you shall have food; and you shall have clothing; and you shall see wife, mother and child."

And do you know, that of the one hundred and eighty-eight thousand there were less than three thousand who accepted that offer? And of these, perhaps nine-tenths did it with the mental reservation that they would desert at the first opportunity. But 185,000 of the 188,000 said: "No! Not to see wife again—not to see child again—not to avoid starvation—not to escape idiocy, nor the most loathsome of loathsome deaths—will I lift this hand of mine against my country!" I bow in reverence—I would stand with unsandalled feet—in the presence of such heroism and such suffering. And I would say to you, fellow-citizens, such an assemblage as this has never before met on this great earth.

EX-PRISONERS' ORGANIZATION.

November 3, 1879, a meeting of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, chiefly residents, was held at Toledo, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization with a view to social advantages and to the promotion of such other interests common to them as occasions might favor. The result was the institution of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association of Toledo, with the following officers, who were to serve until the annual meeting to be held in January, 1881, to-wit:

President, Dr. D. P. Chamberlin. Vice-President, A. W. Storms. Treasurer, Daniel Harmon. Secretary, J. F. Holliger.

The officers of the Association since have been as follows:

President—Dr. D. P. Chamberlin, 1879-85. Geo. W. Vrooman, 1885-7.

Vice-President—A. W. Storms, 1879-81; C. L. Thomas, 1881; Geo. W. Vrooman, 1882; Alfred R. Hill, 1883-84; Wm. Adelsperger, 1885-86; J. W. Greene, 1887.

Treasurer—Daniel Harmon, 1879-84; Jabez W. King, 1885-87.

Secretary—J. F. Holliger, 1879-87.

Following is a list of names of Union Ex-Prisoners of War of the Rebellion, residing in Lucas and adjoining Counties:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Where Captured.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Dr. D. P. Chamberlin	Surgeon.	4th Mich. V. I.	---	Turkey Bend, Va.	July 1, 1862	Toledo, Ohio.
John H. McElroy	Sergeant.	16th Ills. V. C.	L	Jonesville, Va.	Jan. 3, 1863	Washington, D. C.
George W. Vrooman	"	100th O. V. I.	H	Limest'e Sta., Tenn	Sept. 8, 1863	Toledo, Ohio.
J. F. Holliger	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
S. S. Canfield	Captain.	21st O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 22, 1863	"
Jabez W. King	Private.	2d M. V. I.	B	Bull Run, Va.	July 21, 1861	"
William Adelsperger	"	9th O. V. C.	G	Florence, Ala.	Apr. 29, 1864	"
John W. Brownsberger	Corporal.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limest'e Sta., Tenn	Sept. 8, 1863	"
Daniel Harmon	Com. Sergt.	18th M. V. I.	K	Athens, Alabama.	Mar. 24, 1864	"
William P. Scott	Captain.	25th O. V. I.	A	Chancellorsville.	May 2, 1863	"

HISTORY OF TOLEDO AND LUCAS COUNTY.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Co.	Where Captured.	Date.	Residence.
Henry Bodinus	Sergeant.	9th M. V. I.	C	Murfreesboro.	Apr. 13, 1862	Toledo, Ohio.
Josiah C. Purdy	Captain.	9th M. V. I.	C	Murfreesboro.	Apr. 13, 1863	"
Quade C. Haynes	Private.	1st M. V. I.	K	Bull Run, Va.	Apr. 21, 1862	"
Matthew Scott	Corporal.	14th O. V. I.	I	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Aug. 20, 1863	"
James L. Knight	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Sta., Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
Edward H. Chase	Captain.	110th U.S.C.T.	D	Athens, Alabama.	Sept. 14, 1864	"
J. W. Greene	1st Lieut.	26th I. V. I.	E	Morganza, Texas.	July 29, 1863	"
Oscar N. Tindall	Private.	1st M. V. C.	F	Trevelien Station.	June 11, 1864	"
Frank W. Smith	"	123d O. V. I.	F	New Hope Church	Feb. ..., 1864	"
Spencer A. Young	"	18th M. V. I.	K	Athens, Alabama.	Sept. 24, 1864	"
Albert D. Buck	"	123d O. V. I.	G	High Bridge, Va.	April 6, 1865	"
Jacob Confer	"	2d O. V. I.	B	Chickamauga.	Apr. 20, 1863	"
James L. Barrett	"	1st M. V. I.	J	Murfreesboro.	Dec. 10, 1864	"
Michael Adams	Musician.	37th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
J. C. Horton	Private.	34th O. V. I.	E	Winchester, Va.	Apr. 24, 1864	"
Ezra S. Dodd	Major.	184th O. V. I.				"
Charles Haas	Private.	37th O. V. I.	B	Atlanta, Ga.	Apr. 22, 1864	"
Michael Zimmer	"	37th O. V. I.	K	Atlanta, Ga.	Apr. 22, 1864	"
J. W. Stone	Sergt.-Maj.	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Sta., Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
James B. Menhennick	Private.	14th O. V. I.	A	Franklin, Tenn.	Nov. 30, 1864	"
Morris Stack	"	27th O. V. I.	A	Fort Darling.	April 1, 1865	"
John L. Slawson	"	89th Ills. V. I.	A	New Hope Church	May 27, 1864	"
James H. Spain	Corporal.	164th N.Y.V.I.	H	Rheam's Sta., Va.	Aug. 25, 1864	"
J. L. Lesslie	1st Lieut.	18th Pa. V. C.	D	Staffords C. H.	Aug. 13, 1863	"
Erastus P. Hawks	Corporal.	5th M. V. C.	K	Falmouth, Va.	Aug. 28, 1863	"
Robert Newton	Private.	5th U. S. Cav.	II	Kelly's Ford, Va.	Apr. 17, 1862	"
Arnold McMahon	Colonel.	21st O. V. I.		Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 29, 1863	"
W. T. Ridenour	Surgeon.	120th O. V. I.		Bull Run.	Aug. 27, 1862	"
Henry Albert	Private.	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
Henry Sterk	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
J. P. Shook	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
George Garfield	2d Lieut.	100th O. V. I.	F	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
J. J. Nohl	Sergeant.	37th O. V. I.	K	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
Wm. Schultz	Captain.	37th O. V. I.	H	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
J. W. Jaquett	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Cass Station, Va.	May 24, 1864	"
W. C. Mettler	Private.	101st O. V. I.	H	Chickamauga.	Sept. 19, 1863	"
Frank B. Colver	Lieutenant.	103d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 15, 1863	"
F. C. Bonner	Private.	14th O. V. I.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
J. H. Hazlewood	"	47th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
August Burde	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
George Stahl	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
Louis Trotter	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
Frank Ludwig	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
Henry F. Bishoff	Drummer.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
John Stadel	Private.	72d O. V. I.	D	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
Charles H. Bennett	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
Julius E. Otto	"	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
Peter Thome	"	37th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta.	July 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
George R. Morris	Corporal.	14th O. V. I.	C	Atlanta.	July 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
Leonard Burkert	Private.	67th O. V. I.	E	Harrows' Land, Va.	Aug. 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
Archie Van Houton	"	88th U. S. I.	E	Murfreesboro, Ten.	Dec. 31, 1862	Maumee, Ohio.
John Dunkleberger	"	184th O. V. I.	F	Petersburg, Va.	Oct. 27, 1864	Lucas Co.
Ira Beverly	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Richfield, Lucas Co.
John M. Butler	"	21st O. V. I.	H	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Richfield, Lucas Co.
Oliver P. Clark	Corporal.	1st O. L. Art.	E	Pulaski, Tenn.	May 4, 1862	Richfield, Lucas Co.
William Bartholomew	Sergeant.	123d O. V. I.	J	New Hope Church	Feb. ..., 1864	Richfield, Lucas Co.
Hiram Wellman	"	16th Ill. Cav.	L	Jonesville, Va.	March, 1865	Sylvania, Ohio.
H. C. Van Fleet	Private.	14th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Monclova, Ohio.
Alexander Munch	"	37th O. V. I.	B	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
Lafayette Shanon	"	14th O. V. I.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Waterville, Ohio.
A. A. Reed	Corporal.	14th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Monclova, Ohio.
John Stair	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Swanton, Ohio.
G. W. Hollspeter	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Grand Rapids, O.
C. V. Clark	Private.	29th O. V. I.	F	Postville, Va.	Jan. 9, 1862	White House, O.
William Anglebeck	"	144th O. V. I.	B			Grand Rapids, O.
Edwin Sly	Sergeant.	14th O. V. I.	I	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	White House, O.
George W. Vail	1st Lieut.	49th O. V. I.	A			Waterville, Ohio.
John Ryan						
James Blain	Sergeant.	47th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta.	July 22, 1864	Matamora, Ohio.
Albert R. Wickham	Private.	21st O. V. I.	H	Chickamauga.	Sept. 21, 1863	Matamora, Ohio.
George Guilbach	"	67th O. V. I.	A	Fort Wagner.	July 18, 1863	Ottokee, Ohio.
*Alfred R. Hill	Corporal.	14th-100th O. V. I.	I & F	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
Harrison E. Randall	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
Levi Lenardson	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Where Captured.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
C. Bayes	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
William Weir	1st Sergt.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
James Hodges	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
John F. Baker	"	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Delta, Ohio.
John P. Holland	"	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Lyons, Ohio.
D. D. Donohue	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Delta, Ohio.
P. Moore	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Delta, Ohio.
A. B. Smith	Captain.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
C. Baize	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
S. L. Lawrence	Corporal.	3d O. Cav.	H			Pettisville, Ohio.
W. H. Upham	Private.	182d O. V. I.	A			Delta, Ohio.
Allen E. Winters	"	55th O. V. I.	E			Lyons, Ohio.
C. E. Reynolds	Q. M. Sergt.	68th O. V. I.	F	Clinton, Miss.	May, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Jeremiah Bard	Private.	McL. Squad. C.	A	Athens, Georgia.	Aug. 3, 1864	Holgate, Ohio.
Joseph Grim	Musician.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
M. Armstrong	Private.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Joseph Siford	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Florida, Ohio.
E. H. Dawson	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
A. Veager	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
J. F. Stockman	Col. Bearcr.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
John Siford	Private.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Henry Snider	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Nicholas Barnhard	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Joseph J. Lewis	"	68th O. V. I.	F	Martin, Miss.	Feb. 14, 1864	Florida, Ohio.
John McBride	"	101st O. V. I.	C	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Black Ash P.O., O.
W. M. Thrapp	"	100th O. V. I.	D	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
L. Chadwick	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Napoleon, Ohio.
Thomas Burrows	Private.	68th O. V. I.	A	Morton's Mill.	Feb. 9, 1864	Napoleon, Ohio.
James Timmons	1st Lieut.	5th O. V. I.	I	Port Republic.	June 9, 1862	Perrysburg, Ohio.
George Burget	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Perrysburg, Ohio.
W. W. Brown	Sergeant.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1862	Perrysburg, Ohio.
Hiram Charles	1st Sergt.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Perrysburg, Ohio.
J. C. Wickham	1st Sergt.	21st O. V. I.	H	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Perrysburg, Ohio.
Andrew Pargellis	Private.	111th O. V. I.	B	Stone Mountain.	Sept. 20, 1864	Hull Prairie, Ohio.
James Carter	"	111th O. V. I.	B	Stone Mountain.	Sept. 20, 1864	Hull Prairie, Ohio.
George W. Mathews	"	144th O. V. I.	B	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Tontogany, Ohio.
William Shepard	"	34th O. V. I.	D	Brooley, Va.	June 11, 1864	Tontogany, Ohio.
I. N. Wheel	"	90th O. V. I.	B			Tontogany, Ohio.
L. McColley	Corporal.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
John Soash	Private.	144th O. V. I.	B	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Tontogany, Ohio.
Thomas Mawer	Captain.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
C. S. Bember	Private.	21st O. V. I.	H	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1862	Tontogany, Ohio.
Andrew Glenn	"	14th O. V. I.	A	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 9, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
A. J. Orme	Bugler.	8th O. V. I.	H	Gettysburg.	July 3, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
J. A. Mohle	Private.	7th O. V. I.	C			Tontogany, Ohio.
Henry Hoebler	"	21st O. V. I.	H	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Tontogany, Ohio.
W. S. Chadwick	"	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
D. Lusk	"	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	West Millgrove, O.
Th. Freesly	Sergeant.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
I. A. Graham	Corporal.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
Samuel Hathaway	Private.	21st O. V. I.	K	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Pemberville, Ohio.
John S. Mahoney	"	21st O. V. I.	K	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Bradner, Ohio.
W. W. Hill	"	123d O. V. I.	B			Weston, Ohio.
Andrew J. Munn	"	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Weston, Ohio.
Louis Hillock	"	3d O. Cav.	K			West Millgrove, O.
B. C. Harman	"	49th O. V. I.	E			West Millville.
S. W. Smeeth	"	24th O. V. I.	M			Bradner, Ohio.
J. Huffman	1st Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Bradner, Ohio.
Robert H. Householder	Private.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Scott's Ridge.
C. Walters	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Jerry Heath	Private.	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Hiram Edger	"	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Lewis Edger	"	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
John Warner	"	72d O. V. I.	G	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Chauncey Walters	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
A. J. Bates	1st Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Daniel Shea	Private.	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Jacob Hoffman	"	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Bradner, Ohio.
Thomas Russell	"	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Christian Michael	"	72d O. V. I.	H	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
E. R. Sage	2d Sergt.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Thomas Graham	Private.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Charles Hunt	"	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Mon. Heath	"	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Co.	Where Captured.	Date.	Residence.
Abram V. Smith	Private.	21st O. V. I.	C	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1863	Le Moyne, Ohio.
Jacob Baker	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Le Moyne, Ohio.
Valentine H. Ault	"	1st O. L. Art.	E			Wallbridge, Ohio.
Benjamin Rhodes	"	21st O. V. I.	C	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1863	Bradner, Ohio.
Dock Jones	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	C	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1863	Martin, Ohio.
Samuel Hess	Private.	3d O. Cav.	C			Haskins, Ohio.
J. J. Werner	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	G	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
Levi Shea	Private.	111th O. V. I.	B	Stone Mountain.	Sept. 20, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
William Furry	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Stony Ridge, Ohio.
William Feaga	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Savannah, Ga.
James Facer	"	111th O. V. I.	K	Blaine Crs Rds, Ten	Jan. 7, 1864	Millbury, Ohio.
Jason A. Dyche	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept. 21, 1863	McComb, Ohio.
John R. Porter	"	21st O. V. I.	A	Big Shanty, Ga., while on secret service.	Apr. 14, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
William C. Ritter	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	McComb, Ohio.
William Bensinger	Captain.	21st O. V. I.	G	Ringgold, one of Mitchel raiders.	Apr. 11, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
Isaac Cusac	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	McComb, Ohio.
Simon P. Obermier	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	McComb, Ohio.
William Dideway	Sergeant.	21st O. V. I.	A	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
John Moreheart	Private.	57th O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept. 22, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Isaac Fellers	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
William McKinnis	Private.	21st O. V. I.	D	Stone River.	Dec. 31, 1862	Findlay, Ohio.
Robert W. Elder	"	82d O. V. I.	C	Aqua Creek.	Dec. 19, 1862	Findlay, Ohio.
John W. Whitehurst	"	99th O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Godfried Nusser	"	21st O. V. I.	A	Stone River.	Dec. 30, 1862	Findlay, Ohio.
Anson J. Glatheart	Sergeant.	57th O. V. I.	H	Atlanta.	June 22, 1864	Findlay, Ohio.
Michael Newman	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	A	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
James Wilson	Captain.	57th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta.	June 22, 1864	Findlay, Ohio.
Henry D. Taylor	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Henry H. Metzler	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
H. H. Alban	Captain.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Jacob Krouse	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	B	Sequatchie Valley.	Sept. 22, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
James H. Leaf	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	C	Stone River.	Dec. 3, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
Adam Helfrick	Private.	21st O. V. I.	G	Murfreesboro.	Dec. 28, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
Augustin J. Vigeseen	"	21st O. V. I.	F	Bentonville, N. C.	April 19, 1865	Van Lue, Ohio.
F. H. Knapps	Lieutenant.	9th O. V. I.	G	Florence, Ala.	May 16, 1864	Benton Ridge, O.
Moseheim Hoffman	Private.	57th O. V. I.	B	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Arcadia, Ohio.
L. M. Thomas	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 20, 1863	North Baltimore, O
Charles Lano	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 20, 1863	North Baltimore, O
G. A. Gessner	Hosp. Stew.	72d O. V. I.		Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
P. Carnison	Private.	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
Daniel Carnison	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
Marcus Woolf	"	72d O. V. I.	H	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Adam Bruthover	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
J. P. Elderkin	"	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
George Howk	Private.	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Andrew Barton	"	14th O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
Elijah Culbert	"	12th Cav.	I			Fremont, Ohio.
Thomas Jackson	"	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
A. J. Culp	"	22d O. Battery.				Fremont, Ohio.
D. Van Doren	Lieutenant.	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Thomas Fisher	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Austin Fisher	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
John Fairbank	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Helena, Ohio.
E. B. Moore	1st Sergeant	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
James H. Fowler	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
A. Brunthan	"	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Charles Kramb	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Lindsay, Ohio.
Michael Lattig	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Lindsay, Ohio.
Andrew Hupher	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	D	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Woodville, Ohio.
Jacob Schneider	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Woodville, Ohio.
Charles Boyd	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Charles W. Jones	Private.	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
George Piersons	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
Joseph Piersons	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
Daniel Wright	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
B. B. Williams	Sergeant.	7th O. V. I.	E	Chancellorsville.	May 3, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
William M. Barber	Corporal.	7th O. V. I.	E	Chancellorsville.	May 2, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
George W. Robinson	Private.	2d O. V. I.	E	Richmond, Ky.	Feb. 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
A. A. Collier	"	6th U. S. Cav.	L	Gettysburg.	July 2, 1862	Clyde, Ohio.
Jacob Helmka	"	3d O. V. C.	L	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Charles P. Mason	"	3d O. V. C.	I	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Co.	Where Captured.	Date.	Residence.
John Grabach	Private.	3d O. V. C.	I	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Henry Grabach	Sergeant.	3d O. V. C.	D	East Point, Ala.	Dec. 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
John Darlis	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
C. L. Dirlam	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	K	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Peter Gust	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Albert Bush	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Z. Perrin	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
H. M. Lay	2d Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
C. N. Davis	4th Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Willoughby, Ohio.
W. B. Wolverton	5th Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Norwalk, Ohio.
Thomas Babcock	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Alonzo Simmerson	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Lafayette McCarty	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Valentine Ott	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Henry Miller	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
John Witaker	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Frank Babcock	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Nathan B. Mason	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
William Feaga	Musician.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
A. G. Harris	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
J. F. Hutchison	"	72d O. V. I.	C	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Bradner, Ohio.
George Unkert	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Andrew Klein	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Louis Laher	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
John Buchman	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Jacob Mohla	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Michael Weitstein	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Anthony Younger	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Joseph Younger	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Henry Huntzinger	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Joseph Huntzinger	"	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Thomas Hearly	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Ripley, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Elmore, Ohio.
Lysander Ames	"	21st O. V. I.	I	Stone River.	Dec. 3, 1862	Elmore, Ohio.
George Eslebe	"	72d O. V. I.	E	Stone River.	June 12, 1864	Elmore, Ohio.
Doc. Melious	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Stone River.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
John L. Cook	"	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Rollersville, Ohio.
George Wolcott	"	3d O. Cav.	D	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 14, 1863	Rollersville, Ohio.
D. Hutchinson	"	123d O. V. I.	E	Winchester, Va.	June 15, 1863	Green Springs, O.
D. S. Caldwell	Captain.	123d O. V. I.	H	Winchester, Va.	June 15, 1863	Green Springs, O.
William Ross	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Green Springs, O.
Walter J. Merchant	Sergeant.	49th O. V. I.	K	Corinth, Miss.	April 18, 1862	Green Springs, O.
Henry Ennis	Private.	49th O. V. I.	A	Corinth, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Green Springs, O.
J. L. Brown	Surgeon.	116th O. V. I.		Virginia.	June 15, 1863	Green Springs, O.
J. W. Armstrong	Private.	101st O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Bettsville, Ohio.
E. P. Hawks	Corporal.	5th M. Cav.	K	Falmouth, Va.	Aug. 28, 1863	Toledo, Ohio.
John L. Slawson	Private.	89th Ill. V. I.	A	New Hope Church	July 27, 1864	Toledo, Ohio.
Eugene Nettleton	"	26th N. Y. V. I.	F	Gettysburg.	July 2, 1863	Graytown, Ohio.
Lewis Hope	"	15th M. V. I.	D	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Toledo, Ohio.
John S. Saxton	Bugler.	2d O. Cav.	I	Reams Station.	June 29, 1864	Toledo, Ohio.
Edwin Bowers	Private.	15th M. V. I.	H	Hickory Valley.	April 5, 1863	Toledo, Ohio.
Eldridge Wetmore	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Bowling Green, O.
Oliver Holman	Private.	101st O. V. I.	B	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Weston, Wood Co.
Joseph Burkert	"	144th O. V. I.	I	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Weston, Wood Co.
John F. Reams	"	144th O. V. I.	I	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Weston, Wood Co.
Ira B. Horner	"	65th O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Weston, Wood Co.
D. E. Horner	"	65th O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Weston, Wood Co.
S. T. Wood	"	14th O. V. I.	A	Stone Mountain.	Nov. 10, 1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
W. B. Thacker	"	55th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
John Stevens	Corporal.	55th O. V. I.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
D. L. Micner	Surgeon.	21st O. V. I.		Chickamauga.	Sept. 21, 1863	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
Benjamin Hopper	Private.	21st O. V. I.	C	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
Frederick Warner	"	72d O. V. I.	G	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
Joseph Orth	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	H	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Rocky Ridge, O.
J. L. Shank	Corporal.	55th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Rocky Ridge, O.
John Gent	Private.	100th O. V. I.	G	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Rocky Ridge, O.
A. L. Bush	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 11, 1864	Rocky Ridge, O.
I. F. Mack	"	7th O. V. I.	C	Cross Lanes, W. Va.	Aug. 26, 1861	Sandusky, Ohio.
Nathan W. Hines	Private.	122d O. V. I.	H	Cold Harbor, Va.	June 13, 1864	Sandusky, Ohio.
L. R. Hawes	"	39th Wis. V. I.	G	Memphis, Tenn.	Aug. 24, 1864	Sandusky, Ohio.
B. E. Deely	"	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 15, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
Henry Schneider	"	124th O. V. I.	A			Sandusky, Ohio.
V. B. Palmer	"	55th O. V. I.	H	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Castalia, Erie Co. O.
William H. Havice	Corporal.	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Castalia, Erie Co. O.
O. H. Rosenbaum	Captain.	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	April 18, 1862	Castalia, Erie Co. O.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Where Captured.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
A. A. McNish -----	Private.	41st O. V. I.	B	Dallas.	May 24, 1864	Newberry, Ohio.
William Amsly -----	"	55th O. V. I.	H	Bull Run.	Sept. 1, 1863	Castalia, Erie Co. O
J. P. Fleming -----	Captain.	101st O. V. I.	G	Stone River, Tenn.	Dec. 31, 1862	Castalia, Erie Co. O
Peter Sherer -----	Private.	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester. Va.	June 14, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
F. Biehl -----	"	107th O. V. I.	F	Gettysburg.	July 4, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
J. H. Groff -----	"	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 14, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
Samuel Curry -----	Captain.	3d O. Cav.	A	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 14, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
E. M. Colver -----	"	3d O. Cav.	K	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 14, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
Warner White -----	Private.	49th O. V. I.	I	Corinth, Miss.	April 18, 1863	Sandusky, Ohio.

The Ohio State Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War was organized at Norwalk, September, 1883, with the following officers :

M. T. Britton, President, Cleveland ; G. A. Gessner, First Vice-President, Fremont ; D. P. Chamberlain, Second Vice-President, Toledo ; J. E. Hutton, Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland ; Dan Harman, Recording Secretary, Toledo.

The following officers served for 1884-85 :

G. A. Gessner, President, Fremont ; George W. Vrooman, Vice-President, Toledo ; Joseph E. Hutton, Second Vice-President, Cleveland ; I. F. Mack, Treasurer, Sandusky ; D. S. Moses, Chaplain, Fremont ; E. B. Moore, Secretary, Fremont.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.

Instituted at Philadelphia, April 15, 1865 (evening of the assassination of President Lincoln).

OBJECT.

"The object of this Order shall be, to cherish the memories and associations of the War in defense of the Unity and Individuality of the Republic ; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms ; to advance the best interests of Soldiers and Sailors of the United States—especially those associated as members of this Order—and to extend all possible relief to their Widows and Children ; to foster the cultivation of Military and Naval Science ; to enforce an unqualified allegiance to the General Government ; to protect the rights and liberties of American Citizenship ; and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence."

ORGANIZATION.

"The several constituted bodies of this Order shall be designated as Commanderies, to be known as the 'Commandery of the State of —— ;' and a National Commandery, to be known as 'The Commandery-in-Chief.'"

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of Companions of this Order are of three classes :

First Class.—1st. Commissioned Officers and honorably discharged Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer. 2d. The eldest Sons of original Companions of the First Class, and of Officers dying

1885-86—George W. Vrooman, President, Toledo ; A. R. Hill, Vice-President, Wauseon ; Wm. Hinline, Second Vice-President, Fremont ; D. G. Nesbit, Treasurer, Cleveland ; D. S. Moses, Chaplain, Fremont ; J. W. King, Secretary, Toledo.

1886-87—W. H. Polhamus, President, 548 Detroit Street, Cleveland ; S. S. Canfield, 1st Vice-President, Toledo ; D. S. Moses, 2d Vice-President, Fremont ; D. G. Nesbit, Treasurer, 1279 White Avenue, Cleveland ; C. C. Shanklin, Secretary, 55 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

1887-88—S. S. Canfield, President, Toledo ; E. R. Hart, 1st Vice-President, Cleveland ; William Hinline, 2d Vice-President, Fremont ; D. G. Nesbit, Treasurer, Cleveland ; J. F. Holliger, Secretary, Toledo.

previous to 31st of December, 1885, who at death were available for membership.

Second Class.—The eldest Sons of living original Companions of the First Class, of the age of 21 years and over ; the same to become members of the First Class upon the death of the Companion through whom eligibility to the Second Class was derived.

Third Class.—Civilians who during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for consistent loyalty to the National Government, and who were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same—the number of such Class not to exceed the ratio of one to thirty-three of the First Class.

OFFICERS OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Com.-in-Chief, . Lt.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.
S. V. Com.-in-Chief, Major Gen. R. B. Hayes, U. S. V.
J. V. Com.-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. J. R. Hawley, U. S. V.
Recorder-in-Chief, Colonel J. P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS OF COMMANDERY OF STATE OF OHIO.

Commander, . Major Gen. R. B. Hayes, U. S. V.
S. V. Com., . Major Gen. M. F. Force, U. S. V.
J. V. Com., . Major Gen. J. W. Fuller, U. S. V.
Recorder, . Captain A. H. Mattox, U. S. V.
Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUCAS COUNTY COMPANIONS.

Lient. David R. Austin. Chap. H. M. Bacon, D. D.
Col. John B. Bell. Maj. Chas. E. Bliven.

Capt. Henry W. Bigelow. Gen. James M. Comly.
 Capt. Rich. W. Clarke. Capt. Warren W. Cooke.
 Lieut. Robt. H. Cochran. Surg. G. A. Collamore.
 Gen. John W. Fuller. Lieut. Henry P. Fowler.
 Surg. Samuel F. Forbes. Surg. Edwin M. Goodwin.
 Capt. J. Kent Hamilton. Lieut. Cary D. Lindsay.
 Col. Henry G. Neubert. Major Hartwell Osborn.
 Rev. H. W. Pierson, D.D.* Gen. W. H. Raynor.
 Lieut. Wm. H. H. Smith. Capt. Wesley S. Thurstin.
 Capt. Richard Waite. Major Norman Waite.
 Lieut. R. D. Whittlesey. Lieut. Joseph L. Wolcott.

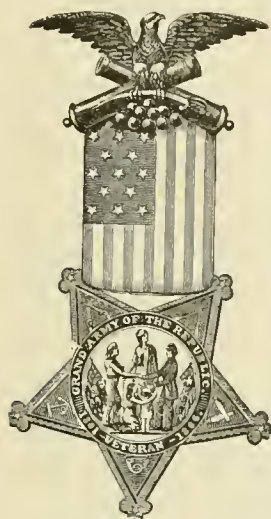
Mr. Birchard A. Hayes.† Mr. William T. Walker.*
 General Chas. L. Young.
 *Third Class. †Second Class.

THE TOLEDO CONTINGENT.

The following are the officers of the Toledo Contingent (local and unofficial):

President, . . . General J. W. Fuller.
 Vice President, . . . General J. M. Comly.
 Treasurer, . . . Captain H. W. Bigelow.
 Secretary, . . . General C. L. Young.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



different countries have formed organizations for the preservation of old, and the cultivation of new associations, having for their chief bond the common toils and sufferings of military service. But no organization of this sort, in any country ever attained, in numbers, zeal or practical benefits, to the beneficent results of the "Grand Army of the Republic," consisting

of Soldiers of the Union, serving in the War of the Rebellion. The organization had its origin in Springfield, Illinois, its first mover having been Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of that City, who also drafted its ritual. The order spread rapidly. The first State Department (that of Illinois) was instituted July 12, 1866, and followed by Wisconsin and Iowa in September, same year; Indiana, in November; Kansas, in December; Ohio and Pennsylvania, in January; New York in April; Massachusetts and Missouri, in May; Minnesota, in August, 1867; and so on, until 1885, when there were Encampments in 38 States and Territories. There are 12 Past Commanders-in-Chief, of whom the last is John S. Kountz, of Toledo, whose service covered a period of 11 months, closing with the Nineteenth Annual Session of the National Encampment, at Portland, Maine, in June, 1885. The membership of the organization at the beginning of his term embraced 38 Departments, 5,026 Posts and 269,684 members. Under his ad-

ministration there was a net gain of 992 Posts, and of 41,394 members. He personally visited 34 Departments during his service, being much the largest visitation ever made, involving travel from Maine to Washington Territory, and from Minnesota to Georgia, the total of distance traversed being more than 30,000 miles.

The specific objects of the Grand Army of the Republic, are these:

1st. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion; and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2d. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. 3d. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men.

FORSYTH POST No. 15, TOLEDO.

The first local organization of the Grand Army established in this section of Ohio, was Forsyth Post, which was instituted November 19, 1866. For this purpose a number of resident ex-Soldiers met at the office of Colonel John A. Chase, at which Captain Henry E. Howe, yet a resident of Toledo, presented the nature and advantages of such an organization,*

*The following record indicates something of Captain Howe's prominence in the start of this important organization:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS,
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 9, 1866.

Special Orders. No. 2.

Captain Henry E. Howe is hereby authorized to organize Encampments of Districts and Posts of the

and the Post was instituted. It took its distinctive name from George Duncan Forsyth, a son of Mrs. Charlotte T. Forsyth, still a resident of Toledo, and a brother of General James A. Forsyth of the United States Army. Lieutenant Forsyth first enlisted as a private in the 14th O. V. I. April 19, 1861, three days after the first call for troops was issued. At the close of three months' service he returned to Napoleon, Ohio, where he engaged in business; but when the call for three years' troops came he again responded. He enlisted at Napoleon in the 100th O. V. I. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company B of that Regiment July 11, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant January 8, 1863. He was captured at Limestone Station, Tennessee, September 8, 1863, and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained until his death at the hands of one of the prison guards, April 13, 1864. Whether or not the shooting was accidental, will probably never be definitely known, although the preponderance of proof favors the belief that he was not intentionally killed. Lieutenant Forsyth was violating no order of the prison at the time of his death. His remains were brought home and now lie buried in the family lot in Forest Cemetery, Toledo. He was a graduate of the Toledo High School.

The following thirteen constitute the charter members of Forsyth Post: Henry G. Neubert, J. S. Kountz, Wm. E. Parmelee jr., J. A. Chase, J. W. White, Frank Collins,† J. K. Hamilton, C. A. Hall, Otto Klemm, H. Rosenbaum, C. C. Starr, R. D. Whittlesey, Wm. Corlett, Albert E. Scott.

The first officers of Forsyth Post were as follows: Commander, J. A. Chase; Assistant,

Grand Army of the Republic in the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio.

The Posts thus organized in the State of Ohio will report directly to these headquarters until the Department of Ohio shall be formed and they be transferred to it by orders from these headquarters.

By order of B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commanding Department.

Special Orders No. 3, also May 9, 1866, from the same headquarters, authorized Captain Howe to organize Encampments of a District and Posts in Detroit, which were to report directly to headquarters.

By Special Orders No. 9, headquarters Department of Ohio, at Carrollton, September 29, 1866, Captain Howe, then of Granville, Ohio, was announced as Senior Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander (General Benjamin F. Potts), of that Department, then just instituted.

H. Rosenbaum; Adjutant, John S. Kountz; Quartermaster, C. C. Starr. Those for 1867, were: Commander—Charles Kent, Henry G. Neubert; Assistant—Wm. H. Perigo;† Senior Vice Commander—B. F. Miller; Junior Vice Commander—J. W. Smith; Adjutant—J. S. Kountz; Quartermaster, H. Rosenbaum, Otto Klemm; Surgeon—F. Hobly, W. C. Daniels; Chaplain—G. W. Collier. The Commanders and Adjutants from 1867 to 1886, were as follows: Commanders—C. W. Hill,† Geo. E. Wells, 1868; Geo. E. Wells, Wm. H. Perigo, 1869; J. W. Smith, 1870; M. J. Enright, 1871; B. F. Miller, 1872; Clarence Morris, 1873; Cecil A. Hall, 1874-7; B. F. Miller, 1877; J. S. Kountz, 1878-80; T. B. Terry, 1881-2; A. J. Eyster, 1883; W. W. Alcorn, Wm. Corlett, 1884-5; J. W. Greene, 1885-6. Adjutants—J. S. Kountz, 1867; Chas. H. Jones, 1868; C. F. Knowlson, L. P. Smith, 1869; Albert E. Scott, 1870-72-73; H. Z. Eaton, 1871; J. A. Rowsey, 1874; C. B. Chesebro, 1875; A. J. Tebean, 1876; Martin Loenshal, 1877-80; W. W. Alcorn, 1881; C. S. Brown, 1882; W. H. Deal, 1883; C. W. Munson, 1884-6. The officers for 1887 are as follows:

Commander—Rev. H. M. Bacon; Senior Vice Commander—Lucius Brown; Junior Vice Commander—John VanNetten; Quartermaster—H. G. Norton; Adjutant—Wm. Dustin; Chaplain—Rev. A. Hollington; Surgeon—Dr. F. Kitchen; Officer of the Day—Fred Wolfert; Officer of the Guard—J. B. Menhennick; Trustees—C. H. Jones, R. G. Bacon and A. J. Eyster.

The Past National Officers are: Past Commander-in-Chief (1884-5), John S. Kountz. Past Senior-Vice-Commander-in-Chief, (1881-2), Charles L. Young.

Past Department Commanders: James B. Steedman (1877); John S. Kountz, (1881).

Following is a complete roster of Forsyth Post, as taken from its records. All are names of Privates, except as otherwise stated:

† Deceased. * Transferred.

Adams, Michael, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Adelsperger, William, co. G, 9th O. V. C.
Ahrent, William, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Albaugh, D. W., 2d Lieut., co. D, 6th Minn. V. I.
Albright, August, co. F, 20th M. V. I.
Alcorn, Wm. W., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Alexander, Ambrose H., co. I, 21st O. V. I.
Alexander, William G., co. G, 19th O. V. I.
Allen, James W., 19th Ind. Battery.
Allen, Wilson S., co. H, 33d O. V. I.
Allen, Edward S., Musician, co. G, 67th O. V. I.
Allgeier, John F., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Amidon, John R., co. F, 34th Mass. I.
Andrews, Albert A., co. E, 7th O. V. I., and co. F, 128th O. V. I.

† Deceased.

- Altman, Samuel B., 9th Mich. V. C.
 Allison, Sanford, co. M, 16th Kans. V. C.
 Ansell, Geo., co. E, 6th O. V. I.
 Andrews, Nathan J., Sergeant, co. C, 4th N. Y. H. A.
 *Anderson, Edward, Colonel, 12th Mo. Cav.
 Arnold, Edward, co. D, 189th O. V. I.
 Askam, Charles W., co. L, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Atherton, Nelson N., Sergeant, co. K, 1st N. Y. V. C., and co. A, 2d U. S. A.
 Antenried, George, co. D, 44th Ill. V. I.
 Austin, Americus, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Austin, David R., 1st Lieutenant, 100th O. V. I.
 Avery, John G., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Avery, James E., 2d Lieut., co. B, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Babcock, William R., Musician, 38th O. V. I.
 Babbitt, A. T., Captain, co. B, 93d O. V. I.
 Bacon, Henry M., Chaplain, 63d Ind. V. I.
 Bacon, Randall G., Sergeant, co. B, 148th N. Y. V. I., and Captain, 38th U. S. C. T.
 Baer, James, co. H, 1st O. V. C.
 Bailey, Brayton C., Sergeant, co. H, 94th N. Y. V. I.
 Baillieux, Jacob, Leader Band, 68th O. V. I.
 Baither, Gustav., 1st Lieutenant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Baker, Horace L., Hosp. Stew., co. G, 94th N. Y. V. I.
 Baker, R. W., co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Baker, Charles, co. L, 16th N. Y. H. A.
 Baker, Frank, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Baker, David N., co. L, 1st Ill. Art.
 Baldwin, James T., co. C, 1st O. L. A.
 *Baldwin, Silas, 1st Lieutenant, 96th O. V. I.
 Baldwin, Charles A., 1st Lieutenant, 169th O. V. I.
 Ball, John, co. F, 42d Wis. V. I.
 Barkdull, Thomas H., co. B, 176th O. V. I.
 Barkdull, William H., Musician, 7th O. V. I., and 176th O. V. I.
 Barnes, James, Sergeant, co. A, 1st Mich. V. I.
 Barnes, Fred. C., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Barroclough, George, co. E, 11th Mich. V. I.
 *Bartell, Frank, co. I, 116th N. Y. V. I.
 Bartholomew, W., Sergeant, co. I, 123d O. V. I.
 Bartley, Hugh, 8th Pa. Cav.
 Barton, James R., Sergeant, co. H, 15th N. Y. V. C.
 Bateman, Christ T., Sergeant, co. H, 18th Mich. V. I., and Captain, co. C, 17th U. S. C. T.
 Bateman, Wilson T., Corporal, co. L, 1st Mech. and Engineers.
 Battelle, Charles D., Fifer, co. G, 148th O. V. I.
 Beach, Joseph, co. F, 124th O. V. I.
 Beck, William, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
 Beck, Fred, co. H, 130th O. V. I., and co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Beckwith, Frank P., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Beehler, Adrian, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Beeley, Joseph L., co. K, 67th O. V. I.
 Bell, John B., Major, 15th Mich. V. I.
 *Bell, Daniel W., co. C, 16th O. V. I., and co. C, Hancock's 2d Regiment.
 Bender, Geo., co. E, 144th O. V. I.
 Bennstein, Louis, co. I, 44th N. Y. V. I.
 Bennett, Frank T., Sergeant, 18th U. S. A., and Major, U. S. A.
 Bentson, Henry P., Sailor, gunboat "Ariel."
 Benster, Solomon, co. A, 24th Mich. V. I.
 Benster, M. M., co. A, 24th Mich. V. I.
 Benton, Charles H., Sergeant, co. A, 7th U. S. I.
 Berst, Levi, co. G, 6th Pa. V. I.
 Best, Michael, Corporal, co. H, 1st O. V. A., and Sergeant, co. H, 1st O. V. A.
 Best, Philip, co. A, 12th Ind. Inf.; and co. D, 137th O. V. I.
 Bethe, William J., co. G, 8th O. V. I., and co. D, 128th O. V. I.
 *Beverly, Ira, co. G, 100th O. V. I.
 †Bienke, John, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Bigelow, Asa, Surgeon, 3d Ill. Cav.
 Bigelow, Henry W., co. C, 14th O. V. I., and Captain co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Bills, George W., co. G, 1st O. V. L. A., and Lieutenant, co. G, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Birkenhauer, William H., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
 Bishop, Charles, co. K, 67th O. V. I., and Sergeant, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
 Bladen, John, Sergeant, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 Blake, Henry P., co. A, 14th O. V. I., and co. H, 168th O. V. I.
 Blanchard, Charles W., co. G, 20th Mich. V. I.
 *Bliss, W. E., Sergeant, co. G, 4th Vt. Inf.
 Blickensderfer, Isaac, Corporal, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 Bliven, Charles E., Major, Quartermaster's Dept.
 Blinn, M. K., Musician co. G, 189th O. V. I.
 Bodenmiller, George, Corporal, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Bodinus, Henry, co. G, 9th Mich. Inf., and Sergeant, co. G, 9th Mich. Inf.
 *Boff, Ig., Corporal, co. K, 123d O. V. I.
 Boice, Reed V., co. C, 3d O. V. C., and 1st Lieutenant, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Bookey, Clovis, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Bollentine, John, co. H, 28th N. Y. V. I.
 *Booth, M. D., co. H, 3d O. V. C.
 Boroughf, H. D., Sergeant, co. I, 55th O. V. I.
 Boshart, Constatine, co. K, 9th O. V. I.
 Boudrie, Duffield E., co. D, 30th Mich. V. I.
 Bowers, Edwin, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Bowers, Samuel, co. K, 9th Ill. V. C.
 Bowser, Josiah H., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Boy, Henry, co. D, 120th N. Y. V. I.
 Boyerline, Henry, co. F, 38th O. V. I.
 Bozzard, Ernst, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
 Botts, James A., co. H, 38th, and 47th O. V. I.
 Brandebery, N. J., co. A, 8th O. V. I.
 Braunschweiger, Jacob, co. G, 130th O. V. I., and Captain, Co. B, 189th O. V. I.
 Breckenridge, W. C., co. M, 1st O. V. H. A.
 Breed, Cyrus W., Lieutenant, U. S. N.
 Breidt, Philip, Sergeant, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Brenner, Jacob, co. E, 1st Del. V. I.
 Brewster, Lewis E., Orderly Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant, co. K, 21st O. V. I.
 Brilluan, John, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Brinkerhoff, Robert A., co. B, 149th O. V. I.
 Britton, H., co. B, 49th O. V. I.
 Britton, Quincy M., co. D, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Briggs, A. N., co. K, and Hosp. Stew., 67th O. V. I.
 Broadbeck, John, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Brock, Thomas A., 1st Vt. V. I., and 2d Lieutenant, co. F, 12th Vt. V. I.
 Bronson, John P., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Brown, Calvin S., co. G, 3d Iowa V. C.
 Brown, Egbert D., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Brown, Edward O., Sergeant, co. E, 10th Ind. V. I., and Major, U. S. A.
 Brown, Henry A., 1st Lieut., co. C, 10th Mass. V. I.
 Brown, Henry E., 1st O. V. L. A.
 Brown, J. J., co. G, 2d N. J. V. I.
 Brown, James W., co. I, 164th O. V. I.
 Brown, Lucius, co. D, 18th U. S. I.
 Brown, Morris, co. I, 98th, and 114th O. V. I.
 Brown, Charles, Corporal, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Bowen, Geo. W., Assistant Surgeon, 4th Mich. V. I., and Surgeon, 5th U. S. C. C.
 *Brown, James M., co. H, 67th O. V. I.
 †Brownell, Daniel W., co. F, 7th Mo. V. I.
 *Bruksiker, Fred., co. C, 37th O. V. I.
 †Brudenthal, Theo., co. B, 1st O. V. I.
 Buell, Allen, co. H, 10th N. Y. V. I.
 Buck, Albert D., co. G, 123d O. V. I.
 Bunker, Henry S., Commissary Sergeant, 96th O. V. I.
 Burch, Albert M., co. B, 123d O. V. I.
 Burch, Wm. A., co. C, 54th Mass. V. I.
 Burdu, August F., co. E, 111th O. V. I.
 *Burket, Leonard, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
 *Burkert, George, co. I, 72d O. V. I., and co. A, 72d O. V. I.
 Butler, John A., co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.

- Byrne, Daniel L., co. G, 13th U. S. I.
 Brownlee, James W., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Cahn, Jacob, co. I, 124th O. V. I.
 †Call, J. J., co. E, 18th O. V. I.
 Caine, Daniel J., Sergeant, co. F, 23d N. Y. V. I.
 Caine, Martin S., co. B, 148th O. V. I.
 Campbell, L. A., 1st Lieutenant, co. K, 152d N. Y. V. I.
 Canfield, Charles L., co. D, 9th Mich. V. I.
 Canfield, George S., Musician, co. K, 21st O. V. I.
 Cappell, G. W., 21st Ohio Battery.
 Carpenter, George W., 5th Ohio Sharpshooters.
 Carpenter, Dwight A., Seaman, U. S. N.
 Case, A. R., co. G, 191st O. V. I.
 Case, O. W., Corporal and Sergt., co. C, 65th Ill. V. I.
 Case, Omar T., co. B, 88th O. V. I., and co. K, 11th O. V. C.
 Case, Franklin B., co. F, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Casebeer, J. E., 1st Lieutenant, co. D, 44th Ind. V. I.
 Cassidy, Marcus, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Caughlin, Charles, Leader Band, 49th Pa. V. I.
 Caughlin, Thomas, co. A, 48th N. Y. V. I.
 Chadwick, Warren L., co. A, 100th O. V. I.
 Chamberlain, David P., Asst. Surgeon, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Chapin, Henry S., co. F, 144th O. V. I.
 Chapin, Edward, co. C, 6th U. S. Cav.
 Chapman, William C., 1st Sergeant and 2d Lieutenant, co. F, 137th O. V. I.
 Chase, Edward H., Captain, co. D, U. S. C. T.
 Chase, John A., Colonel, 182d O. V. I.
 *Cheney, Alph., co. K, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Cheney, William C., 1st Lieut., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Cherrey, Charles W., co. A, 84th O. V. I., and Sergeant, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Chesebro, Charles P., co. H, 25th N. J. V. I.
 Cheatwood, George H., co. A, 81st O. V. I.
 Choffat, Joseph, co. H, 4th N. Y. V. C.
 Christy, Henry C., Assistant Surgeon, 55th Pa. V. I., and Surgeon, 58th Pa. V. I.
 Clark, Asa A., Quartermaster, U. S. V.
 Clark, Leroy E., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Clark, Lewis, co. D, 4th, and 152d Ind. V. I.
 Clarke, Charles, co. I, 55th O. V. I., and co. I, 55th O. V. V. I.
 *Clarke, William R., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Claypool, Albert, co. B, 5th O. V. C., and Corporal, co. B, 13th O. V. C.
 Clinch, John W., co. C, 2d O. V. H. A., and co. D, 18th U. S. I.
 Clouse, William, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
 Cochran, Robert H., 1st Lieut., co. K, 15th O. V. I.
 Coder, Noah W., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Cole, Tobias, co. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
 †Colburn, Thomas, co. D, 24th N. Y. V. I., and co. F, 124th N. Y. V. I.
 †Coffman, J. C., 2d Lieutenant, co. I, 36th O. V. I.; and Captain, co. H, 19th U. S. I.
 Collamore, George A., Surgeon, 100th O. V. I.
 Collins, Daniel A., Captain, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Collins, Orrin E., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Collins, T. J., Corporal, co. K, 5th O. V. C.
 *Colvers, T. B., co. G, 18th O. V. I. and 1st Lieutenant, co. G, 123d O. V. I.
 Comly, James M., Bvt. Brig. Gen., 23d O. V. I.
 Commager, David H., co. B, 5th Ind. V. C., and 2d Lieutenant, co. H, 184th O. V. I.
 Combs, Joseph, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
 Conger, Charles H., Sergeant, co. K, 25th O. V. I., and co. D, 9th Ill. V. I.
 Cooke, J. D., 14th Ind. Battery; and co. H, 1st O. L. A.
 Cooke, James W., Corporal, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Cooke, Warren W., Captain, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
 Cook, James H., 10th Ind. Battery.
 Corlett, William, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Corey, Benj. S., co. C, 2d U. S. Sharp Shooters.
 Courtney, Thomas, Sergeant, co. G, 9th N. Y. V. I., and Sergeant, co. G, 9th N. Y. V. C.
 Cottrell, S. J., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Couture, E. C., co. G, 144th O. V. I., and co. C, 189th O. V. I.
 *Cox, N. W., co. I, 47th O. V. I.
 Crabbs, Jacob M., Quartermaster Sergt., 80th Ind. V. I.
 Cramer, W. W., co. D, 86th O. V. I.
 Cramer, I. K., Lieutenant, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Cranker, P., Corporal, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Crossman, Peter, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
 Crots, J. D., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Culley, Robert H., co. E, 25th O. V. I.
 Cullison, Wilson W., co. C, 32d O. V. I.
 Cunningham, H. C., co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
 *Cunningham, John, co. I, 42d O. V. I., and co. E, 179th O. V. I.
 *Curran, A. J., co. B, 27th O. V. I., and co. D, 14th Mich. V. C.
 Currie, Samuel, 1st Lieutenant, co. A, 3d O. V. C.
 Curtin, John, co. F, 3d U. S. Art.
 Custer, Louis, co. H, 187th Pa. V. I., and co. A, 2d U. S. A.
 Darling, H. C., co. A, 9th Ky. Cav.
 Darrah, George W., co. E, 3d Wis. V. I., and Corporal, co. E, 3d Wis. V. I.
 Darrow, George R., Chaplain, 3d N. J. V. I.
 Davis, C. F., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Davis, Stephen, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Davis, Daniel W., co. B, 38th O. V. I.
 Davis, Geo. W., co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.
 Dayan, Harvey H., co. B, 18th N. Y. V. I.
 *Deal, W. H., 22d Ohio Bat.
 Dean, John P., co. F, 169th O. V. I.
 Dean, John H., co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
 DeBolt, F. J., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 *Decker, Lester, co. F, 67th O. V. I., and co. F, 67th O. V. V. I.
 *Decker, Samuel H., co. A, 14th O. V. I., and co. I, 4th U. S. A.
 Derr, William, co. B, 100th O. V. I.
 Deyer, E. M., Corporal, co. K, 67th O. V. I.
 DeGraff, Henry, Sergeant, 1st Mich. Cav.
 Deshanaway, John, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 De Shetler, Samuel, co. F, 18th M. V. I.
 De Ross, H. D., co. C, 15th Mich. V. I.
 De Vries, Peter, Captain, cos. H. and M., 4th U. S. A.
 *De Wolf, D. F., Major, 55th and Col. 163d O. V. I.
 De Wolf, L. C., co. I, 164th O. V. I.
 Dexheimer, Jacob, Sergeant, co. A, 1st Mo. L. A.
 *Dingman, Harry, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
 †Diebel, F., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Dieble, Carl, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 *Dobson, W., Sergeant, co. K, 13th Mich. V. I.
 Dodd, Ezra S., Major, 184th O. V. I.
 Donohue, T. H., co. C, 12th Pa. I., and 99th Pa. I.
 Donovan, John, co. E, 85th, and co. G, 120th O. V. I.
 †Donischoff, Henry, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
 Doolittle, Chas. C., Capt., co. E, 4th Mich. V. I., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
 Dorn, John, Drum Major, 37th O. V. I.
 Dowling, Patrick H., Captain, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Drago, Henry, co. K, 14th O. V. I., and co. K, 67th O. V. I., co. K, 25th O. V. I., co. F, 7th U. S. C.; 20 years service.
 Drake, S. A., Sergeant, co. F, 146th Pa. V. I.
 Dresser, Chas. A., 1st Lieutenant, 130th Ind. V. I.
 Ducie, Christopher, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 †Duerringer, G., Corporal, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 Durfee, Benjamin B., co. A, 29th N. J. V. I.
 Durfee, Charles H., Musician, co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Durley, E. A., Musician, co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 †Durian, Ed., co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Dustin, William, co. A, 14th O. V. I., and Lieutenant, 19th O. L. A.
 Eaton, H. Z., Lieutenant, co. B, 7th O. V. I.
 †Eberle, Peter, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Eddy, Peter, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Eddy, James, co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 Edwards, Paul, Major, and Lieut. Col., 14th O. V. I.

- Eggeman, Godfrey S., co. G, 9th Mich. V. I.
 Egelton, William, Corporal, co. C, 1st N. Y. V. C.
 †Eichelberger, F. W., 2d Lieutenant, 7th Iowa V. I.
 *Emery, James H., Bugler, 14th Michigan Battery.
 Emmick, Vincent J., co. K, 84th O. V. I.
 Engel, Louis, co. I, 25th O. V. I.
 Engelhardt, Jacob, Corporal, co. B, 136th O. V. I.
 Enright, Michael J., 2d Lieut. co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Enteman, William, Corporal, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Earnest, Joseph R., co. I, 13th, and co. K, 115th O. V. I.
 Erswell, Charles, co. C, 123d O. V. I.
 *Eslebe, G., co. E, 72d O. V. I.
 Eschmayer, Henry, co. B, 150th Ind. V. I.
 Everett, Clayton W., co. H, 49th O. V. I.
 Ewing, Samuel A., co. K, 37th O. V. I., and 21st Ohio Battery.
 Eyster, Archibald J., 1st sergt. co. C, 30th O. V. C.
 Esdell, Andrew, co. E, 27th O. V. I.
 Fague, George W., co. G, 192d Pa. V. I.
 Farrell, Edward, co. H, 24th Mich. V. I.
 Farst, J., co. C, 153d Ind. V. I.
 †Faulkner, F. S., co. D, 13th Pa. V. I., and co. K, 16th Mass. V. I.
 Fay, Martin, co. C, 123d O. V. I.
 Fella, John B., Hospital Steward, 130th O. V. I.
 Ferguson, C. W., Captain, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Fey, George, Sergeant, co. E, 2d Mo. V. I.
 Files, A. W., co. D, 110th O. V. I.
 †Fink, August, co. I, 37th O. V. I.
 Fish, Arthur, 7th Minn. V. I.
 Fisher, Albert W., Assistant Surgeon, 57th Pa. V. I.
 Fisher, Lewis, Sergt., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Fleischman, Godfrey, co. H, 1st Mich. V. Art.
 Fletcher, William C., Sergeant, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Fletcher, Franklin, co. H, 87th Ind. V. I., and Corp. co. A, 12th Ind. V. C.
 Fletcher, J. A., Sergeant, co. A, 9th Mich. V. C.
 Flint, Ed. A., 2d Lieutenant, co. C, 1st Mass. V. C.
 Foley, John J., co. C, 93d Ind. V. I.
 Ford, Jacob, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
 †Follet, Foster V., co. B, 83d, and 2d Lieutenant, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
 Forbes, Samuel F., Surgeon, 67th O. V. I.
 Forbes, John W., co. G, 110th N. Y. V. I.
 Foster, R. G. W., co. B, 17th Maine V. I., and co. G, 10th V. R. C.
 Foster, James S., Corporal, co. K, 124th O. V. I.
 Fowler, Henry B., 2d Lieutenant, co. D, 1st Mass. H. A.
 Fox, Albert, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Frank, Simon H., co. K, 1st M. V. I.; and Orderly Sergeant, co. G, 1st M. V. L. A.
 Frank, Simon, cos. H and G, 1st Mich. V. I.
 Fraser, George S., Sergeant, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Fraser, Spencer L., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Frazer, James, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Frey, Charles, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Frech, J. F., Corporal, co. B, 12th Ind. V. I.
 Frett, Nicholas, co. E, 57th Ill. V. I.
 †Freeman, Augustus H., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Frankenberger, J. C., Maj. 1st O. V. C. and Lieut.-Col. 188th O. V. I.
 Fuller, J. W., Col. 27th O. V. I.; Brev. Maj.-Gen.
 Furry, Isaac N., co. E, 93d O. V. I.
 Fuchs, Henry, co. F, 83d O. V. I.
 Fuchs, W., Sergt. co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Gabriel, Milton, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
 Gatschenberger, Francis A., Ord.-Sergt. 130th O. V. I.
 Gallatin, Benjamin F., co. I, 15th O. V. I.
 Garfield, George, Lieut.-Col. 3d O. V. I.
 Gauckstadt, Henry, co. K, 65th O. V. I.
 Ganson, Vernon, Captain, co. I, 87th O. V. I.
 Gensler, John, Bat. D, 6th Mich. V. H. A.
 Gensler, Henry, Bat. D, 6th Mich. V. H. A.
 Gerlach, Frank, 14th and co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 Gettner, C., Bat. D, 6th Mich. V. H. A.
 Gibbs, David W., bat. M, 1st O. V. H. A.
 Glass, Thomas, Senior Musician, 69th O. V. I.
 †Gifford, J. H., Musician, 49th O. V. I., and Private, co. G, 3d O. V. C.
 Glahn, James, 130th O. V. I.
 Gleason, G. B., co. H, 38th O. V. I.
 Goldsmith, Edwin, Adjutant, 100th Ind. V. I.
 Golden, J., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 Goodwin, Charles P., 1st Lieut., co. E, 42d O. V. I.
 Goodspeed, Wm., co. K, 135th O. V. I.
 *Gorsuch, N. N., co. C, 38th O. V. I.
 Gosline, William A., Q. M.-Sergt., 103d O. V. I.
 Golden, Michael M., Sergeant, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 Goulding, C. A., Quartermaster, 23d Corps.
 Graham, M., co. H, 103d O. V. I.
 Graham, W. W., Corporal, co. K, 25th Ills. V. I. and Corporal, co. E, 71st Ills. V. I.
 Gram, Charles F., co. B, 18th N. Y. V. I.
 Greene, John W., 1st Lieut. and Capt., co. E, 26th Ind. V. I.
 Green, Simeon F., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Greenwood, J., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Gribbin, John, co. A, 84th and co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 Griffin, Benjamin F., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Groff, Edward B., co. K, 184th O. V. I.
 Grover, Isaac P., co. E, 8th O. V. I., and Capt., co. E, 34th O. V. I.
 Gunn, James D., Sergt., co. C, 33d N. Y. V. I. and Ord.-Sergt., 16th N. Y. H. A.
 Gunn, Jacob, co. C, 33d N. Y. V. I.
 Geisbuhler, Ulrich, co. D, 10th O. V. C.
 †Gust J., co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 *Haack, Otto, co. A, 9th O. V. I. and Landsman U.S.N.
 Hacker, Henry, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Hahn, Herman C., Adjutant, 129th Ind. V. I.
 Hahn, Lewis, co. E, 10th V. R. C.
 Hall, Cecil A., Corporal, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Hall, Elijah B., Major, 130th O. V. I.
 Hall, John C., Corporal, co. I, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Hall, James M., co. G, 3d U. S. I.
 Hall, James W., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Hollister, Benj. F., co. I, 111th O. V. I.
 Hamilton, J. Kent, Captain, 113th O. V. I.
 Hamley, John A., Drummer, 6th Mich. V. I., and co. G, 1st Mich. S. S.
 †Hamm, John, Captain, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Hammer, Christ, co. F, 21st O. V. I., and Captain, co. G, 65th N. Y. V. I.
 Hance, Joel E., co. D, 23d O. V. I., and co. D, 23d O. V. V. I.
 Hanlon, John, co. B, 191st Pa. V. I., and Corporal, co. B, 215th Pa. V. I.
 Hansen, Henry N., 2d Lieut., co. H, 21st Wis. V. I.
 Hanks, Erastus P., co. K, 5th Mich. V. C.
 Hartley, Geo. W., 1st Mich. Sharp Shooters.
 Hartshorn, J. S., co. D, 155th Ind. V. I.
 Harbauer, Jacob, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Harbeck, John S., Jr., bat. D, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Hardy, James, co. E, 13th O. V. C.
 Hare, Henry, co. K, 210th Pa. V. I.
 Harmon, Dan., Sergeant, co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Harpel, Joseph A., Corporal, co. I, 68th O. V. I.
 Harris, John, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Harris, Leander F., co. K, 15th N. Y. Eng.
 Hart, A. H., bat. A, 2d N. Y. H. A., and 2d Lieut., co. G, 26th N. Y. V. I.
 †Hart, Dennis, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Hartshorn, A. M., co. I, 14th Pa. V. C.
 Harvey, Stimpson H., bat. F, 8th N. Y. H. A.
 Hassenzahl, Philip, Corporal, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Hathaway, George W., Sergt., co. K, 21st O. V. I. and 21st O. V. V. I.
 Hatz, Sebastian, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Haughey, Charles, co. D, 11th Md. V. I.
 *Haughton, A. C., Captain, co. H, 2d O. V. C.
 Haughton, Nat., Brev. Brig.-Gen., 25th O. V. V. I.
 Hauser, John M., Corporal, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 *Hatcher, D., co. L, 3d O. V. C.
 Haynes, George W., bat. I, O. H. A.

- Haynes, J., co. G, 8th O. V. I., and co. I, 12th O. V. C.
 Haynes, Harrison, bat. I, 2d O. V. II. A.
 Haynes, Quade, co. K, 1st Mich. V. I., and co. I, 2d O. V. II. A.
 Haynes, William, Corp., co. I, 14th O. V. I., and co. G, 1st O. V. A.
 Haynes, Wm. B., co. I, 13th O. V. I.
 Hazelwood, John H., co. I, 47th O. V. I.
 Hearly, John, co. C, 196th O. V. I.
 Heck, Charles L., Sergeant, co. K, 2d Md. V. I.
 Hefflebower, A. M., 1st Lieut., co. G, 3d O. V. C., and Lieut.-Col., U. S. Army.
 *Helbing, G., Sergt., co. I, 21st O. V. I., and Corp. co. L, 3d O. V. C.
 Helwig, G., Corporal, co. H, 86th O. V. I.
 Heinrich, George W., 1st Lieut., co. G, 178th N. Y. V. I.
 Hennig, Fred., Sergeant, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Hennig, John T., co. F, 21st O. V. I.
 Henry, J. L., Corporal, co. I, 123d O. V. I.
 Hermance, J. H., Musician, co. B, 14th and co. E, 67th O. V. I.
 Herrick, Thomas C., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Hertzig, Rudolph, co. F, 67th and Corp., co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Herzig, Samuel, co. C, 15th Mich. V. I., and co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Hewitt, Charles T., Lieutenant, co. E, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Hickox, J. L., co. G, — Mich. V. C.
 Higgins, Charles W., Surgeon, 5th Ill. V. C.
 †Hill, Charles W., Adj.-Gen. Ohio; Prev. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.
 Ilime, Jacob E., co. B, 7th O. V. I.
 Himmelsback, A., co. F, 14th, and co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Hitchborn, Henry, Sergeant, co. D, 13th O. V. I., and 1st Lieutenant, co. A, 26th O. V. I.
 Hock, Jacob B., co. F, 20th Ind. V. I.
 Hoehler, Charles, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Hoerlein, Ph., Musician, 17th Ind. V. I.
 Hoerr, Louis, co. I, 9th, and co. F, 9th O. V. I.
 Hoernuan, C. W., co. K, 2d Ky. V. I., and co. M, 2d R. Artillery.
 Hoffman, Jacob, co. F, 12th Mo. V. I.
 †Hohly, F., Surgeon, 12th Mo. V. I., and Surgeon, 37th O. V. I.
 Hohn, Lewis, co. E, 10th Regiment V. R. C.
 Holt, Wm. H., co. B, 182d O. V. I.
 Holliger, John F., co. B, 72d O. V. I.
 Hollington, Ambrose, Chaplain, 111th O. V. I.
 Hollenbank, G. W., Sergeant, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Hollenbeck, G. A., Lieutenant, 130th O. V. I.
 Holmes, Charles, Corporal, co. G, 3d Ind. V. C.
 Holzman, A., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Houbel, Charles, Sergeant, co. C, 3d Mich. V. I.
 Hopkins, Wm. C., Chaplain, 7th Vt. V. I.
 Hopkins, Owen J., Quartermaster Sergeant, 42d, and 1st Lieut. and Regt. Quartermaster, 182d O. V. I.
 House, N. W., 2d Lieutenant, co. K, 1st Mich. V. I.
 Howe, Henry E., Captain, co. A, 88th O. V. I.
 *Howe, G. H., U. S. Navy.
 Hoyt, George S., co. H, 8th O. V. I.
 Hubbard, Henry S., co. C, 9th Mich. V. I.
 Hudelmeyer, Jacob, co. I, 47th, and Captain, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
 Hudson, Preston C., Adjutant, 85th Ill. V. I.
 Hufford, George W., co. C, 21st, and 1st Lieutenant, co. E, 148th O. V. I.
 Hull, Abraham D., co. H, 51st O. V. I.
 †Hugh, Henry, Sergeant, co. F, 1st U. S. I., and Sergeant, co. F, 1st U. S. I.
 Hull, George B., 2d Lieutenant, 187th O. V. I.
 Humphrey, Geo. W., co. E, 16th O. V. I.
 Hunker, A., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 *Hunter, Fred., co. F, 9th O. V. C.
 Hunter, George T., co. A, 45th Pa. V. I.
 Hunter, Thomas, Corporal, co. I, 52d O. V. I.
 Huntington, W. A., Sergeant, co. E, 88th Ill. V. I.
 Huepel, Julius, Sergeant, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Ingold, Fritz, 1st Lieutenant, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Ingram, J. A., co. I, 24th Ky. V. I.
 Irons, Virgil P., co. F, 3d N. Y. V. A.
 Jackson, John G., co. F, 102d O. V. I.
 Jackson, W., co. E, and Corporal, co. E, 2d M. V. I.
 *Jaeger, J., Captain, co. I, 111th O. V. I.
 Jacobs, D. E., co. H, 1st O. V. I.
 *Jacobs, Gust, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Jacobs, Samuel, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Jaquette, John W., Captain, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Jay, Sid. W., general service.
 Jefferson, David E., co. C, 55th O. V. I.
 Jeffrey, Wm. H., co. C, 65th, and co. C, 65th O. V. V. I.
 Jend, H., co. B, 9th, and co. B, 9th O. V. V. I.
 *Jennings, H. M., Captain, 95th N. Y. V. I.
 Jess, John, co. E, 6th O. V. C.
 Johnson, Abraham, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
 Johnson, Herman, Sergeant, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Johnson, Albert, co. H, 55th O. V. I.
 Johnston, J. D., co. D, 68th O. V. I.; and co. D, Hancock's Vets.
 *Jones, C. C., Paymaster U. S. A.
 Jones, Charles H., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 *Jones, Edward L., Lieutenant, co. F, 44th Mass. V. I.; and Corporal, co. D, 54th Mass. V. I.
 Jones, E. F., Sergeant, co. A, 72d O. V. I.
 Jordan, Wm. D., Corporal, co. K, 1st O. V. I.
 Joyce, David B., co. D, 6th O. V. I.
 Judge, Wm., co. B, 2d Ky. V. I.
 Jung, Carl L., co. H, 130th O. V. I.
 Just, R. F., Sergeant, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Justice, Milton J., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Kalilo, Frank, co. G, 38th, and Sergeant, co. G, 38th O. V. I.
 Kaney, James G., Corporal, co. F, 123d Pa. V. I.
 †Karsner, A., co. I, 21st O. V. I.
 Kehl, Anton, co. D, 34th O. V. I.
 *Kehn, John, Sergt and Lieut., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Keller, Samuel E., co. G, 13th Pa. V. C.
 *Kelley, W. C., 2d Lieutenant, co. D, 99th O. V. I.
 *Kelley, W. I., Assistant Surgeon, 15th O. V. I.
 Kellogg, Harry, Brevet Lieutenant, 102d O. V. I.
 Kellogg, John T., Musician, 6th Mich. V. I.
 Kernick, John, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
 Kettner, John, co. I, 25th O. V. I.
 †Key, L. L., co. H, 14th Ill. V. I.
 †Kidney, A., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Kiedarsch, Jacob, co. I, 37th O. V. I.
 King, Jabez W., co. B, 2d Maine V. I.
 Kingfield, John, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 †Kingfield, Louis, Sergt., co. C, 21st O. V. I., and co. C, 21st O. V. I.
 Kingsbury, Henry D., Captain, co. A, and Lieut. Col., 14th O. V. I.
 Kisinger, S. S., Sergeant, co. A, 8th O. V. I., and Captain, co. K, 65th N. Y. V. I.
 Kirkham, Edward, co. E, 32d Ind. V. I.
 Kitchen, Francis A., Lieutenant, co. A, 174th Pa. V. I.
 Kitching, Joseph C., co. K, 1st Vt. V. C.
 Klein, Henry, co. E, 149th O. N. G.
 Kline, John, Corp. and Sergt., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Kline, Barna M., co. C, 55th O. V. I.
 *Klemm, Otto, co. B, 1st Ill. V. Art.
 Kletter, John, Corporal, co. G, 9th Ct. V. I.
 Knappen, Edward S., co. C, 1st Mich. V. I., and co. H, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Knights, James D., Sergeant, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Koehrman, J., Corporal, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Kohne, Fred. W., co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Kocher, John, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
 Kountz, John S., Drummer, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Krepps, John A., co. H, 92d O. V. I.
 Kramer, Jacob, co. B, 14th, and co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Kramer, John, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
 Kramer, Mathias, co. B, 37th O. V. I., and co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Kramer, I. K., Lieutenant, co. E, 100th O. V. I.

- Krauss, John, co. C, 5th Pa. V. H. A.
 *Kratzer, J. W., Sergeant, co. C, 169th O. V. I.
 Keubler, Jacob, co. B, 14th, and I, 111th O. V. I.
 Kumlcr, John F., Sergeant, co. A, 83d O. V. I.
 Kunmero, Earnest, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 LeBarre, John E., 2d Lieut., 166th O. V. I.
 Labordie, Lewis, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Lafayette, L., co. L, 3d O. V. C.
 †Langdon, J. B., co. I, 13th Vt. I., and 3d bat. Vt. Art.
 Lawson, M. J., co. D, 6th O. V. C., and co. D, 196th O. V. I.
 Lannen, James, 1st Lieut., co. F, 68th O. V. I.
 Larimore, J. K., Landsman U. S. N.
 Lasalle, Jacob, Captain, co. C, 82d Ill. V. I.
 Lathrop, Miles, Captain, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
 Lawrence, Peter, co. B, 67th O. V. I., and co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
 *Lawrence, Wm. A., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Leary, Daniel, co. I, 124th Ind. V. I.
 Lee, Noyes S., co. B, 123d O. V. I.
 *Lee, Oliver, co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 Lee, John C., Major, 55th, and Col., 164th O. V. I.
 Lenhardy, Thomas, co. C, 25th O. V. I.
 Lentz, J. George, co. A, 18th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Adelbert, bat. H, 1st O. L. A., and H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Lewis, J. J., co. F, 68th O. V. I., and co. F, 68th O. V. V. I.
 *Lewis, James A., co. A, 32d O. V. I.
 Lewis, Shep., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 *Lewis, Richard, Prin. Musician 29th O. V. I.
 Ley, John, co. E, 49th O. V. I.
 Lighter, Franklin, co. C, 35th O. V. I.
 Lindenberger, S., Musician, co. C, 38th O. V. I.
 Lindley, Harvey D., co. C, 18th Wis. V. I., and Sergeant, co. E, 44th Wis. V. I.
 Lindsay, Carey D., Corporal, co. C, 21st, and 1st Lieut. 67th O. V. I.
 Linton, S. S., co. B, 2d Ky. V. I., and Major 39th Ill. V. I.
 Lippincott, F. M., Captain, co. I, 6th Ill. V. C.
 *Lloyd, Ed. S., co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 *Lockwood, Thomas M., Sergeant, co. C, 1st Mich. V. C., and co. D, 9th Ill. V. C.
 *Loenshal, Morris, co. H, 20th Conn. V. I.
 Lohner, Valentine, co. B, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Lombard, Charles K., bat. L, 3d Mass. V. H. A.
 Long, James, co. F, 11th O. V. I.
 Long, Christian C., bat. M, 4th U. S. Art.
 Lovett, Dennis, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
 Lownsbury, John B., 1st Lieut., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 *Luckey, James B., Captain, co. L, 3d O. V. C.
 Luke, Wm., co. D, 54th Pa. V. I.
 Lyons, Enon, co. D, 9th Mich. V. C.
 Lyons, Saml., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Lyttle, LaFayette, Captain, and Major, 94th N. Y. V. I.
 Maloney, John, Sergeant, co. K, 3d O. V. C., and Capt. co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Malvern, D. S., 2d Lieut. co. K, 5th Iowa V. I.
 Manor, John J.
 Manning, Wm. J., co. H, 9th N. Y. V. C.
 Marker, Thos., co. I, 14th O. V. I., and 14th O. V. V. I.
 Marion, Frank N., Lieutenant, co. A., 14th O. V. I., and Captain, bat. I, 2d Ia. V. A.
 Martin, Predon, Corporal, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Marsh, Casper, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
 Marshall, John W., co. G, 187th N. Y. V. I.
 Maurer, Andrew, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 May, William, Musician, co. C, 17th U. S. I.
 Mayers, John G., co. I, 66th O. V. I.
 McCaron, Walter O., co. D, 9th Ill. V. C.
 McClure, John B., co. E, 1st Neb. V. C., and co. B, 150th Ind. V. I.
 *McCune, Robert, Chaplain, U. S. A.
 McElliot, R., Corporal, co. D, 11th Mich. V. I.
 McElroy, John H., Corporal, co. C, 7th Ill. V. I., and co. L, Ill. V. C.
 McLith, Abbot, co. E, 103d O. V. I.
 McLaughlin, M. M., Seaman, U. S. N.
 *McLaughlin, John, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 McLyman, Wm. H., 38th O. V. I.
 McKecknie, W. E., Lieutenant, co. G, 167th O. V. I.
 McKee, Richard M., co. G, 191st O. V. I.
 McKinley, A., Sailor, ship "Elfin."
 McMonagle, John, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 McNany, Patrick, co. A, 148th N. Y. V. I.
 Mead, Herbert W., Musician, 14th Mo. V. I., and 29th Ill. V. I.
 Meade, Charles N. D., co. I, 3d N. Y. V. C.
 Meeker, Rolla, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
 Meeks, Samuel H., Corporal, co. H, 38th O. V. I.
 Meisner, Charles, Sergeant, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Melvin, James, 33d Mass. V. I.
 Menhenning, James B., Corporal, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Merrickel, Louis E., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 Merrill, George W., Captain, co. F, 44th Ind. V. I.
 †Mery, J. T., co. B, 14th, and Capt., co. D, 37th O. V. I.
 *Merry, L. E., Captain, co. D, 34th O. V. I.
 Metler, Wm. C., co. H, 101st O. V. I.
 Metzger, Peter, Musician, 37th O. V. I.
 †Metzger, J. W., co. K, 25th O. V. I., and bat. H, 1st O. V. A.
 Mayers, Herman, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Myers, W. W., co. M, 12th O. V. C., and Capt., co. B, 117th U. S. C. T.
 Meyers, John, co. I, 65th O. V. I.
 Meyers, Ed. S., Major, 4th O. V. I.
 Miles, William B., 8th N. Y. S. I.
 Millard, Irwin, L., co. I, 15th O. V. I.
 Miller, Andrew S., Orderly Sergeant, co. G, 115th O. V. I.
 Miller, Benjamin F., co. I, 3d O. V. I., and Lieut., co. C, 35th O. V. I.
 Miller, Joseph N., co. I, 14th O. V. I., and Corporal, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Mills, R., Sergeant, co. I, 148th O. V. I.
 Milmine, Alex., co. A, 1st Mich. V. I.
 †Milverstedt, Christ. Leader of Band, 14th O. V. I.
 Miser, James M., co. L, 1st. Mich. Eng., and co. I, 130th O. N. G.
 Mitchel, Chris., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Morlur, William H., co. F, 37th O. V. I.
 Montgomery, Chas. M., bat. I, 14th N. Y. V. A.
 †Moore, Albert, Capt., co. A, 14th O. V. I., and Lieut. Colonel, 14th O. V. V. I.
 Moore, Joseph, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Moore, Wm. H., Sergeant, co. D, 18th U. S. I.
 Morehead, George W., Lieut., co. I, 99th O. V. I.
 Norrin, Henry, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 *Morris, Clarence, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Morath, Frank J., co. C, 5th O. V. C.
 †Mote, William, co. I, 75th Ill. V. I.
 Motler, John, co. K, 102d O. V. I.
 Munson, Corydon W., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Munson, Shubal, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
 †Mulverhill, James, Seaman, U. S. Frigate Potomac.
 Mueller, Henry, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
 Murphy, Levi, Captain, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
 Naugle, George W., co. D, 123d O. V. I.
 Nagely, John, co. A, 84th, and co. C, 41st O. V. I.
 Nellis, Henry, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Nellis, Louis, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Nelson, K., 25th O. V. I.
 Neubert, H. G., co. A, and Captain co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Neuhausel, Martin, Corporal, co. D, 100th O. V. I.
 Nevius, Laird W., Q. M. Sergeant, bat. I, 2d O. H. A.
 *Newell, A. D., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Newman, John L., co. G, 21st Pa. V. C.
 Newton, J. R., co. E, 7th Conn. V. I.
 Newton, Robt., co. H, and Corporal co. H, 5th U. S. C.
 Newton, T. E., co. H, 6th Mo. V. I.
 Nichols, Samuel W., co. F, 1st Mich. Eng.
 Nichols, Francis L., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 Nicholas, S. C., 17th Ohio Battery.

- *Niles, E. R., co. F, 9th Ind. V. I.
 †Nohl, J. J., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
 Norton, E. H., Corporal, co. E, 84th O. V. I., and Major, U. S. Army.
 Norton, G. W., Captain, bat. II, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Norton, H. G., 1st Lieutenant, 137th U. S. C. T.
 †North, A. C., Musician, co. A, 150th O. V. I.
 O'Connor, John, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 Osborn, Hartwell, Captain, co. I, 55th O. V. I.
 †Osborn, Ralph, co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Osborn, Ransom P., Ord. Sergt., co. D, 14th, and Captain, co. G, 163d O. V. I.
 O'Sullivan, F. J., Captain, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
 Oswald, J. W., co. G, 23d O. V. I.
 Ott, Philip, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Otto, Julius E., co. E, 72d O. V. I.
 *Packard, F., Chicago Battery.
 †Paine, E. B., co. G, 81st M. G. V. M.
 Palmer, George H., Sergeant, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Palmer, Melvin R., bat. C, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Palmer, M. T., Sergeant, co. B, 6th U. S. C.
 Parker, J. A., co. A, Mo. V., and Ord. Sergt. 128th O. V. I.
 Parker, R. T., Sergt., co. C, 88th O. V. I., and Bugler, co. C, 10th O. V. C.
 Parker, Senter S., Sergeant, co. H, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Parker, Sewell S., Major, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Parmalee, Myron H., Drummer, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Parmalee, Wm. E., jr., Lieut. bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Passmore, L., Ord. Sergt., co. G, 20th, and Capt., co. E, 118th Pa. V. I.
 Peck, Otis L., 2d Lieutenant, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
 Peet, John H., bat. D, 4th N. Y. II. A.
 Pelton, Elias C., Corporal, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 †Pease, Don A., Sergeant, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Pence, Samuel, Corporal, co. B, 61st, and co. B, 82d O. V. I.
 Pennell, George R., Corp. and Sergt., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Penrod, Wm., co. C, 180th O. V. I.
 †Perigo, Wm. H., Lieutenant, bat. H, 1st O. L. A.
 Perryn, W. F., co. E, 13th N. Y. V. I.
 Pettit, Cyril, co. H, 15th Mich. V. C.
 Pugh, Daniel W., Corp., co. C, 135th, and Lieut., co. E, 185th O. V. I.
 Phelps, John, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
 Phil, Henry E., co. B, 188th O. V. I.
 Phillips, Chas. B., Colonel, 130th O. V. I.
 Pickard, W., co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Pierce, Henry D., co. G, 7th O. V. I.
 Pierce, Wm. G., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Plaisted, Wm. H., co. E, 9th Mich. V. C.
 Platt, Merit W., co. F, 103d O. V. I.
 Plumer, Wm. S., co. F, 16th O. V. I.
 Polite, Joseph, co. C, 19th Mich. V. I.
 Pool, George E., co. A, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Pool, M., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 Poole, Charles, co. C, 3d Pa. V. C.
 Potts, Jos. W., Sergeant, co. L, 16th Mich. V. I.
 Potter, Emery D., jr., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Potter, Erskine H., co. B, 196th O. V. I.
 Powers, C. C., Musician, 11th Mass. V. I., and 3d Vt.
 Prairie, Samuel, co. D, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Pray, J. L., Bugler, bat. II, 1st O. L. A., and Sergeant Signal Corps.
 Price, J. Cooper, Surg. Gen. Dept. U. S. A.
 Price, J. F., Paymaster, U. S. A.
 Puck, John H., co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Pugsley, Isaac P., A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.
 †Purdy, J. C., co. C, and Captain, co. C, 9th Mich. I.
 Quiggle, Romanson C., Captain, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
 Quinn, John M., co. F, Benton Cadets, and Sergeant, co. H, 50th O. V. I.
 Quinn, Wm., co. I, 23d, and Sergt., co. I, 73d O. V. I.
 †Raffensperger, E. B., Chaplain, 14th O. V. I.
 Raitz, Benjamin, co. D, and 2d Lieut. 9th Ill. Cav.
 Raitz, Fred, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 *Rank, David A., 130th Ind. V. I.
 Raysor, Augustus, co. D, 124th O. V. I.
 Raynor, Wm. H., Lieut., co. G, 1st, and Lieut. Col., 56th O. V. I.
 Reed, Charles, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 Reed, Samuel N., 2d Sergt., co. G, and Q. M. Sergt., co. B, 114th O. V. I.
 Reed, Samuel W., Corporal, co. E, 123d O. V. I.
 Reed, W. A., Corporal, co. K, 126th O. V. I.
 Reeves, Louis, Sergt., and Lieut., co. G, 1st Mich. Cav.
 *Reicherdt, F., co. I, 67th O. V. I.
 Reimele, Henry, co. C, 193d O. V. I.
 Reiger, Fred, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Reimensnyder, C. A., co. E, 28th Pa. V. I.
 Reno, Peter, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
 Reynolds, Charles, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 Rhoades, Bartley, co. G, 71st O. V. I.
 Richard, Fred., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Richardson, Andrew, co. E, 142d N. Y. V. I.
 Richwin, George, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
 Rice, Ansel G., co. F, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Ricketts, Jacob, bat. G, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Ridenour, William T., Surgeon, 12th O. V. I.
 Rinebold, M., co. I, 101st O. V. I.
 Ringleman, Phil., co. B, 111th, and Corporal, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Renger, William A., co. B, 80th O. V. I.
 Rodebaugh, C. B., 1st Sergeant, co. E, 19th Mich. V. I.
 *Roberts, E. C., Orderly Sergeant, 26th N. Y. V. I.; and Sergeant, co. C, 8th N. Y. V. C.
 Roberts, Geo. H., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Roberts, L. D., Musician, co. A, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Rogers, Charles H., 11th Ind. Battery.
 Robertson, Henry, co. I, 77th, and co. D, 128th O. V. I.
 Robson, John, co. G, 100th O. V. I.
 Rogers, Geo. P., co. I, 169th O. V. I.
 Rogers, A. R., 14th O. V. I.
 Rolleman, George M., co. E, 112th N. Y. V. I.
 Romeis, John C., co. B, 65th N. Y. V. I.
 Rosaback, Tarbell Z., co. I, 122d N. Y. V. I.
 Rosenbaum, H., co. K, 20th, and Captain, co. D, 37th O. V. V. I.
 Rose, Thomas, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 *Ross, John, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Roth, John, co. C, 2d U. S. I.; and co. B, 26th O. V. V. I.
 Roth, Geo., co. B, 130th O. N. G.
 Rowe, S. M., co. E, 206th Pa. V. I.
 Rowley, Horace, co. K, 17th Vt. V. I.
 Royce, William, Engineer, U. S. N.
 Rowsey, Charles A., Captain, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
 †Rowsey, John A., Sergeant, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
 Ruppel, Conrad, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
 Sacco, Henry, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
 †Sala, Benjamin, co. D, 1st O. V. I.
 Salisbury, W. N., Sergeant, co. F, 42d Ill. V. I.
 †Sangston, I., Captain, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Salter, N., co. M, 8th N. Y. V. C.
 Sanzenbacher, D., Corporal, co. C, 17th Mo. V. I.
 *Saunders, Ign., co. F, 102d O. V. I.
 Santer, Michael, co. B, 37th O. V. I.; and co. C, 37th O. V. V. I.
 Sawtelle, Woolse N., 18th Ind. Battery.
 Sawyer, Homer, co. C, 21st, and Sergeant, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Sawyer, Ira B., bat. F, 1st Mich. V. L. A.
 Seaulon, Edward, co. F, 72d O. V. I.
 Scott, M. W., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Scott, Albert E., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Scott, W. P., co. K, 25th O. V. I.; and Captain, co. A, 25th O. V. I.
 Scott, Joseph, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
 Scheetz, C., Corporal, co. F, 25th O. V. I.; and Private, co. C, 21st O. V. I.
 Schaefer, Charles P., Captain, co. I, 67th O. V. I.
 Schaller, Fred, Sergeant, co. I, 111th O. V. I.
 Scherer, George, Corporal, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Schlencker, Chris., co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Schiller, Fred., co. G, 130th O. V. I.
 Schiely, Charles M., Lieutenant, bat. K, 1st O. V. L. A.

- Schmidt, A., co. A, 4th and 19th U. S. I.
 †Schmelz, A., Corporal, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
 †Schroeder, George, co. I, 68th O. V. I.
 Schmidt, D., Captain, co. I, 37th O. V. I.
 Schmidt, William, Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Schneider, John, co. H, 17th Mo. V. I.
 Schneider, John, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Schneider, Fred., co. K, 15th Mich. V. I.
 *Schneider, C., co. C, 49th, and Corporal, co. C, 49th O. V. I.
 Schraun, B., co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 †Schrein, M., co. E, 25th Ill. V. I.
 Schropp, Joseph, co. C, 25th, and co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Schuler, Charles, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Schuler, J., Corporal, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
 Schultz, W., co. B, 14th, and Captain, co. H, 37th O. V. I.
 Schumacher, John M., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Schwartz, Otto, Sergeant, co. K, 5th Pa. V. C.
 *Schwind, F., co. I, 111th O. V. I.
 Schwinghammer, David, co. B, 58th O. V. I.
 Schwager, J., co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Scott, Joseph, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
 Seaman, I. K., Captain, co. I, 21st O. V. I.
 Sebastian, Fred. L., Captain, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Seek, Lewis J., co. E, 8th O. V. I.
 Seel, Philip, Corporal, co. H, 197th O. V. I.
 Seeis, Jacob, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Shakes, Levi H., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Shamloffel, August, Corporal, co. K, 14th O. V. I.; and Corporal, 7th N. Y. Battery.
 Shaw, Daniel, co. I, 13th Ill. V. I.
 Shay, Lewis, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
 Sheldon, David D., bat. L, 18th N. Y. L. A.; and Orderly Sergeant, co. I, 192d N. Y. V. I.
 Shepherd, Andrew J., Corporal, co. D, 10th O. V. I.
 Shepherd, A. G., co. I, 23d O. V. I.; and co. M, 5th U. S. C.
 Shepler, Pius L., co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 Sheridan, A. J., co. E, 124th O. V. I.
 Shilling, Conrad, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
 Sheridan, A. J., co. E, 24th Ind. V. I.
 Sherwood, Isaac R., Captain, 14th O. V. I., and Bre-
 vet Brigadier General.
 *Simmons, G. W., Sergeant, co. G, 5th U. S. A.
 Simpson, William, Master-at-arms, Blackhawk.
 Skeldon, John E., co. B, 100th O. V. I.
 Skehan, R., co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 Skinner, Samuel W., Surgeon, 4th Ct. V. I.; and 1st
 Ct. V. H. A.
 Slevin, Patrick S., Bvt. Brig. General, 100th O. V. I.
 *Smith, A. B., co. H, 14th, and Lt. Col., 100th O. V. I.
 Smith, M. C., Corporal, co. M, 5th Mich. V. C.
 Smith, W. H., co. K, 68th O. V. I.
 Smith, J. W., Captain, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Smith, Frank W., co. E, 84th O. V. I.
 Smith, John, co. C, 18th Ill. V. I.
 Smith, W. H. H., Corporal, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.;
 and 2d Lieutenant, 21st O. V. L. A.
 Smith, D. C., Sergeant, co. A, 82d O. V. I.
 Smith, Henry, co. E, 6th Mo. V. C.
 Smith, Fred P., Sergeant, co. K, 8th N. Y. V. C.
 Smith, James L., co. I, 10th Iowa V. I.
 Smith, W. F., co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Smith, E. H., co. B, 12th, and 37th Ill. V. I.
 Sullwold, J., co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Speyer, G. W., Hospital Steward, 19th Mo. V. I.
 Spore, William H., co. H, 5th N. Y. V. I.
 Squires, O. H., co. H, 8th Ind. V. I.
 Squire, W. L., Corporal, co. K, 15th O. V. I.
 Stadel, John, co. D, 72d O. V. I.
 Stahl, George, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
 Starr, C. C., Captain, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 †Steedman, J. B., Colonel, 14th O. V. I., and Maj. Gen.
 Steig, Jacob, co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Stevens, R. H., co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Stephens, James N., Seaman, "Benton," U. S. N.
 Stipp, Joseph A., co. I, 8th O. V. C.
 Steuer, Joseph, Corporal, co. B, 15th Pa. V. I.
 †Stockman, J., Sergeant, co. K, 142d N. Y. V. I.
 *Stockwell, G. A., Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.
 Strauss, John, co. I, 111th, and co. F, 130th O. V. I.
 Stritmater, John M., Corporal, co. K, 100th Pa. V. V. I.
 *Stroud, David W., co. F, 11th Mich. V. I.; and 1st
 Mich. V. H. A.
 Stutesman, Robert D., bat. K, 1st O. V. H. A.
 Swan, C. J., Orderly Sergeant, 87th O. V. I.
 *Swayne, Wager, Brigadier General.
 Sweeney, J., Noncommissioned Officer, U. S. N.
 Sweatland, G., Corporal, co. D, 34th O. V. I.
 Swigart, Joseph R., co. C, 8th O. V. I.
 *Taylor, H. B., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
 Tebean, A. J., co. K, 25th, and Corporal, co. H, 111th
 O. V. I.
 †Temme, George W., 1st Lieutenant, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
 Terry, Orange S., co. D, 35th Ia. V. I.
 Terry, Titus B., Sergeant, co. B, 3d O. V. C.
 *Thaetor, Fred., co. I, 9th O. V. C.
 Thomas, Charles W., co. G, 189th O. V. I.
 Thomas, C. L., Sergeant, co. D, 5th Ind. V. C.
 Thomas, G. W., Lieutenant, co. I, 19th N. Y. V. I.
 Thomas, John, bat. G, Ind. V. Artillery.
 Thompson, Ed., co. C, 3d O. V. C.; and co. D, 5th O. V. C.
 Thompson, John, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
 Thompson, James, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Thorn, Samuel S., Surgeon, 130th O. V. I.
 Thorn, Webster, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Thornberg, Thomas H., Lieut., co. F, 8th O. V. I.
 Tibbits, W., Captain, co. C, 116th N. Y. V. I.
 *Timmons, James, 1st Lieut., co. I, 5th O. V. I.
 Titus, W. A., co. K, 14th O. V. I.
 Todd, Francis E., co. K, 6th Mich. V. I.
 Topliff, Charles A., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Torgler, Ernest, Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Totten, Henry J., Sergeant, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 Tourtellotte, A. D., 3d Iowa Cavalry.
 *Treuschel, T., co. B, 55th O. V. I.
 Trimble, W. J., co. I, 142d O. V. I.
 Triquant, P., Sergt. and Lieut., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Trotter, L., co. E, 111th O. V. I.
 Truesdell, Amos J., 30th Wisconsin V. I.
 Tucker, Theo. B., co. B, 88th O. V. I., and Sergt., bat.
 M, 1st O. V. A.
 Tufts, J. W., Q. M. Sergt., 16th Mass. V. I.
 Turley, William, bat. L, 1st N. Y. V. A.
 Turner, N. G., co. H, 21st O. V. I.
 Turner, John H., co. K, 67th O. V. I.
 Ullrich, Adam, Sergeant, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
 Umberbaum, Christ., co. H, 130th O. V. I.
 Upham, Furman, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
 Urquehardt, H. P., Ord.-Sergt., co. B, 38th O. V. I.,
 and Private, co. C, 7th V. R. C.
 Valley, Joseph, 3d Vt. V. L. A.
 *Vanetten, A., Sergeant, co. G, 3d O. V. C.
 VanEtten, John W., Sergeant, co. F, 144th O. V. I.
 Vandusen, A., co. H, 197th O. V. I.
 †Vanhoosen, L. B., co. F, 67th O. V. I.
 *Varney, Burton, Sergeant, co. F, 48th Ind. V. I.
 Veina, Frank H., Corp., co. G, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Veo, Peter, co. K, 1st Mich. V. C.
 Viertelle, H., Corporal, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Voget, Godfrey, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
 Vrooman, George W., Sergeant, co. H, 100th O. V. I.
 Whacker, Lewis, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Waddick, J. M., Sergeant, co. C, 8th Ill. V. I.
 Wade, Thomas O., co. K, 54th O. V. I.
 Wagner, Frank, co. K, 49th O. V. I.
 Waite, Richard, Capt. co. A, 84th and Capt. co. C,
 130th O. V. I.
 Waldron, Jerome B., co. K, 67th O. V. I.
 Walker, John, Corporal, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
 Wales, Ralph W., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Wallace, S. L., co. B, 22d O. V. I.
 Wamsher, John W., co. I, 128th Pa. V. I.

- *Wann, W. L. Dr., Major, 136th Pa. V. I., and Lieut. co. D, 102d O. V. I.
- Ware, William, Lieut., co. H, 20th Ill. V. I., and Lieut., Signal Service.
- Warfield, H. I., co. B, 14th O. V. I., and co. B, 14th O. V. V. I.
- Waring, Sebree H., Corporal, co. E, 84th O. V. I.
- Warnsley, Lawrence, Lieut., co. C, 182d O. V. I.
- Warn, Monroe C., co. H, 132d Pa. V. I.
- Warren, Alfred N., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
- Walters, Thomas, 2d Lieut., co. E, 111th O. V. I.
- *Washburn, A. G., co. F, 14th O. V. I., and 14th O. V. V. I.
- Watson, John A., Sergeant, co. F, 38th O. V. V. I.
- Watson, John W., co. H, 30th Ind. V. I.
- Watson, Pliny, 1st Lieut., co. K, 55th O. V. I.
- Watson, Daniel, co. E, 45th and co. G, 134th Ill. V. I.
- Webb, James K., co. K, 1st Mich. V. I., and Corp., 28th Batt. I. V.
- Weber, Alex., co. E, 67th O. V. I.
- Weber, John, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
- †Weber, Marcus, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
- Weber, Valentine, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
- Weible, George S., co. F, 100th O. V. I.
- Weiland, James, Corporal, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
- Weil, Conrad, Sergeant, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
- Weitzell, Henry, co. F, 54th O. V. I.
- Wellman, H. W., Sergeant, co. I, 16th Ill. V. C.
- Welles, George E., Lieut.-Col., 68th O. V. I., and Bvt. Brig.-General.
- Welmore, Nicholas H., co. B, 14th, and K, 25th O. V. I.
- Welshofer, Charles F., co. B, 37th O. V. I.
- Wenning, George J., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
- Wenzel, J., co. E, 9th O. V. C., and co. I, 25th O. V. I.
- Werder, J., co. H, 21st O. V. I.
- Werr, Lawrence, Seaman Miss Squad., and Private, co. K, 108th O. V. I.
- Wetmore, Nicholas N., co. B, 14th O. V. I., and co. K, 25th O. V. I.
- Whalon, John M., co. I, 15th Mass. V. I.
- Whipple, Jerome B., 8th N. Y. V. I.
- White, Channing, co. G, 75th O. V. I., and bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
- White, John G., co. K, 155th N. Y. V. I., and Seaman Str. Sassacus.
- White, J. W., co. A, 14th and co. G, 38th O. V. I.
- Whitemill, George, co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.
- Whittelsy, Robert D., 1st Lieut., bat. G, 1st O. L. A.
- Whitlock, J. A., co. C, 21st O. V. I., and bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
- Wiechard, A. B., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
- Wilbur, Herman L., co. D, 4th Mich. V. C.
- Wilcox, Alb., co. G, 130th O. V. I.
- Wilcox, Minot I., Q. M., 130th O. N. G.
- Willey, Henry, co. G, 144th and co. C, 189th O. V. I.
- Wilkinson, John P., co. F, 197th O. V. I.
- Willhauk, Anthony, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
- Williams, Charles H., co. D, 182d O. V. I.
- Williams, Edward D., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
- Williston, Geo. J., Co. A, 14th O. V. I.
- Wilsey, W. G., co. C, 111th O. V. I.
- Wilson, Oliver C., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
- †Wilson, Wm., co. I, 1st Mich. Eng.
- Wilson, Richard F., co. I, 10th Pa. V. C., and co. K, 190th O. V. I.
- Wiltsee, John L., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
- Winzler, Matthias, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
- Witker, Fred. E., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
- Witzman, Max, co. K, 192d O. V. I.
- Wittich, Charles, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
- Wittich, Theo., co. C, 32d Ind. V. I.
- Wolcott, John F., co. H, 9th O. V. C.
- Wolcott, Joseph L., Lieut., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
- *Woldman, H., Sergt., co. G, 37th O. V. I.; Capt., co. H, 1st O. N. G.
- Wolf, Joseph, Corp., co. F, 2d N. Y. V. I., and Corp., co. F, 9th N. Y. V. I.
- Wolfert, Fred., co. B, 55th O. V. I.
- Woodard, A. J., co. G, 147th N. Y. V. I.
- Woodard, Calvin P., Corporal, co. H, 110th N. Y. V. I.
- Woodbury, Albert, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
- Woodruff, C. D., Captain—full record not given.
- Wood, Harrison, Sergt., co. A, 14th and 1st Lieut., co. A, 140th O. V. I.
- Woods, Joseph T., Surgeon, 99th O. V. I.
- Woods, Edwin, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
- Woolson, Alvin M., Sergt.-Maj., bat. M, 1st O. H. A.
- Wormwell, John S., co. C and co. B, 1st Me. V. I.
- Worts, George, 2d Lieut. co. I, 67th O. V. I.
- Worts, John J., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
- Wuerful, John C., co. A, 14th and 1st. Lieut. co. F, 130th O. V. I.
- Wynn, David M., co. B, 49th, and Sergt., co. B, 49th O. V. I.
- *Yeager, F., co. F, 144th and Sergt., co. E, 181st O. V. I.
- Young, Charles L., Brev. Lieut.-Col., 70th N. Y. V. I.
- *Young, George, co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
- Young, John, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
- Young, James, co. H, 67th O. V. I.
- Young, Spencer A., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
- Zander, F., Musician, 37th O. V. I.
- Zander, Chris., Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
- Zeller, Joseph, Sergeant, co. C, 100th Ill. V. I.
- Zimmerman, Charles E., co. A, 87th Pa. V. I.
- Zink, John, co. F and co. D, 14th O. V. I.

FORD POST, NO. 14,

EAST TOLEDO.

This Post was organized under charter bearing date of January 21, 1867, with the following members :

Charles L. Hurlburt, Augustus Brown, Frank P. Wilson, Michael Mulrooney, Joab Squire, George Scheets, William Sexton, F. J. Kostack, Joseph A. Perry, Samuel McDonald, Arnold McMahon.

A second charter was issued August 26, 1878, with the following members, to wit :

Frank P. Wilson, Norman Inman, N. L. Badger, Alonzo L. Brown, Joseph B. Jennings, Orson Sage, Joab Squire, George Scheets, John H. Mack, John McLain, Willis E. Clark.

The Post took its name from Captain Hyatt G. Ford, of Company B, Sixty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had been for many years a prominent and respected citizen of East Toledo, where for some time he was engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. He was one of the earliest Volunteers in the Union Army, and was the first to be brought home to that vicinity as a victim of treason's wrong, he having been killed in battle at Winchester, Virginia, March 16, 1862. Elijah Whitmore, of the same command, was first at Captain Ford's side when he fell. The remains were placed in Willow Cemetery, near to the present site of the Soldiers' Monument.

In 1879, steps were taken to provide a suitable burying-place for Soldiers dying, when the Trustees of Oregon Township, at request of the

Post, granted a very desirable lot in Willow Cemetery, which was properly laid out, sodded, and otherwise improved. Subsequently, the Trustees of the Township granted additional grounds in the Cemetery, and also the matter of a Soldiers' Monument was early proposed, and was prosecuted with such energy, that the Post was permitted to unveil the memento on Decoration Day, 1882, which was an occasion of unsurpassed interest with the members of the Post and a large assemblage of citizens present. The construction of the Monument was prosecuted largely by the Ford Post Monument Association, of which the following persons were the Officers: President, Charles A. Crane; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. Scheets; Executive Committee, C. A. Crane, Thaddeus W. Taylor, Willis E. Clark, Joab Squire, Geo. Scheets.

The Past Commanders of Ford Post were as follows: Under first charter—Colonel Arnold McMahon, Lieutenant Horace Dodds, Captain A. Romeyn Rogers, and Captain Joab Squire. Under second charter—Joseph B. Jennings (three terms), Willis E. Clark, Captain Joab Squire, and George E. Cool.

The officers of the Post for 1887, are as follows: Orson Sage, P. C.; George White, S. V. P. C.; John D. Foster, J. V. P. C.; O. L. Riddle, Adjutant; George Scheets, Quartermaster; F. P. Wilson, Surgeon; A. E. Hinds, Chaplain; M. J. Scott, O. D.; O. Weaver, O. G.; D. C. Williams, S. M.; John Thorp, Q. M. S.; A. Muchler, I. G.; J. F. Owen, O. G.; B. Miller, Color-Bearer; James H. Emery, Historian.

Following is a list of members of Ford Post, to May, 1887, all being Privates, except as otherwise stated.

Almonrode, Wm. F., co. G, 110th O. V. I.
 Arquette, Steven, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Applegate, Gilbert, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 Brown, Sylvester, Captain, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Brown, L. A., Corporal, co. E, 3d O. V. C.
 Brown, John L., co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Beltz, John, jr., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Betters, Chas. B., co. K, 14th O. V. I.
 Benn, Cyrus N., co. G, 3d Mich. Cav.
 Beltz, John, sr., co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Clark, Willis E., Sergeant, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Culver, Horace, Sergeant, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Cool, George E., co. K, 4th N. Y. I.
 Clark, S. M., co. C, 168th N. Y. I.
 Corey, B. S., co. C, 2d U. S. I.
 Crawford, John S., 2d Lieut., bat. M, 13th N. Y. H. A.
 DeBolt, Amos, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 DeWitt, N. C., co. E, 3d O. V. C.
 DeCant, Peter, co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Dahn, John, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Dowel, Moses, co. B, 182d O. V. I.

Eaton, J. F., co. D, 67th O. V. I.
 Emery, James H., Bugler, co. I, 14th Mich. Bat.
 Eley, Charles S., co. B, 43d O. V. I.
 Foster, John D., co. B, 3d Mich. V. C.
 Fassett, Ransom A., co. A, 182d O. V. I.
 Frazier, George C., co. G, 81st N. Y. V. I.
 Foight, Henry, co. C, 19th U. S. I.
 Fowler, George F., co. K, 130th O. V. I.
 Foster, Willard C., Carpenter, Monitor Fleet.
 Farner, Wilson, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Gardner, Nathan, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Grove, William H., co. G, 111th O. V. I.
 Gwinner, G. A., co. B, 130th O. N. G.
 Grover, George A., co. D, 34th O. V. I.
 Howland, Orange, Captain, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Hathaway, Harrison A., co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 Huffman, Albert, co. B, 111th O. V. I.
 Hinds, Alfred E., bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Held, Christian, Sailor, co. I.
 Hollister, Jesse, co. B, 3d O. V. C.
 Jennings, Jos. B., Sergeant, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
 Jacobs, Gilbert, bat. A, 1st O. V. A.
 Kenan, James, co. K, 123d O. V. I.
 Kiefer, Eli, co. B, 111th O. V. I.
 Kohne, Henry, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Long, Isaac, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
 Lewis, Charles C., Captain, 67th O. V. I.
 Langendorf, Jacob, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
 Lyun, D. R., co. D, 196th O. V. I.
 Lomison, Jas., co. C, 148th N. Y. V. I.
 Loop, Philip G., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Mack, John H., Sergeant, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 McLain, William J., co. D, 61st O. V. I.
 McDougal, Frank J., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Marshall, William B., co. D, 3d O. V. C.
 McPhillips, J. E., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Miller, Bernard, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Moon, John W., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 McAllister, D. H., Sailor, M. U. S. N.
 Manore, Eli, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Mominee, Jos., co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Miles, Bartlett, co. B, 176th O. V. I.
 Mominee, John, co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
 McNitt, Tom D., Sergeant, co. I, 145th O. V. I.
 McElliott, Fred, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 McTague, Thomas, co. L, 2d O. V. I.
 Munger, Frank D., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
 Moon, Amos, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Moses, William R., co. I, 8th O. V. I.
 McGinnis, D. B.
 Navarre, Robert C., Corporal, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Nixon, William, Captain, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Nopper, Fred, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 Navarre, Lambert, bat. L, 2d O. V. A.
 Navarre, James P., bat. L, 2d U. S. H. A.
 Navarre, Samuel, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Owens, Joseph, co. B, 33d Ill. V. I.
 Olmstead, Theodore, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Poier, William, co. B, 144th O. N. G.
 Pheils, Jacob, co. B, 182d O. V. I.
 Pool, John, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Pittman, D. B., co. A, 11th Pa. V. I.
 Page, John M., co. A, 61st N. Y. V. I.
 Rohner, Casper, co. D, 8th O. V. I.
 Ryan, William S., 1st Lieutenant, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
 Read, Thomas, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Richards, Allen, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Rahm, John J., co. A, 1st U. S. I.
 Roberts, D. L., co. G, 14th O. V. I.
 Reichard, Fred, co. I, 67th O. V. I.
 Robison, Philip, bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Sage, Orson, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Squire, Joab, Captain, co. H, 21st O. V. I.
 Scheets, George, 1st Lieutenant, co. C, 21st O. V. I.
 Spain, James H., co. H, 164th N. Y. V. I.
 Shovar, Frederick, co. I, 177th O. V. I.
 Shook, John H., co. G, 124th O. V. I.

Skidmore, R. I., co. A, 30th O. N. G.
 Smith, J. J., co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 St. John, John, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
 Smith, Henry, co. C, 24th Ill. V. I.
 Stinebreck, Francis, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
 Seaman, Ira K., Captain, co. I, 21st O. V. I.
 Smith, A. P., Hospital Steward, 55th O. V. I.
 Schaad, A., co. I, 108th O. V. I.
 Scott, M. J., co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Tucker, William, co. B, 3d O. V. C.
 Thorp, John, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 Thompson, William F., co. M, Scott's Cav.
 Taylor, Lewis, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
 TenEyck, Lewis, co. D, 2d Bat. V. S. I.
 TenEyck, Jas. V., co. A, 1st O. N. G.
 Tyler, Warren, co. I, 8th O. V. I.
 Veo, Lafayette, co. B, 24th Mich. V. I.
 Wilson, Frank P., Surgeon, 50th Pa. Vet. Vol.
 Whitmore, Elijah, 2d Lieutenant, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 Williams, Cad M., 21st O. Bat.
 Winchester, Eugene, Seaman, U. S. N.
 Wright, George W., co. K, 21st O. V. I.
 Warner, J. B., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 White, George, co. A, 25th Mich. V. I.
 Warner, Zopher, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Weaver, O., co. K, 65th N. Y. V. I.
 Williams, Samuel, co. C, 63d O. V. I.
 West, Hiram, co. B, 144th O. V. I.
 Zindle, Jonas, co. I, 100th N. Y. V. I.

CHARLES B. MITCHELL POST, NO. 84,

MAUMEE.

This Post was organized June 9, 1881, with 17 charter members. It took its name from Lieutenant Charles B. Mitchell, who entered the service as Private in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I., September 5, 1861, at the age of 18 years. He was appointed Sergeant and Sergeant-Major of that Company, and in May, 1864, promoted to Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company E. He was serving as such when mortally wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864, and died in hospital at Atlanta, September 28, 1864. His remains were brought to Maumee and there buried. He was a son of Edward Mitchell, an old resident and long a leading citizen and business man of Maumee. Lieutenant Mitchell was a young man of promise and high character, and a Soldier brave and faithful to duty.

Since its organization, the Post has received 78 additional members, meantime prospering in all respects. The beautiful Soldiers' Monument, with granite base and bronze statue, is an outgrowth of the organization, all its members being in the Monumental Association. Soldiers' and Sailors' families in need, have been promptly looked after and cared for, and the special interests of Soldiers protected and advanced, so far as occasions therefor have

offered. The chief officers of the Post have been as follows :

1881—J. E. Wilcox, Commander; Charles Rodd, S. V. Commander; Wm. Kimmell, J. V. Commander; Wm. Perrin, Chaplain; S. W. Cass, Officer of the Day; J. N. Blumberg, Quartermaster.

1882—J. E. Wilcox, Commander; D. H. Shamberger and Wm. Burge, Adjutants.

1883—S. W. Cass, Commander; J. E. Wilcox, Adjutant.

1884—S. W. Cass, Commander; J. H. Merrell, Adjutant.

1885—O. H. Merrell and J. N. Blumberg, Commander; J. E. Wilcox and Leroy E. Clark, Adjutant.

1886—O. N. Gunn, Commander; L. E. Clark, Adjutant.

1887—D. H. Perrin, Commander; J. A. Church, Adjutant.

The following is a full list of members of this Post :

J. E. Wilcox, Sergeant, bat. H, 1st O. V. A.
 Charles Rodd, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 J. N. Blumberg, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 M. Stiffers, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Wm. Perrin, Sergeant, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Walter Lathrop, co. F, 67th O. V. I.
 Andrew Shinkey, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Samuel Charter, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 John Wescott, co. K, 185th O. V. I.
 C. L. Eigler.
 Eli Henderson, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 *William Kimmell, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 George Cummings, co. H, 69th O. V. I.
 Archie Van Houten, co. E, 88th Ill. V. I.
 S. W. Cass, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 *C. W. Spangler, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 H. W. Case, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 J. W. Whidden, co. K, 67th O. V. I.
 Jacob Nuhier, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 H. C. Norton, co. C, 21st O. V. I.
 J. R. Lathrop, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
 G. W. Holloway, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 J. H. Merrell, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Frank Mitchell, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 J. W. French, co. I, 102d O. V. I.
 Thos. Brown, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Wm. H. Burritt, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 J. A. Church, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Frank Hamilton, co. E, 130th O. N. G.
 Peter Thorne, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 James H. Burdo, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 George Sager, co. A, 15th U. S. I.
 Charles Schiely, Lieut., bat. K, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Henry Hain, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Thomas Bates, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Horace M. Gay, co. D, 11th Mich. V. C.
 Jackson Lester, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Peter Fisestine, co. I, 67th O. V. I.
 Silas Mallory, bat. C, 1st O. V. L. A.
 D. H. Shamberger, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Frank Richardson, Corporal, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 J. H. Wyman.
 John Spaulding, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 John Rulapangh, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Wm. Spaulding, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Alex. Munch, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
 R. H. Trumbull, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 R. H. Church, Corporal, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 George Spaulding, co. F, 128th O. V. I.
 Wm. Pelkey, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Bennett Hahn, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Edward Henderson, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Marit Phillips, co. C, 13th O. N. G.

Wm. Burge, Musician, co. E, 130th O. N. G.
 John Dunkelberger, co. F, 184th Pa. V. I.
 J. S. Felt, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 *George R. Morris, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
 Isaac Doren, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Samuel Lingo, co. A, 3d O. V. C.
 †Henry Shufelt, co. H, 101st O. V. I.
 †Theodore W. Brake, Musician.
 Homer Dolson, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
 F. J. Kynette, co. F, 115th O. V. I.
 *S. S. Crepps, co. B, 2d Col. V. I.
 A. W. Geere, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Thos. Smith, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 J. M. Decker, co. E, 1st Mich. V. C.
 A. P. Simmons, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 A. B. Hoffman, co. F, 198th O. V. I.
 George Dodds, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Albert Alens, co. K, 27th N. Y. V. I.
 Smith Jenkins, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 John Donovan, co. F, 85th O. V. I.
 G. H. Blaker, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 T. B. Pinkerton, co. D, 12th W. Va. V. I.
 Jacob Baliff, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Carl Smith, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Daniel Heffebower, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 John Ronan, co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 E. R. Bowen, co. F, 4th Mich. V. C.
 D. H. Perrin, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 John Mollenkopf, Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Wm. Bates, Color Bearer, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Joseph LaPoint, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 A. B. Coffin, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 O. N. Gunn, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 †Leroy E. Clark, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 G. W. Utter, co. C, 32d O. V. I.
 E. S. Lloyd, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 Sumner Spaulding, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 B. F. Shoup, co. B, 11th O. V. I.
 J. M. Wolcott, Sergeant, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
 L. P. Vosberg, Sergeant, co. E, 22d Mich. V. I.
 *Deceased. †Transferred.

RUCKLE POST, No. 335.

MONCLOVA.

The organization of this Post took place July 28, 1883, with the following named officers:

Commander, John W. Kerr.
 S. V. Commander, John Welch.
 J. V. Commander, Henry Shufelt.
 Adjutant, William Blystone.
 Quartermaster, William Lose.
 Surgeon, John Farmer.
 Chaplain, S. S. Bartlett.
 Officer of the Guard, John Cable.
 Sergeant-Major, Joseph Whidden.
 Quartermaster Sergeant, Joseph Luce.

The present officers of the Post (1887) are as follows:

Commander, William Jones.
 S. V. Commander, Henry Van Fleet.
 J. V. Commander, John Cable.
 Adjutant, Peter Lindersmith.
 Quartermaster, J. W. Kerr.
 Chaplain, Henry Shufelt.
 Officer of the Day, John E. Welch.
 Officer of the Guard, Henry Hopwood.
 Surgeon, Oscar Johnson.
 Quartermaster Sergeant, Louis Bennra.
 Sergeant-Major, J. H. Bateman.

The Post took its name from four brothers, who were killed in the War of the Rebellion.

Six brothers enlisted in the Union Army, but two returning to their homes. George, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was killed on the 11th, and Philip, Sixtieth Ohio, on the 17th June, 1864, both near Petersburg, Virginia. David, Fourteenth Ohio, wounded in battle, died near Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 23, 1864. John, One Hundredth Ohio, was killed in battle near Atlanta, Georgia, August 6, 1864. Beside these, were Daniel, member of an Iowa Regiment, and Henry C., of Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The former now resides at Fort Dodge, Iowa; and latter at Lamar, Barton County, Missouri. All were young men, industrious and worthy citizens. They were sons of Christopher Ruckle, a native of Ireland, who had then lived for many years in Monclova.

Though few in membership and not strong in purse, the Post, nevertheless, through untiring efforts has erected a fine brick building, at a cost of \$1,800; and also a Soldiers' Monument, at an expense of \$500. The latter was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1870. It is 15 feet in height, surmounted by an eagle, of pure white marble. It was manufactured by Edward Lloyd & Son, Maumee City. On the shaft is cut the following record of Monclova Soldiers dead:

Alfred O. Gunn, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 29, 1861; aged 25 years.

Leonard H. Gunn, co. I, 14th Ohio. Died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 24, 1861; aged 21 years.

Edward Allen, Sergeant, Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Killed at Port Republic, Va., June, 1862; aged 23½ years.

J. C. House, co. F, 100th O. V. I.; killed at Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 9, 1864; aged 30 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Philip Ruckle, co. E, 60th O. V. I. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; aged 25 years, 10 months, 6 days.

John Ruckle, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; aged 20 years, 4 months, 27 days.

I. T. Walker, co. B, 14th O. V. I.; Valentine Hahn, co. I, 100th O. V. I. (Places of death and ages of these not known.)

Israel Schneider, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Died at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1863; aged 19 years, 5 months 9 days.

Edward Moody, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Mt. Vernon, Ky.; aged 26 years.

Jacob Baugher, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 4, 1864; aged 23 years, 11 months, 18 days.

John E. Strayer, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Ringgold, Ga., April 11, 1864; aged 19 years, 11 months, 17 days.

Andrew Trapp, Corporal, co. D, 100th O. V. I. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; aged 26 years, 5 months.

Cyrus Salisbury, Corporal, co. F, 100th O. V. I.

Killed at Atlanta, August 6, 1864; aged 32 years, 6 months.

Levi Reeder, co. 1, 14th O. V. I. Killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; aged 22 years.

David Ruckle, co. 1, 14th O. V. I. Died June 20, 1864; aged 23 years, 5 months, 12 days.

George E. Wagoner, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Died August 7, 1864; aged 21 years, 3 days.

Levi McMullen, co. 1, 14th O. V. I. Died at Madison, Ind., December 18, 1864; aged 35 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Jacob Hipp, died at Andersonville, Ga., October 13, 1864; aged 23 years.

John Cramer, co. F, 14th O. V. I. Died at Frankfort, Ky., March 16, 1862; aged 26 years.

The original Post roll shows these names:

J. W. Kerr, Henry C. VanFleet, David Dart, Oscar Johnson, John Cable, J. E. Welch, J. H. Bateman, Alvin Goucher, Jehu Anderson, Henry Shufelt, H. H. Walker, J. B. Griffin, William Lose, Louis Bennra, Henry Hopwood, William Trumble, William Jones, Frank K. Laha, Peter Lindersmith, Christian Blunhart (at the National Soldiers' Home), Martin Reese, Sylvanus Camble, Joseph Natchtrab, James Ellis; H. S. Steedman, dead; Isaac Hill, dead; James Wilson, dead; William Blystone, Joseph Whidden, Wilson Davis, John E. Connelly, John Farner, Joseph Luce, — Lingo, Jacob Fox, transferred; Samuel S. Bartlett, transferred; Silas Mallory, transferred; Hubbard H. Benschoter, transferred.

Monclova Township, as most other agricultural localities, was more prolific of enlisted men than of commissions, which latter went chiefly to Towns and Cities. Thus, of about 120 men enlisting from that Township, not one of them received a commission. Subsequently, four of these were commissioned, as follows: Oscar N. Gunn, promoted from Orderly Sergeant in Company I, Fourteenth O. V. I., to Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, and then to Captain (Co. D) same Regiment. John W. Kerr, from the ranks, Company H, and Regimental Commissary Sergeant, One Hundred and Eleventh O. V. I., to First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., 1st U. S. C. Heavy Artillery; and Captain (Co. B) and Commissary of Subsistence, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Dept. of Cumberland. Philip Ruckle, from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant Sixtieth O. V. I. Jesse Trapp, from Orderly Sergeant Company I, Fourteenth O. V. I., to Second and First Lieutenant, same Regiment.

BRINT AND McBRIDE POST, No. 225,

RICHFIELD.

Brint and McBride Post, No. 225, at Richfield Center, was organized and mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic May 16, 1883, by Captain I. P. Grover, of Toledo, under a

general order from Department Headquarters. The Charter is dated May 16, 1882, and contains the names of the following members:

Myron P. Sanderson, Private, Company F, 67th O. V. I.

Jas. R. Smith, First Sergeant, Company K, 25th O. V. V. I.

Oliver P. Clark, Private, Battery E, 1st O. V. L. A.

W. H. Dennis, Private, Company A, 189th O. V. I.

Arthur Gordinier, Private, Company F, 67th O. V. V. I.

Peter Lepper, Sailor.

Samuel Bayliss, Battery H, 1st O. V. L. A.

Eli S. Palmer, Company D, 20th O. V. V. I.

Wm. Bartholomew, Company D, 123d O. V. I.

Ira Beverly, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.

George Miller, Company G, 37th O. V. V. I.

Thomas Lyons, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.

Charles P. Dennis, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.

William Brint, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.

Henry Chulip, Company E, 55th O. V. V. I.

John N. Butler, Company H, 21st O. V. V. I.

Henry Green, Company G, 130th O. N. G.

L. W. Hendrickson, Company G, 130th O. N. G.

William Tunison, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.

John Lenardson, Company A, 189th O. V. I.

A. G. Washburn, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.

Simon Rankin, Company K, 4th Mich. V. I.

John E. Bolinger, Company K, 1st Wis. V. I.

G. S. Griffin, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.

Samuel Frazier, Company I, 72d O. V. V. I.

John Fox, Company A, 189th O. V. I.

Brint and McBride Post was named after John Brint and Wm. H. W. McBride. The former was a son of Daniel and Grace Brint; enlisted for three years at the age of 24, at Camp Oliver, Toledo, August 28, 1861, in Company F, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry; was wounded in the arm at the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1864; and died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, October 12, 1864, being the last soldier from Richfield who died during the War. He was buried at Sylvania, Lucas County. As noticed, his term of enlistment expired August 28, 1864; but, like a true Soldier of the Union, he volunteered to go into the fight which cost him his life. He was a brother of Wm. Brint, a charter member of this Post, who, like him, was a true Soldier. Wm. H. W. McBride was a son of James R. and Ann McBride. He enlisted at the age of 18, at Richfield Center, August 25, 1861, in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years; was taken sick at London, Kentucky, of typhoid fever, and died in hospital at Crab Orchard, on December 8, 1861, that being the first death of any enlisted Soldier from Richfield Township.

Since the organization of the Post, the following named Soldiers joined it by muster-in and transfer, to wit:

John Raymond, Company E, 100th O. V. I.
 William H. Pemberton, Company F, 100th O. V. V. I.
 Wallace R. Ford, Company E, 55th O. V. V. I.
 John F. McBride, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
 Almon P. Coon, Company F, 100th O. V. V. I.
 S. L. Kimball, Company H, 111th O. V. V. I.
 Joseph E. King, Company C, 176th O. V. I.
 Stephen Brick, Company A, 128th O. V. I.
 L. E. Rowe, co. B, 11th Mich. V. I.
 Frank Bunting, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.
 Marcus A. Curtis, Company H, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Geo. W. Taylor, Company A, 182d O. V. I.
 P. B. Root, Company F, 67th O. V. V. I.
 A. J. Hier, Company H, 6th U. S. V. V. I.
 Wm. R. Carr, Company K, 125th O. V. I.
 Matthew Bunting, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
 A. J. Bartholomew, Company H, 21st Wis. V. I.
 Josiah Westerman, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
 Henry Ray, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
 William Gray, Company E, 25th O. V. V. I.
 Lawrence Miller, Company K, 182d O. V. I.
 Samuel Kilbourn, Company D, 14th O. V. V. I.
 John I. Morris, Company I, 47th O. V. V. I.

T. B. Hanks, Officer of the Day.
 Francis Little, Officer of the Guard.
 William Webb, Sergeant Major.
 A. D. Randall, Quartermaster Sergeant.

No member of this Post has died. In the year 1885, with the aid of the Relief Corps, the Post erected a fine building, 25x60 feet, two stories high. Previous to that time their meetings were held in the old Town Hall. To the time of the organization of the Post, the citizens of this vicinity had not generally observed Memorial Day. Since its organization, the Post has observed that occasion, and Soldiers' graves in the three cemeteries in this locality have been duly decorated with flowers.

Arthur Gordinier was the first Commander of the Post, serving two terms in succession. William H. Pemberton was the second Commander, serving one term; Jas. R. Smith third Commander, serving two terms. Henry Chulip is now the Commander.

PAGE POST, NO. 471,

SYLVANIA.

The organization of this Post was effected July 5, 1884, by Captain I. P. Grover, of Forsyth Post, No. 15. The original officers were:

William Bryan, Commander.
 O. P. Clark, Senior Vice Commander.
 E. F. Sawyer, Junior Vice Commander.
 Thomas B. Hanks, Quartermaster.
 M. A. Whitney, Sergeant.
 Malcom Beach, Chaplain.
 James E. Avery, Officer of the Day.
 Daniel Donovan, Officer of the Guard.
 A. V. Comstock, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The present officers are as follows:

William Bryan, Commander.
 E. F. Sawyer, Senior Vice Commander.
 Francis M. Seger, Junior Vice Commander.
 S. V. Bell, Adjutant.
 L. B. Dicker, Quartermaster.
 Lyman Upham, Surgeon.
 R. G. Burns, Chaplain.

This Post took its name from Harlan Page, who entered the service as a Private in Company K, 25th Ohio, July 10, 1861, at the age of 18 years. He served faithfully until December 13, 1861, when in the fierce engagement at Baldwin's Camp, West Virginia, where 400 Union troops, through deception by a spy, were induced to attack 5,000 Rebels, trusting to re-enforcements which, owing to delay, failed to come up. In the unequal contest thus arising, many of the Union command fell or were wounded. Among the latter was Private Page, who remained 18 days in camp, often pleading, "O, take me home to die!" Responding to such imploring appeal, eight devoted comrades sat out for Huttonsville, a distance of 60 miles, throughout which, bearing their loved friend on a litter, they pursued their tedious way for six long days, sometimes amid storms, and constantly subjected to repulse by Rebel residents on the route, and sometimes compelled to secure quarters for rest by force. At Huttonsville, the young sufferer bade farewell to his associates, assuring them, that though he might never again be fit for service (his collar-bone being badly shattered), he would, if able, return, to cheer them by his presence. Lieutenant Nat. Haughton, of his Company, telegraphed the time of the sufferer's probable arrival at Sylvania, February 20, 1862. Finally reaching home, he exclaimed, "Oh, how I have prayed for this hour!" His wound forbade all hope of recovery. Among his last utterances was, "Oh, do not pray for my recovery; but rather, that I may rest and go home." He lived but a week after reaching home, dying February 27th and being buried at Sylvania. Thus, in the short period of six months, had this boy exhibited the highest qualities and paid the extreme sacrifice of the true patriot and brave Soldier. Justly, indeed, have his comrades recognized his devotion in bestowing his name upon their local association. The eight noble comrades of Page, by whose remarkable devotion he was enabled to reach home and friends, were all of his Company, viz.: Lyman B. Stone, aged 18, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 8, 1863, and mustered out July, 1864, at expiration of his term; Werter H. Shaffer, aged 18,

who served three years and was mustered out, July, 1864; William Vickory, aged 21, wounded at the battle of McDowell, Virginia, May 8, 1862; James Moran, aged 22, wounded at Bull Run, August, 1862, and discharged January, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; James Smith; John Klinek; Michael Herbert, aged 19, killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; and Charles A. De Bolt, aged 19, wounded May 8, 1862, at McDowell, and veteranized on expiration of his term. It is due to the other members of the Company here to state, that many of them offered to go with Page, if needed.

Following is the Roster of Page Post, No. 471:

Bryan, Wm., Corporal, co. A, 124th O. V. I.
 Clark, O. P., Corporal, bat. E, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Hotchkiss, Arthur, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Garhart, Amos, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Cooper, J. W., Corporal, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Sawyer, E. F., Sergeant, co. B, 18th U. S. I.
 Webb, Wm. J., co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.
 Donovan, Daniel, Sergeant, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
 Bemis, Chas. S., co. H, 3d O. V. C.
 Grover, M. K., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Hank, Thomas B., co. A, 171st O. N. G.
 Comstock, A. B., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Dolby, David, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Avery, Jas. E., 2d Lieut. co. B, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Randall, A. D., Q. M. Sergt., co. B, 186th O. V. I.
 Slick, J. L., co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Cherry, Wm., co. E, 7th O. V. I.
 Little, Francis, co. B, 123d O. V. I.
 Ward, Jared, co. F, 26th Mich. V. I.
 Clark, A. G., co. G, 18th U. S. I.
 Vanhouten, Ralf, co. C, 52d Ill. V. I.
 Bordeaux, Asa, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Beach, Malcolm, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Brimacombe, John, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 Brideling, Peter, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Ostrander, Lewis, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Beverly, Ira, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Trombly, Eli, co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Whiting, D. P., co. A, 4th Ill. V. C.
 Seager, F. M., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Thornton, M. H., co. H, 29th Ind. V. I.
 Decker, L. B., co. F, 67th O. V. I.
 Thornton, W. R., co. H, 29th Ind. V. I.
 Fay, Alfred, co. B, 2d Mich. V. C.
 Vesey, Edwin, co. K, 24th Mich. V. I.
 Bell, Samuel V., co. H, 31st O. V. I.
 Roberts, C. L., co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 Hine, O. R., co. E, 186th O. V. I.
 Slick, H. M., co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
 Bragdon, L. H., Sergeant, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Brimon, Jas., co. E, 100th O. V. I.
 Capaul, Caspar, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Burt, Frank, 2d Lieut., co. A, 121st N. Y. V. I.
 Decker, C. H., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Mersereau, C. W., co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 Parker, J. H., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 Montgomery, Edwin, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Roberts, Ebenezer, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 Goodall, A. J., co. H, 11th Mich. V. C.
 Desotell, J. D., bat. H, 2d N. Y. V. II. A.
 King, Joseph, Corporal, co. I, 40th Ill. V. I.
 Upham, Lyman, Corporal, co. D, 4th Mass. V. M.
 Call, J. H., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Albring, A. P., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Hallett, Wm., co. A, 67th O. V. I.

Smith, John, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Baker, John, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Adelbert, co. B, 130th O. N. G.
 Chandler, Geo. F., co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 Duffield, Johnson, Sergeant, co. A, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Washburn, A. G., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Tripp, Byron, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
 Garring, James, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Glaser, Henry, co. F, 37th O. V. I.
 Albring, J. E., co. D, 8th Mich. V. C.
 Burns, R. G., 1st Lieut., bat. B, 8th N. Y. Art.
 Burdo, J. H., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Reger, Aloyce, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
 Whitney, M. A., co. G, 130th O. N. G.

QUIGGLE POST, NO. 289,

SWANTON.

This Post was organized January 2, 1883, by Major E. O. Brown, of Forsyth Post. It bears the name of Oscar F. Quiggle (son of Calvin Quiggle), who at the age of 17 years, October 19, 1861, enlisted as Musician in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and veteranized at Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 15, 1863. He continued to serve with honor, until killed in a skirmish near Milledgeville, Georgia, November 22, 1864, at the age of 20 years. His remains were buried at Marietta, Georgia. He bore the name of a true Soldier and brave young man, making a record which his comrades have so prominently recognized, in bestowing his name on their organization.

The following were the first officers of the Post:

Commander, William Geyser.
 Senior Vice Commander, R. C. Scott.
 Junior Vice Commander, S. Kline.
 Adjutant, J. P. Miller.
 Officer of the Day, W. D. Smith.
 Quartermaster, H. Hill.
 Chaplain, A. D. Newton.
 Surgeon, William Shoffer.
 Officer of the Guard, Daniel Foster.
 Sergeant Major, Frank Houseman.
 Quartermaster Sergeant, L. G. Marsh.

Subsequent officers have been as follows:

1864—Commander, R. C. Scott; Adjutant, Frank Houseman; Quartermaster, H. Hill.
 1885—Commander, William D. Smith; Adjutant, David Swank; Quartermaster, Frank Houseman.
 1886—Commander, William D. Smith; Adjutant, N. B. Eddey; Quartermaster, Gilbert Smith.
 1887—Commander, J. P. Miller; Adjutant, John W. Thorley; Quartermaster, Gilbert Smith.

The charter members of this Post were the following named Soldiers:

William Geyser, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 R. C. Scott, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 J. P. Mitler, co. H, 100th O. V. I.
 Frank Houseman, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
 William Shaffer, co. A, 67th O. V. I.

A. L. Newton, Corporal, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 W. D. Smith, co. I, 12th O. V. I.
 H. Hill, co. A, 101st O. V. I.
 L. G. Marsh, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
 I. Judson, co. K, 185th O. V. I.
 H. Marsh, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 William Hill, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
 J. Snellbecker, Corporal, co. G, 10th O. V. I.
 John Farnsell, co. I, 57th O. V. I.
 J. S. Smith, Corporal, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 C. J. Scott, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 George Rarick, co. H, 130th O. N. G.

Subsequent members were as follows :

M. C. Judson, co. I, 144th O. V. I.
 L. Northrup, New York Artillery.
 George Dull, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
 H. A. Rice, co. I, 36th O. V. I.
 Gilbert Smith, co. C, 26th N. Y. V. I.
 B. W. Rayse, Musician, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
 H. Ziegler, Musician, co. D, 100th O. V. I.
 Theodore Little, co. K, 195th O. V. I.
 P. P. Caly, co. C, 57th Pa. V. I.
 J. Hunt, co. A, 164th O. V. I.
 A. A. Reed, Corporal, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 F. La Bounty, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
 John Templeton, Lieutenant, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
 F. Curtis, bat. B, 14th N. Y. Artillery.
 J. Heffinger, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
 John Close, co. K, 33d O. V. I.
 David Swank, co. K, 51st O. V. I.
 John F. McBride, co. G, 14th O. V. I.
 C. Werner, 5th Virginia Infantry.
 M. Osgood, co. D, 68th O. V. I.
 M. K. Ree, Engineer, co. E, 1st U. S.
 Thomas Metz, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
 Fred. Curtis, co. B, 14th N. Y. V. I.
 S. S. White, Corporal, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
 N. B. Eddey, co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
 S. Harrington, co. D, 55th O. V. I.
 Abraham Grubb, co. K, 185th O. V. I.
 William Mabery, co. I, 29th O. V. I.
 Geo. Harrington, co. A, 166th O. V. I.
 Daniel Deck, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 E. Crites, co. C, 3d Ill. Cavalry.
 Wm. H. Beam, co. E, 202d Pa. V. I.
 Newton Curtis, co. C, 75th O. V. I.
 David Alton, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
 H. D. Albee, co. F, 8th O. V. I.
 Jonas Wicks, co. H, 180th O. V. I.
 W. J. Irwin, Lieutenant, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
 Silas Munsell, co. H, 144th O. V. I.
 Wells Watkins, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
 J. W. Thorley, co. I, 55th O. V. I.
 W. D. Wilcox, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
 O. M. Hatch, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
 H. M. Ribble, bat. M, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery.
 Wm. Hollis, Corporal, co. D, 14th O. V. I.
 J. B. Teachman, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
 William Metz, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
 James Vaughn, Sergeant, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
 James Finn, co. D, 4th Mich. V. I.
 Alten Purdy, co. C, 166th O. V. I.
 Oscar Brown, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 A. Huftil, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Jacob Switzer, co. F, 100th O. V. I.

RAY HELLER POST, No. 284.

WHITEHOUSE.

The organization of this Post was effected by Comrades Grover and Brown, of Forsyth Post, No. 15, Toledo, December 27, 1882, with 22 members :

The first officers of the Post were as follows :

Commander, O. P. Heller.
 Senior Vice Commander, C. V. Clark.
 Junior Vice Commander, George Williams.
 Quartermaster, J. C. Myers.
 Adjutant, J. W. Bradley.
 Officer of the Day, F. M. Heath.

The subsequent officers have been as follows :

1884—O. P. Heller, Commander ; J. L. Pray, S. V. Commander ; C. V. Clark, J. V. Commander.

1885—J. L. Pray, Commander ; E. R. Sly, S. V. Commander ; C. V. Clark, J. V. Commander.

1886—F. M. Heath, Commander ; S. Hain, S. V. Commander ; T. O. Fretter, J. V. Commander.

1887—S. Hain, Commander ; C. V. Clark, S. V. Commander ; T. O. Fretter, J. V. Commander ; J. C. Myers, Adjutant ; J. L. Pray, Quartermaster ; H. S. Barker, Surgeon ; McC. Miller, Chaplain ; John Foster, Officer of the Day ; George M. Connor, Officer of the Guard.

The Post has given substantial aid to a number of needy members and the families of members. It is now laying the foundation for a Soldiers' Monument, and has regularly conducted memorial services at the graves of deceased Soldiers accessible to it ; while in other ways, it has had an influence toward the maintenance of the sentiment of National loyalty, on which was based the battle for the Union, in which the members of the Post shared an honorable part.

Following is a list of members of the Post :

Aumend, H. E., 1st Indp. Bat. O. L. A.
 Aumend, J. B., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 Barker, Ed. R., bat. E, 1st O. L. A.
 Barker, H. S., co. F, 3d O. V. C.
 Bradley, J. W., co. D, 128th O. V. I.
 Burnham, J. B., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 Bush, George M., co. D, 26th N. Y. V. I.
 Carroll, James, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Clark, C. V., co. F, 29th O. V. I.
 Cramer, W. M., co. C, 90th O. V. I.
 Crosby, D. S., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Connor, George M., bat. H, 1st O. L. A.
 Culver, T. J., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 Dark, Henry, co. G, 14th O. V. I.
 Deitrick, Levi, co. D, 38th O. V. I.
 Disher, Christ., co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Doran, Isaac, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Doran, William, 5th Indp. Bat. N. Y. A.
 Erb, Jacob, co. H, 49th O. V. I.
 Erskin, E., co. G, 72d O. V. I.
 Fairbanks, O., co. I, 188th O. V. I.
 Foreman, S., co. G, 191st O. V. I.
 Fashbaugh, William, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
 Foster, John, co. C, 128th O. V. I.
 Fretter, T. O., co. H, 103d O. V. I.
 Fry, M. L., co. F, 161st O. V. I.
 Gillett, T. D., co. D, 68th O. V. I.
 Grau, Gottlieb, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Hain, Stephen, co. D, 14th O. V. I.
 Heath, F. M., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
 Heller, O. P., co. H, 68th O. V. I.
 Hockman, H., co. F, 48th O. V. I.
 Holmes, James, co. A, 100th O. V. I.
 Jewel, Aaron, co. B, 22d Iowa V. I.
 Johnson, H. J., co. K, 67th O. V. I.

Jones, J. P., co. I, 18th Mich. V. I.
 Lake, A. J., co. E, 25th O. V. I.
 Lesh, I.
 Long, J. W., co. F, 3d O. V. C.
 Marston, James, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Miller, McC., co. F, 100th O. V. I.
 Myers, J. C., co. B, 128th O. V. I.
 Noble, C. H., co. K, 185th O. V. I.
 Obee, John, co. D, 100th O. V. I.
 Pray, J. L., bat. II, O. V. I. A. and Signal Corps.
 Richardson, B. F., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
 Richardson, J. B., co. D, 111th O. V. I.
 Ryan, John, co. C, 195th O. V. I.
 Sly, E. R., co. E, 14th O. V. I.
 Sly, Edward, —, 14th O. V. I.
 Valkstadt, F., co. K, 14th O. V. I.
 Waltz, Ed., co. D, 40th O. V. I.
 Weigel, Charles, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
 Whitney, Elisha, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
 Whitney, H. E., co. K, 128th O. V. I.
 Williams, G. W., co. D, 14th O. V. I.
 Willson, Isaac, co. E, 8th O. V. I.
 Winslow, H. R., co. B, 128th O. V. I.

ALBERT MOORE POST, No. 582.

WEST TOLEDO.

This Post was instituted March 29, 1886, with the following named officers :

Commander, J. M. Stanbery.
 Senior Vice Commander, John Bladen.
 Junior Vice Commander, John L. Henry.
 Adjutant, Calvin Van Wormer.

The Post bears the name of Colonel ALBERT MOORE, who entered the service as 1st Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Ohio, August 17, 1861; was promoted to Captain, August 16, 1862, serving in the same Regiment; and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of same command, November 18, 1864, serving as such until the close of the War. For some years previous to the Rebellion he was an active and useful citizen of Toledo, and throughout his military service maintained an honorable record for heroism, sagacity and fidelity to the Union. Subsequently he served two terms as Sheriff of Lucas County, with special acceptance to the people, and was otherwise identified with the interests of the people.

The officers of the Post for 1887 are as follows :

Commander, John Bladen.
 Senior Vice Commander, John L. Henry.
 Junior Vice Commander, James W. Allen.
 Adjutant, Calvin Van Wormer.

Following is a list of members of the Post :

J. M. Stanbery, co. G, 72d O. V. I.
 John Bladen, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 J. L. Henry, co. I, 123d O. V. I.
 Calvin Van Wormer, 23d N. Y. Indp. Battery.
 James W. Allen, 19th N. Y. Indp. Battery.
 George S. Dixon, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 Albert R. Martin, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 James L. Hecox, co. A, 11th Mich. Cavalry.

Peter Cranker, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
 Delos H. Burch, co. H, 189th N. Y. V. I.
 Louis, Nellis, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
 Rhinehardt Fell, co. E, 3d O. V. C.
 James M. Hartsell, co. G, 142d Ind. V. I.
 Siberias B. Kies, co. A, 3d O. V. C.
 Thomas Donnelly, co. G, 1st Penn. Art.
 Albert W. Smith, co. B, 75th N. Y. V. I.
 Charles Van Wormer, 23d N. Y. Indp. Battery.
 John Redding, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
 Aaron Van Wormer, Jr., co. I, 130th O. V. I.
 Rev. John Poucher, Chaplain, 38th O. V. I.
 George Carson, co. A, 84th O. V. I.

SWANTON TOWNSHIP SOLDIERS.

The following list of Soldiers from Swanton, is the result of most careful efforts of Dr. W. A. Scott of that Township, in collecting the facts. As a matter of course, completeness in either names or particulars of service, is impossible; yet the results are valuable for record in this connection. As seen, that Township, with a total population of 659 in 1880, and never more than 175 votes, contributed 83 Soldiers for the Nation's defense, or nearly 50 per cent. of the number of its electors :

Fourteenth O. V. I.—Three Months.

Harris, Vessey, 1861.
 Kay, John, 1861.
 Rama, William, 1861.
 Shepler, Jack, 1861. Re-enlisted; Regiment unknown.
 Shepler, John, Re-enlisted in 111th O. V. I.

Fourteenth O. V. I.—Three Years.

Andrew, Weigle, Corporal, co. C; age, 20; enlisted Aug., 1861; died Jan. 1862, at Lebanon, Ky., disease.
 Fullerton, James E., 19, Co. F, Aug., '61; died Nashville, Tenn. July, '64, from wounds at Kenesaw Mt.

Thirty-Eighth O. V. I.

Dailey, Hiram, 1861; no further knowledge.
 Dickson, Ezra, age 18; 1861; Co. I. Discharged with Regt. Resides near Des Moines, Iowa.
 Herrick, Henry, Musician, 40; 1861, Co. I; m. o. Co., and soon removed to New York.
 Herrick, Albert, 18; 1861; Co. I.
 Holbrook, Alanson, 18; 1861; no other record.
 Hunt, Chas., 30; 1861; Co. I; m. o. Co. Resides in Wood Co.
 Mills, Willard D., 21; 1861; Co. I; dis. on exp. term.
 Mills, Jefferson C., 18; 1861; Co. I; m. o. Co.; died March, 1880, from Army disease.
 Scott, Joseph, Col. Guard; 19; 1861; Co. I; mortally wounded at Mission Ridge; buried at Chattanooga.
 Weigle, John, 18; 1861; died in service.
 Weigle, Ephraim, 18; Jan. 1864; m. o. Co. Resides in Fulton Co.

Fifty-Fifth O. V. I.

Rogers, Wm. H., 19; 1861; Co. G; wd. Bull Run, 1862; m. o. 1864; ap. 2d Lt. and 1st Lt. U. S. C. I. in 1865; m. o. Co.; died 1871, of Army disease.

Sixty-Seventh O. V. I.

Bathrie, Carlos, 23; 1863. Resides in Michigan.
 Beach, John, 40; 1861; Co. A; dis. Feb. 1863, on Surg. ctf. of disab. Died recently in Michigan.
 Beach, Thos., 21; 1861; Co. A. Killed at Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.

Brace, Franklin, 18; 1861; Co. A. Missing at Ft. Wagner.
Brockway, Chas., 19; 1864; m. o. Co. Had served 3 months in 85th, and 6 months in 86th O. V. I. Resides at South Bend, Ind.

Cherry, David, 40; 1861; Co. A. Killed at James River, 1864.

Drayton, Geo., 18; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term. at Columbus, O. Resides in Wood Co.

Drayton, John, 20; 1861; Co. A. Dis. for disab. Lives in Wood Co.

Doren, Isaac, 21; 1861; Co. A; m. o. at Columbus, Dec. 1864. Resides in Swanton.

Egnew, James, 18; 1861; Co. A. Killed at Ft. Wagner.

Fullerton, Joseph, 20; 1861; Co. A. Died in Virginia.

Girdham, Thomas, 17; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term; captured at Fort Wagner, 8 mos. at Belle Isle; yet.

Hertzog, John U., 30; 1861; Co. F; m. o. Co. Resides in Toledo.

Hertzog, Fred., 20; 1861; Co. F; m. o. Co. Wounded at Fort Wagner.

Hertzog, Rudolph, 18; 1861; Co. F; m. o. Co.

Kelley, John, 16; 1861; Co. A. Killed at Ft. Wagner.

Keith, Robert S., 40; 1861; Co. A. Dis. for disab.

Keith, Munson, 18; 1861; Co. A. Wd. Fort Wagner; m. o. exp. term. Lives in Fulton Co.

McDonald, John, 18; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term.

Moore, Joseph, 22; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term.

Weigle, Adam, 43; 1861; Co. A. Served 1 year; dis. for injury by breaking down of transport steamer and for sickness. Lives in Swanton, Fulton Co.

One Hundredth O. V. I.

Hartzell, Abraham, 18; 1862; Died Crab Orchard, Ky.

Mills, Robert, 23; 1862; Co. F. Cap. at Limestone Station, Tenn.; was at Belle Isle prison. Died at Annapolis, Md., soon after exchange.

Scott, Rufus C., 18; Aug. 8, 1862; Co. F. Wd. at Utoy Creek, Ga.; m. o. with Co. Resides in Swanton Tp.

Wicks, Jonas, 18; Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. with Co. Resides in Fulton Co.

Wilcox, Geo. E., 18; 1862; Co. F. Mortally wd. at Utoy Creek, Aug. 6, 1864. Died Aug. 8, 1864.

One Hundred and Eleventh O. V. I.

Combs, Joseph, 40; 1862; m. o. Co. In Chicago when last heard from.

Redding, Hewey E., Corporal, 24, 1862. Dis. for disab. and soon died up the Maumee River.

Shepler, John, 20; 1862; m. o. Co. Lives in Wood Co.

Skinner, Isaac, 25; 1862. Died at Bowling Green, Ky., 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth O. V. I.

Allen, Fred S., 36; 1864; m. o. Co. Died 1868, at Toledo, from fall, while working on R. R. elevator.

Ammond, James B., 20. Resides near Whitehouse.

Bird, Wm., 19; m. o. Co. Resides in Swanton Tp.

Brown, Oscar, 23; Dec. 1863; Co. G. Dis. Aug. 1864, on Surg. ctf. Resides in Swanton Tp.

Coder, John, 30; 1864; m. o. Co. Since lived in Toledo.

Deck, Daniel, 18; Jan. 1864; Cos. A and B; m. o. Co. Now in Swanton, Fulton Co.

Hatch, Orlando M., 19; Dec. 1863; Co. K; m. o. Co. Now in Swanton, Fulton Co.

Keith, Carey, 18. Now in Fulton County.

Mills, Wm. S., 23; Dec. 1863; Co. G; m. o. Co. Died 1876, from Army disease.

Myers, Jacob, 32; m. o. Co. Now at Whitehouse.

Shepler, Martin, 18; m. o. Co. Died in Indiana.

Scott, Chas. V., 36; Aug. 1864; Co. B; m. o. Co. Now near Garden City, Kansas.

Wales, Ralph W., 21; m. o. Co. Now in Toledo.

Wales, Wm. R., 18; m. o. Co.

One Hundred and Thirtieth O. V. I.

Wilcox, Wm. D., 18; May, 1864; Co. H; m. o. Co. Now in Swanton Tp.

Eighty-Fifth O. V. I.—Three Months.

Bathrie, Carlos, 20; 1862. Also in 67th.

Brockway, Charles, 18; 1862, m. o. Co. Also in 67th.

Clawson, Orrin, 18; July, 1862. Died at Columbus, O., July, 1862.

Holbrook, Alanson, 18. Also in 38th O. V. I.

Third Ohio Cavalry.

Hamlin, Wood, 18; 1861; m. o. Co. Now in New Mexico.

Miller, Emanuel, 18. Died in service.

One Hundred and Eighty-Second O. V. I.

Russell, Josephus; m. o. Co. Now in Wood Co.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth O. V. I.

Grubb, Abraham, 38; Feb. 1865; m. o. Co. Since lost leg. Resides in Swanton Tp.

One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth O. V. I.

Howlett, Thos. Captain; 30; m. o. Co. Died Jonesville, Mich., 1885.

Miscellaneous.

Charles Bazelle, a mere lad, went to Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., as recruit in 38th O. V. I.; was there rejected as too young; and enlisted in First Tennessee Regiment.

Robert Harriott, aged 22, enlisted in a New York Regiment, and died of yellow fever at Newbern, N.C.

Wm. Doren, N. Y. Artillery; m. o. Co. Resides in Providence Tp.

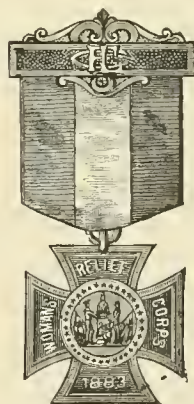
Joseph Doren, Third Rhode Island H. Art.; m. o. Co. Died in Michigan.

Fred. Hemp, 37; Michigan Regiment.

Christ. Knerr, Co. G, 37th O. V. I.; m. o. at East Point, Ga. 1864, exp. term. Since lived in Maumee.

Three men enlisted at Swanton, whose commands are unknown, viz.: Jack Shepler, who died in Kentucky; ——— Johnson, and ——— Myerhoover.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



Forstyh Corps No. 1, Department of Ohio, Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized as an auxiliary to Forsyth Post, No. 15, G. A. R., March 14, 1879, under the name of "Forsyth Post Ladies' Society." Its first officers were: Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, President; and Mrs. Cora Day Young, Secretary. Prior to a formal organization, the patriotic ladies of Toledo had been called upon from time to time to aid the Union Veterans in the conduct of public entertainments for the benefit of their relief fund for the care of disabled Soldiers, their widows and orphans; in the arrangement of flowers for Memorial Day; and in many Soldier reunion and anniversary exercises. The great

success achieved by these ladies in a Military Lawn Fete, given in the summer of 1878, led to the adoption of formal resolutions by Forsyth Post, calling upon the ladies to meet and effect a permanent organization, ready for duty when a call should be made.

At a meeting held in G. A. R. Hall, some eight or ten ladies were present, together with a committee of Forsyth Post, appointed to confer with them and assist in the organization, Dr. J. T. Woods being Chairman of the Committee. At this meeting Mrs. Sherwood presented a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted. An effort was then made to enroll as many members of the Ladies' Aid Society as possible, and the result was the early co-operation of Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. John R. Osborn, Mrs. J. N. Stevens, Mrs. Charlotte T. Forsyth (mother of Lieutenant Forsyth, 100th O. V. I., for whom the Post was named), and others alike interested. From its inception Forsyth Auxiliary was a power in the local charities of Toledo, and through untiring zeal of its noble workers, substantial cheer has been carried into the homes and hearts of hundreds of Union veterans and their needy ones.

In the eight years of its organization, Forsyth Corps has raised and expended \$10,000, over and above the much larger sums of money it has turned into the coffers of Forsyth Post, to be expended in fraternal charities. It has visited the sick; cheered the afflicted and dying; comforted the sorrowing; clothed the naked; provided homes for orphaned children; given the dead a christian burial; and in many of the greater projects in which Toledo and its citizen Soldiers have been engaged, has borne no unworthy part. The erection of Memorial Hall, by the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, is largely due to the efforts of these ladies; and of the 15 Trustees constituting the Board, five have been ladies from Forsyth Corps.

The fame of this organization soon extended, and Posts desiring the formation of Auxiliaries, placed themselves in communication with the President, who forwarded instructions with copies of the Constitution. The visit in 1883, of Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Dervoort greatly extended the reputation of this Auxiliary, as in General Orders he commended it to the Posts of the Union. The

National *Tribune*, Washington, D. C., solicited articles from the President, which were forwarded. Thus was initiated the great National movement culminating in the formation at Denver, July, 1883, of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The association, beginning with 45 charter members, numbered 6,000 at the end of the first year; 36,000 at the end of the third year; and to-day has not less than 60,000, with Departments in 24 States, and subordinate Corps wherever there is a Post of the Grand Army.

In August, 1883, Forsyth Corps took out a charter as No. 1, Department of Ohio; and the President (Mrs. Sherwood), who had been elected National Senior Vice President at Denver, was made Chief Instituting and Installing Officer for Ohio and the West. In 1884, at Minneapolis, Mrs. Sherwood was elected National President, and thereupon appointed Miss Emma D. Sibley, National Secretary. It was a great year, and together they organized Departments in 11 States, and put the entire work on a solid business footing.

Forsyth Corps stands number one in charity work in the State and Nation, and to Ohio (the banner State) has given some of the best workers. Mrs. Cora Day Young, Chairman of the Executive Council, has filled the offices of Department Senior Vice President and Department Counselor. Mrs. Annie E. Howe (wife of Judge Henry E. Howe, one of the 14 original charter members G. A. R.), Mrs. Mary J. Kelsey, Mrs. Lois S. F. Holbrooke, and others have been invaluable in counsels and execution.

The executive officers of Forsyth Corps for 1887 are: Mrs. Emma Sibley Pease, President; Mrs. Frances D. Woolson, S. V. President; Mrs. Nellie Rogers, J. V. President; Mrs. Lois F. S. Holbrook, Secretary, and Mrs. Mary J. Kelsey, Treasurer.

RUCKLE RELIEF CORPS,

AUXILIARY TO RUCKLE POST, NO. 335,

Was organized in 1884. Mrs. Rebecca Steedman McCann was the first President; Mrs. Margaret Welch the next; and Mrs. Anna B. Van Fleet the present incumbent. The Post has been largely indebted for its success, to the efficient co-operation of this Corps, which now has about 40 members.

RELIEF CORPS PAGE POST.

This Corps was organized November 12, 1884, with Mrs. Julia Lathrop as President; Mrs. Mahala Thorp as Secretary; and Mrs. Louisa Decker, as Treasurer. The organization numbers 24 members. The following are the

officers for 1887: President, Mrs. Julia Lathrop; Secretary, Mrs. Minerva Bragdon; Treasurer, Mrs. Louisa Decker; S. V., Mrs. Catharine Bragdon; J. V., Mrs. Helen Roberts; Conductor, Miss Mary Allen; Guard, Miss Emeline Cherry.

CHAPTER X.

PERSONS AND INCIDENTS.

IT is deemed proper in this connection to give a few personal sketches of Union Soldiers, and incidents of the War of more or less prominent interest, the only regret being that lack of space forbids such extension of the chapter as would admit a much larger number of such.

JAMES BLAIR STEEDMAN was born in Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817, and died at Toledo, October 8, 1883. He was of Scotch parentage, his parents dying while he was yet a boy, leaving him the eldest of three children. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of the Lewisburg (Penn.) *Democrat*. Two years later he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked at printing for a time, but soon joined General Sam. Houston's expedition for the independence of Texas. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was employed on the Public Works there. In 1838 he came to Northwestern Ohio, first stopping at Napoleon, where he soon became publisher of the *Northwestern Democrat*, and was married with Miss Miranda Stiles, then recently from New Jersey. Not long thereafter he was a contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1847-8 he served two terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1849, with a party from this State, he made the overland trip to California in search for gold, but returned the year following, and in 1852 was elected as member of the Board of Public Works, and in 1855 was re-elected to that position, serving most of the time as President of the Board. In December, 1857, he was chosen as Congressional Printer. He was elected Major-General of the Fifth Division, Ohio Militia, in 1857, holding that office until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Between 1857 and 1861, he was for some time the Editor of the *Toledo Times*, meantime being admitted to the Bar as an Attorney-at-Law. As a member of the Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, he acted with the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he

continued to co-operate, taking part in the independent nomination of that gentleman for President at a subsequent Convention, held at Baltimore. The same year he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo District, running against James M. Ashley (Republican), who was elected. Upon the opening of War at Fort Sumter, General Steedman identified himself with the support of the Government, and co-operated in raising and organizing the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, of which he was chosen Colonel. Only the briefest mention can here be made of his record in the Union Army. The Fourteenth Regiment at once took a leading place among the troops in West Virginia during its service of three months, of which mention is elsewhere made, as also of the same command re-enlisted and veteranized. Colonel Steedman remained with the Fourteenth Regiment until promoted and made Brigadier-General, July 16, 1862. He led his Brigade at Perryville, Kentucky, in the battle at that point, October 9, 1862, receiving special recognition from General Buell. At Stone River he took an active part, and in the Tullahoma campaign commanded a Division, where he was complimented by Gen. Thomas. In July, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the First Division of the Reserve Corps, under Major-General Gordon Granger, which moved to Chattanooga soon thereafter, where it was put in charge of Red House Bridge, whence, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga (September 20th), under command of General Granger, the Division made its timely and successful march to the support of General Thomas. In that movement, so creditable to the sagacious judgment and prompt action of General Granger, General Steedman bore a conspicuous and effective part. Throughout the desperate contest in which his Division was engaged, his activity and courage contributed largely to the effectiveness of his command's heroic service, for which distinguished action, he was promoted to the

rank of Major-General. He took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign, and was assigned as commander of the District of Etowah, when General Sherman entered upon his "March to the Sea." At the battle of Nashville, General Steedman bore a prominent part. After the close of the war, he was assigned as Military Commander of the State of Georgia, and resigned July 19, 1866. Personal and military relations with President Johnson, arising largely in associations occurring in Kentucky and Tennessee during the War, placed General Steedman on specially favorable terms with the then existing Administration, and but for the inability of the President to vacate the office (then held by Edwin M. Stanton), General Steedman would probably have become Secretary of War. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the New Orleans District, resigning the office in January, 1869. Returning to Toledo, he soon resumed his connection with the Press, acting as Editor of the *Northern Ohio Democrat*, which relation he held for most of the time until his death. In 1874, he was elected as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, *vice* M. R. Waite, then appointed Chief Justice of the United States; was a Senator from the Toledo District in 1877; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880; and a candidate for State Senator in 1881, though not then elected. His last public position was that of Chief of Toledo Police. He was prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was at one time the Commander for Ohio. Few citizens of the State have been more prominent in public life, than was General Steedman for the most of a period of 40 years. His military career constitutes the feature of his record which most strongly commands the consideration of his fellow-citizens. He possessed exceptional qualities as a leader in whatever he took part. He was three times married, and left a widow and children and grand-children. His funeral was attended by the most general demonstration known in Toledo on a like occasion, in which the Grand Army of the Republic and the City authorities bore conspicuous parts. The Woodlawn Cemetery Company having set apart grounds for that purpose, he was buried there. Mr. William J. Finlay, of Toledo, for many years an intimate friend of General Steedman, having proposed to erect a

monument to the memory of the latter at St. Clair Place (junction of Summit and St. Clair Streets), the Toledo City Council set apart that ground for such purpose, and changed its name to Finlay Place. The monument proper is in four parts, as follows: 1. Base. 2. Die. 3. Shaft. 4. Statue. The base is of Vermont marble, 9 feet square and sets directly in the center of the terrace. The die, on its four sides bears these inscriptions: 1. Fronting Cherry Street—"JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Major-General, U. S. V." 2. On Summit Street side, "Born, 1817—Died, 1883." 3. On St. Clair Street side, "Erected by W. J. Finlay." Near the top of the shaft, and between two mouldings, are these inscriptions: 1. Fronting Cherry Street, "Chickamauga." 2. Fronting Summit Street, "Carrick's Ford." 3. Fronting St. Clair Street, "Perryville." 4. In rear, "Nashville." As indicated, the latter inscriptions refer to four battles during the War of the Rebellion, in which General Steedman took part. Surmounting this shaft, is a cap, on which stands the bronze statue. It is somewhat larger than life-size, and represents the General as just dismounted, with field-glass in hand. The total height of the monument is 26 feet. The pedestal was placed in August, 1886, and the statue in March, 1887. The triangle, both inside and outside the terrace, is covered with 6-inch sawed Berea flagging. Surrounding the triangle is an iron railing, formed by two bars supported by limestone posts. The public ceremonies of unveiling the monument took place May 26, 1887.

First Lieutenant Henry T. Bissell, Adjutant of One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry, died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, 1863, aged 28 years. He was the youngest son of Edward Bissell, Senior, of Toledo, and was a young man of much more than ordinary promise. He had read law in the office of M. R. & R. Waite, and been admitted to the Bar, when the Government called for troops for its defense. At the time of his death, he was serving on Gen. Judah's Staff. His disease was typhoid fever.

Lewis Cass Hunt, youngest son of Gen. J. E. Hunt, died in Toledo, April 30, 1868, aged 36. Born and reared in Maumee City, he came to Toledo with his father's family in 1853. In 1862 he entered the Union Army, as Captain in the Sixty-Seventh Ohio Infantry,

and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and brevetted as Brigadier General. He shared in the fatal and terrible assault on Fort Wagner, near Charleston, and in the operations on and near the James River, Virginia. His last signal service was leading the Sixty-Seventh in the assault on Fort Gregg, a short time before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, at which his command was present.

Colonel Nahum W. Daniels died of yellow fever at New Orleans, October 1, 1867. After practicing law for some time at Toledo he went South in 1859, but returned during the first year of the War, and soon after entered the service of the Government, and raised the Second Louisiana (Colored) Regiment, which he commanded at Fort Hudson, in July, 1863, more than half of whom were then killed. After the War he was in the employ of the Government at Washington until he went to New Orleans in the Spring of 1867.

General Henry J. Hunt, of the United States Army, and one of the most able Artillery officers in the service during the Rebellion, was a son of Capt. S. W. Hunt, United States Army, who died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, when the son was but a lad. The latter's uncle, the late General John E. Hunt, then residing at Maumee City, took him into his family, where the boy made his home until appointed to a Cadetship at West Point, where he was graduated with honor, and was with General Scott in the Mexican War. He died in 1886.

Mrs. Jane M., wife of Jonathan Wood of Toledo, died at the residence of E. C. Clarke, Lexington, Ky., March 7, 1862, in the 62d year of her age. Deceased was a native of New Hampshire, and was married in 1827. She was the mother of five children—two sons and three daughters; and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Toledo. At the call of their country, her husband and both sons—Wm. H. and Alonzo H.—volunteered in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. They were in three important battles in Virginia. After great fatigue and exposure, the three were sent to hospital at Lexington, whence they were taken by Abram Van Meter to his residence. Mrs. Wood went immediately to the relief of the sufferers, and remained there until they had recovered. She was then persuaded to remain a few weeks with a friend, at whose house she was taken ill and died suddenly.

She was fully resigned at the prospect of death, and spoke with her physician, Dr. L. Beecher Todd, of the goodness of God, to whose care she commended her husband and children. Mr. Wood returned to Toledo, where he died about 15 years after the death of his wife.

Capt. Fred. H. Brown, Company E, United States Infantry, was one of the Soldiers ambushed, overpowered and massacred by hostile Indians near Fort Phil. Kearney, December 22, 1866. He was the son of Matthew Brown, Esq., and came to Toledo at the age of 16, and entered a Commission House, where he remained for 12 years, and where he attained special eminence for ability and integrity. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, his sympathies were early enlisted in the War. He visited Columbus with the view of obtaining authority to raise a Company; but seeing the crowds there for a like purpose, he determined to enter the service as a Private, and at once volunteered in the Eighteenth Regular Infantry, being the fifth enlisted man. He was soon detailed as Quartermaster's Sergeant. Soon thereafter he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, and was employed for some time as Commissary and Quartermaster at Camp Thomas. In 1863, he joined his Regiment under Col. H. B. Carrington, at Chattanooga, and remained with it till the close of the War. In November, 1865, he was ordered West, and wintered at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. In June, 1866, the First Battalion of his Regiment was sent to garrison the new Post, Fort Phil. Kearney, Dakota. In 1866, he was promoted to the Captaincy. On the 21st December, 1866, a detachment of less than 100 men, of whom he was one, were attacked near the Fort by a band of about 3,000 Indians, and not one of the troops escaped. Only the bloody field and the mutilated bodies of the slain men remained to tell the tale of carnage. During the five and one-half years of service he never was off duty on furlough, his only visit home being made under orders. He was a young man of simple tastes, much refinement in feeling, sincere in his action and liberal toward the needy and all enterprises which met his approval.

In a letter dated June 29, 1862, Lieutenant O. M. Brown, Company C, Third Ohio Cavalry, stated an incident, as showing how dangerous it was for a people, by opposition, to

make enemies of a portion of their fellows. He said :

Two Companies of our Regiment (ours included), were stationed 18 miles from any other Union force, and the leading Secesh in the neighborhood laid a scheme for making prisoners of us. One evening, while they were talking the plan over at a tea-table, the colored waiting-maid (in whom they put entire confidence), listened attentively to every word as she poured the tea ; and no sooner was the meal over, than she repaired to a cabin near by, and told the story to a colored friend, who, as soon as all was still, notwithstanding having done a full day's work, traveled six miles, informed us of the plot, and walked back in time for his next day's work. I have not a doubt that but for his timely service, we would have been captured.

In the same letter (written to his wife), Lieutenant Brown, in the freedom and sincerity of such communication, wrote of himself and the service he was rendering his country. As a fair expression of the sentiment which controlled and supported the great body of the Soldiers of the Union in that dread conflict, it is worthy a place here. He said :

You write that you are at the table in our front-room, and you seem to entertain the desire to have me at home to enjoy it with you. I hope, my dear wife, that you do not think me insensible to the charms of home. God forbid ! On the contrary, when I think of the beautiful home, that, under God, we just had finished, but which I never enjoyed ; and, more than all, when I think of my own loved and loving wife and three little ones, whom I have left behind, there is a longing to return to that home that is almost impossible to overcome. Yet, my dear, you know that my motto has always been, "Duty before pleasure ;" and it was only at the stern demand of duty, that I forsook all the dear pleasures of home, for the trials and privations of camp life.

It is proper, in this connection, to state, that this extract was published at the time and is reproduced here, without the knowledge of its writer, or of that of Mrs. Brown ; and is given only as a sample of the many thousands of like letters remaining unpublished. Such help to elevate and ennoble the real character of the true Citizen-Soldier, by whom, under a preserving Providence, the life of the Nation was saved from treason's assaults.

Captain James Wilson McCabe, of Maumee City, had passed liability to military service by 15 years, when the Rebels fired on Fort Sumter, he then being 60 years of age ; but that fact rather intensified than allayed his patriotic ardor. He joined his neighbors and went to the field as Captain of Company I, Fourteenth Ohio, serving for nearly a year in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was at Fort Donelson, in the fight with Zollicoffer (standing

near General Zollicoffer when he fell), at Pittsburg Landing, and on to Corinth and Memphis. The trials of the march had been too much for his advanced years, and he was forced to resign. He brought with him a letter from the officers of the Regiment, expressing their high regard for his personal and soldierly qualities. March 24, 1875, Captain McCabe and wife kept their golden wedding at the residence of Helon C. Norton, a son-in-law, at Maumee. They were from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Captain McCabe having represented that County in the Legislature in 1838-9, and been a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1832. They came to Ohio in 1840, with teams, occupying four days in the passage through the Black Swamp (from Lower Sandusky to Perrysburg), and settling on Swan Creek, three miles South of the present Village of Monclova. Among the battles of his pioneer life, not least was that made in defense of his Temperance and Sabbath-keeping practices. He died some years since, bearing the sincere respect of a very large circle of acquaintances.

Captain Wilbur F. Arnold, Forty-First United States Infantry, died at Fort Ringgold, Texas, December 12, 1867, aged 25. He was the only son of Samuel G. Arnold, editor of the *Toledo Blade* from 1856 to 1858, who now resides at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Toledo High School, where, as with his acquaintances generally, he held a high position and gave promise of rare usefulness. He entered the Army early in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was promoted from the ranks ; was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, and on being made Captain, was transferred to the Forty-First Infantry.

Of Wilson C. Lathrop, Company B, Fourteenth Ohio, who, with many others, fell in the charge on the Rebel rifle pits near Atlanta, August 5, 1864, and died on the 7th, Colonel Este wrote as follows :

Never was there a more gallant Soldier, a purer or more high-minded young man. He was what I should term a "model Soldier"—ever ready and willing to discharge his whole duty. He was the exception to many, never allowing himself to fall into those vices so prevalent in armies.

Deceased was a nephew and adopted son of Mr. Pliny Lathrop, of Richfield Township.

In May, 1865, Captain DeWitt C. Dewey, Sixty-Seventh Ohio, presented to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, a cane having very interesting associations. The wood was of Palmetto, taken from a log in Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, in the days of the Revolution; the top was of Cedar, from a bedstead of John C. Calhoun; the brass ferrule was part of the screw in the cap of a Rebel shell fired at the "Old Sixty-Seventh," while on Morris Island in front of Charleston; and the tip of steel, part of a bolt fired from the celebrated Whitworth gun which the Union forces captured when they took possession of Morris Island. Thus had the body of the Cane passed through 85 years of history—from the struggle of the Colonies for freedom from foreign domination, through the various changes of the country, to and through the greater struggle for deliverance from the curse and stain of human Slavery.

Private Charles Euranius, Sixty-Seventh Ohio Infantry, on the night of November 2, 1863, on a reconnoissance to Fort Sumter, then in Rebel hands, secured a brick from that structure, which he took away, being the first memento of that notable spot recovered by loyal hands. It was sent to Governor Tod, who made appropriate acknowledgment thereof and placed it among the relics and archives at the Ohio Capitol. Private Euranius's name was at once placed on the list for promotion. He enlisted in the Sixty-Seventh at Toledo, where he had a family, and was regarded with respect as a citizen.

The first artificial limb provided for a Lucas County Soldier was believed to have been a leg, in 1862, for Wm. G. Pierce, of the Fourteenth Regiment, now (1887) Chief Distributing Clerk in the Toledo Post Office.

In November, 1863, Lieutenant Orange H. Howland, Company E, Third Ohio Cavalry, sent home a fine silk Rebel flag which he captured near Cleveland, Tennessee. It had belonged to the "Warren Guards" (State not given), and bore the legend, "Victory or Death."

Among the curious incidents of the battlefield, is the case of Levine Merrill and Martin Glenon, of Company A, Fourteenth O. V. I. While in action at Resaca, Georgia, May, 1864, a ball from the enemy struck Merrill, killing him, and passed on, lodging in Glenon's shoulder, where it yet remains.

YOUNG HEROES.

In no way was the real spirit of loyalty and patriotism more clearly manifested during the War for the Union, than by the large number of youth, who, often with great difficulty, and against their immature years and evident want of due physical qualifications, pressed their way into the ranks of the Union Army. It has been deemed due to such young heroes, that recognition be here made of a few representatives of this class. For if honors be given those who direct perilous deeds to be done, certainly those who do such deeds should not pass without, at the least, equal honors.

Probably the most conspicuous of this class of heroes, is John S. Kountz, of Toledo. He was born in Lucas County, Ohio, March 25, 1846, and in his 15th year enlisted as a Drummer boy in the Thirty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his Regiment in all its marches and campaigns until the fall of 1863. At the memorable battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, when the Drum Corps was ordered to the rear, preparatory to the charge, the little Drummer boy threw away his drum and falling in with his Company was wounded in the first assault, being shot in the left leg, under the enemy's guns, and was left on the field until rescued by a comrade of Company G, to which he specially belonged. The amputation of his left leg followed. Upon his return home, Comrade Kountz attended School for a year and then accepted a position in the County Treasurer's office. When but 25 years of age he was elected to the responsible position of Treasurer of Lucas County, and at the expiration of his term was chosen County Recorder. He is now engaged in the Fire Insurance business, having one of the leading agencies in Toledo.

Commander Kountz has been an active worker in the G. A. R. since the organization in 1866, and was the first Adjutant of Forsyth Post, serving three terms; afterwards Vice-Commander, then Quartermaster General of the Department. Was three times unanimously elected Post Commander. In 1881 Comrade Kountz was chosen Department Commander of Ohio, and during his term he established over 160 Posts and increased the membership from 1,950 to over 8,000. In 1885 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was suc-

ceeded in 1886, by General Fairchild of Minnesota.

Among the first at Toledo to enlist for the suppression of the Rebellion in April, 1861, was Joseph E. Wernert, then 19 years old. His three months' service in the Fourteenth Ohio expiring, he re-enlisted for three years, and continued to the close of the War. His record throughout was one of loyalty and courage. At the battle of Chickamauga these qualities were specially shown. The Regiment was very much exposed to the enemy's fire, which seemed to be particularly directed at the colors, six or seven of its bearers having been shot down. It was regarded as almost certain death for any one to elevate the standard, and the bravest heart shrank from such an ordeal. At such critical moment, young Wernert stepped forward, seized the colors, and once more, amid the cheers of the command, the tattered flag went forward. Wernert was then made Regimental Color-Bearer, and was presented with a gold medal with this inscription: "Presented to Joseph E. Wernert, by Capt. J. J. Clark, for his bravery in rescuing the flag of the 14th Regiment O. V. I., at the battle of Chickamauga." Honorably discharged when heroic service was no longer needed by his country, this hero of Chickamauga returned to Toledo and engaged in business, where he died March 15, 1869, aged 27 years, leaving a wife. He was a son of Ignatius Wernert, an old and prominent German citizen.

Leroy E. Clark was born November 6, 1846. He enlisted May 27, 1862, when 15 years, six months and 21 days old, in Company K, Eighty-Fourth Ohio Infantry, and, with gun and knapsack, marched with that command into the country of the Rebellion, doing the full duty of a man. September 20, 1862, he was discharged. On the 6th February, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, being then 17 years and three months old. Again, as a man, he marched to the "front with Sherman," doing the full duty of a Soldier of the Union, until shot down in the fierce battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1864. His left arm was amputated at the shoulder, and he was confined in hospital until discharged, March 22, 1865. Since that time, and until recently, his residence has been at Maumee City (South Toledo), and now is in Toledo. In 1873, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal

Revenue for the Tenth District, Ohio, which position he yet holds.

The Toledo *Blade*, of September 24, 1864, contained the following letter from Wm. H. Coalwell, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, to his mother, at Genoa, Ottawa County. The writer was then but 19 years old, and, as stated by him, was severely wounded in the terrible charge on the enemy's works at Jonesboro. It is a model in all respects—cheerful, uncomplaining, patriotic and noble in tone and spirit:

ATLANTA, GA., September 7, 1864.

MY DEAR MOTHER—I take the present opportunity of answering your letter, which I received while on the great and grand raid around Atlanta to the Macon Railroad. I suppose you would like to know how I am and what I am doing. You have heard ere this of the battle of the 1st, which was one of the most desperately fought battles of the War. The old Fourteenth Corps "went in on her nerve" in one of the most awful charges ever made. Our Brigade charged the Rebels in their works, on the Macon Railroad, 18 miles South of Atlanta. We formed in an open field, fixed bayonets and went for the Rebs, who could see us from behind their works, which were formed about 30 yards in the woods, with their line of rifle-pits at the edge of the field. Well, we went for them on double-quick. Our orders were given not to fire till we got to the woods, and we did not. We drove them from two lines of works and their line of rifle-pits.

I suppose you would like to know how the Genoa boys came out, for the old Fourteenth was in the front line. Our Company lost 17, killed and wounded. The loss of our Regiment was 98. Our Major (John W. Wilson), who commands the Regiment, had his right leg shot off, and my Lieutenant had his right leg amputated, also. Then next in turn came your Boy. It appears that the Rebels thought that I was an officer, for I was the only "high private" who lost a leg. My leg was amputated below the knee. It was my right one, too. Well, the devils thought that was not enough; so they put a ball through the calf of my left leg. I can say one thing for myself—I was not very far in the rear when I was wounded, for I fell within 20 feet of the enemy's works, and thanks to God, that I was not shot all to pieces while lying there, for the bullets flew so thick that I could lie and see them meet in the air. I lay there till the hottest was over, when I halloed to a young man to come and carry me off. He came, and, as it happened, he was a very strong man, and I got up and got upon his back. He carried me to the rear and laid me down. I was brought to this place in an ammunition wagon, drawn by six mules, a distance of 18 miles, in one day. Don't you think, if I could stand that, I can stand anything? You must not feel alarmed about my getting along all right, for the Doctors say if any of them get along, I will be one of them. They say I take it, with such as I got, the easiest they ever saw.

It is reported that our Corps is to be stationed at Atlanta, and are expected in every day. I will be glad when they come. Samuel Wood was wounded. His was a flesh wound. Thos. Scott was slightly scratched on his back, but he did not leave his Company. The rest of the Genoa Boys are well, and I feel first rate, also. It is most excellent weather for the wounded. We have good care taken of us.

Now, my dear parents, I do not want you to fret about me, for I suffer very little, and get first rate

care taken of me, and as soon as our wounds get a little better, we will be sent North to Nashville, and the better we get the farther they send us toward our homes. We have been moved round from place to place, to get us the most comfortable places they could. We are now in large hospital tents, with a bunk for each man, and on each bunk is a tick filled with straw or cotton. These ticks were furnished by the kind and patriotic Women of the North, and many a poor Soldier's life have they saved by this means, too.

I will bring this to a close, for the Surgeon is coming around dressing our wounds, and it will be my turn pretty soon.

From your affectionate Son,

WILLIAM H. COALWELL.

Among the true heroes without the commissions requisite to command special mention in official reports, was "Little Johnny Mitch," of Toledo. Before the war he had gained distinction there as a waif, and for years divided the attentions of Sunday School Teachers and the Police. While not really vicious, he was yet unable to withstand the evil influences incident to his unguided life. A correspondent, writing of the battle of Chickamauga, in Sept., 1863, made this record of the Toledo waif:

But yesterday I met a little hero of Chickamauga, whose name, like the many thousands of others that deserve a Nation's reverence, has not been mentioned in any reports. Two years ago, when only 15, he tried to enlist at his home, in Toledo, but was refused, on account of his extreme youth. Intent on getting into the Army, he then applied to the officers of the Third Ohio Cavalry, as a stable boy. But when the Company arrived at Louisville he made another effort to enlist, and finally succeeded in getting into the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he went into active service. Noted for his promptness at any duty, however hard—never asking to be excused from any undertaking, however desperate—he soon became the favorite of his Company. He passed through three hard-fought battles, without the slightest injury, though always in the thickest of the fray. But at bloody Chickamauga he was left on the field. Many eyes were moist that evening when it was found that the saddle of "Little Johnny Mitch" was empty. He was shot three times in that fight. First, a piece of shell took off a thumb and forefinger; then a musket-ball grazed his head, laying the skin open just above the right eye, which staggered him, but still he stuck to his horse and went for the Rebs till one of their bullets entered his mouth and lodged in the back part of his neck. This brought him senseless to the ground, where he was left for dead, and he lay on that bloody battlefield 10 days, when he was taken into a Rebel hospital where he could receive food and medical attention. His career was not to end here, however, for a few days since he was paroled and sent under flag of truce into our lines, and is now recovering so rapidly, that, to use his own words, he "will soon be ready for them again."

It is much regretted that the subsequent history of "Johnny Mitch"—made so inter-

esting by what is known of him—cannot here be written.

The Toledo Blade, of November 24, 1862, had this item:

In recently looking over a file of letters written by a Soldier boy in an Ohio Regiment, we were forcibly struck by the character and uniformity of his closing paragraph, which invariably was in these words: "Mother, pray for me." One of his letters gave a very intelligent account of the battle of Winchester, in which he took an active part. After discussing the terrific conflict which took place in front of the celebrated Stone Wall [which gave to "Stonewall" Jackson his war title], where the whistling bullet was heard in all directions, and his comrades fell on every hand, he said: "I was not in the least afraid, for I felt that you were praying for my safety. Mother, always pray for me, that I may always feel so." Since then he has been in other battles, the last being the fearful one at Antietam, where he received a slight wound. He there felt the same reliance on a kind Providence, and in his letter makes appropriate acknowledgment for his preservation amid the terrible slaughter of his companions.

Among those who constituted Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, for the three months' service, was Langdon P. Smith, of Waterville. He was then just 17 years of age. Serving out his enlistment, he remained home for a time, but ere long re-enlisted for three years in the Sixty-Seventh Regiment. At the first battle of Winchester, he was shot, the bullet entering the side of his neck, passing through and coming out in the opposite shoulder. No proper treatment being possible for him at the front, he was brought home to Toledo, in care of two comrades. It was with great difficulty that he could breathe, as the ball had so injured his wind-pipe, that it was fast closing up. At the suggestion of his brother, Captain John W. Smith, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, a council of Surgeons was held, which decided, as the last resort, to make an incision in the throat below the wound and insert a silver tube into the wind-pipe. This was done by Drs. W. W. Jones and J. B. Trembley. The operation was successful, and the invalid wore the tube for 14 months, though a sufferer until the wound healed. He is now in good health, breathing wholly through the aperture in his throat. When examined for final discharge from the Army, Dr. Weber, Surgeon-General of Ohio, told him he knew of no such case on record, and regarded the operation and the fact of his living as simply marvelous.

CHAPTER XI.

HONORING THE SOLDIERS. — MEMORIAL DAY. — TOLEDO MEMORIAL HALL.

THE practice of annual decorations of the graves of Union Soldiers, was instituted at Toledo at an early day. The first occasion of the kind took place May 30, 1868, under the auspices of Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic. At two o'clock, P. M., a procession was formed at the corner of Summit and Madison Streets, in the following order, to wit: 1. The Union Band. 2. Forsyth Post, carrying the National colors and a large supply of bouquets and wreaths. 3. Citizens on foot. 4. Carriages. Arrived at Forest Cemetery, the column halted, when General Charles W. Hill, Commander of the Post, briefly stated the order of exercises for the occasion. Reverends Wm. W. Williams of First Congregational Church, E. B. Raffensperger of First Presbyterian Church, S. H. Camp of Unitarian Church, and H. M. Bacon of Westminster Church, by request, briefly addressed the assemblage; when the ceremony of placing flowers on the graves of the dead was proceeded with. This accomplished, the procession was re-formed and marched to the Catholic Cemetery, where addresses were made by Reverends George W. Collier of Ames Chapel, and S. M. Beatty, City Missionary, and the proper graves decorated as in the former case. A party detailed for the purpose, and under direction of Colonel Nathaniel Haughton, visited other localities where Soldiers had been buried, adorning their graves in like manner, while the procession returned. This fitting practice, since that time, has been maintained with great regularity and interest, as it no doubt will continue to be for many years to come.

MEMORIAL HALL.

The matter of the erection in Toledo of some suitable memorial to the fallen Soldiers of the Union Army during the late Rebellion, had been under discussion for some time, when, on the 16th of July, 1879, different Committees in charge of the subject met for consultation. The result of the meeting was the appointment of



a Committee to prepare papers for the incorporation of a "Soldiers' Memorial Association," under an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed March 3, 1865. At a subsequent meeting (July 23, 1879), it was resolved to organize "The Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association." August 16th, the following Trustees were selected, to wit: From the Citizens of Toledo—John R. Osborn, Frank J. King, Jacob Romeis, S. F. Forbes, and W. T. Walker. From Forsyth Post—Charles L. Young, H. G. Neubert, C. W. Everett and E. H. Norton. From Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Mrs. D. R. Locke, Mrs. S. H. Bergen, Mrs. Milton Taylor, and Mrs. E. R. Collins. J. R. Osborn was elected President; Mr. Walker and Mrs. Sherwood, Vice Presidents, and W. W. Jones, Treasurer.

With such organization and a financial nucleus, consisting of \$49.60, contributed by Forsyth Post, G. A. R., the Association set about its work, with much hope of success. The City set apart for the site of a building a portion of the old Canal bed between Madison and Adams Streets. The sum of \$2,736.55, known as the "Third Ward Bounty Fund," was, with the consent of the subscribers to the same, turned over for the use of the Memorial Hall. This sum was from the balance on hand of the money raised by voluntary contributions of citizens of the Third Ward, Toledo, in 1864, for the purpose of promoting enlistment in the Union Army. So liberally was such call responded to, that the quota of the Ward was promptly met

on every call of the Government for troops, without necessity there during the War for a draft. The original balance was \$1,500. This soon after the close of the War was invested in the municipal bonds of the City of Jackson, Michigan, being part of \$50,000 of same securities taken at Toledo, on condition that such purchase would secure permanent traffic connection between the Jackson & Grand Rapids Railroad (then building) and the Lake Shore Road at Jackson, whereby the traffic of the former would be secured to Toledo. Such stipulation was not made good, the connection being made with the Michigan Central Road, instead. Subsequently the Michigan Courts undertook to relieve the City of Jackson of its obligation to pay such bonds, when the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Michigan decision was reversed and judgment given the Toledo holders of the bonds. The same were finally paid, and with accrued interest amounted to \$2,736.55, when the fund was turned over to the Memorial Hall Trustees. Thus was the money, raised in 1864 as bounty for Soldiers in the Union Army, some 20 years later bestowed by its contributors upon a fitting recognition of the grand service performed by that Army in defense of the Nation's life. Other contributions from citizens of Toledo carried the aggregate of cash means to about \$20,000. In September, 1882, the Association added to its site a small triangular piece of ground for the sum of \$1,640. January 4, 1883, the Association resolved to erect such a Memorial Building as "should not only do honor to our fallen Comrades, but be of material benefit to the City," the cost of which was estimated at \$60,000, and appointed a Committee to prepare an appeal to the citizens of Toledo for contributions for such purpose. Plans for the proposed structure were ordered. At the annual meeting held February 26, 1883, it was resolved to proceed with the erection of the Building, and to lay its corner-stone July 4th, ensuing, in connection with a general celebration of the day. Such purpose was executed, and was attended by immense numbers of citizens and visitors. The corner-stone was laid at 10:30 A. M., the ceremony being conducted by Right Worshipful C. C. Kiefer, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, assisted by R. C. Lemon, as Worthy Deputy Grand Master; R. E.

Richards, as Worthy Senior Grand Warden; C. T. Wales, as Worthy Junior Grand Warden; and D. W. Gibbs, as Architect. Colonel L. F. Lyttle acted as Marshal of the Day, with Major H. S. Bunker as Chief of Staff. At the conclusion of laying the corner-stone,* the Civic Societies proceeded by Railway cars to the Fair Grounds, whence they had been preceded by the military and vast numbers of citizens. J. R. Osborn acted as President, and read a historical sketch of the Association, when General William H. Gibson delivered an appropriate oration. A feature of the occasion consisted in a Sham Battle (of Shiloh), the Union forces under command of Adjutant W. W. Alcorn, and the Confederates under Captain T. B. Terry, the engagement taking place in a driving storm of rain.

The annual meeting of January, 1884, found

*The box deposited under the stone contained the following articles:

1. List of National Executive and Judicial Officers.
2. Executive and Judicial Officers of the State of Ohio.
3. Mayor, Common Council and Executive Officers of the City of Toledo, and Population of the City.
4. A list of Deceased Soldiers who went out from the County of Lucas.
5. Roster of Forsyth Post of the G. A. R.
Roster of Ford Post of East Toledo, G. A. R.
6. Constitution and By-Laws of the T. S. M. Association, and names of Trustees and Officers.
7. Names of Officers and Members of Auxiliary to Forsyth Post of G. A. R.
8. Names of Masonic Commanderies and other Societies uniting to lay the Corner Stone.
9. Sketch of the late Frederick H. Brown, of Toledo, killed in an Indian battle on the Frontier.
10. Pamphlet and Sketch of Northwestern Medical College of Toledo.
11. U. S. Fractional Currency issues during the War.
12. Copy of the Toledo Papers, issued last before this date.
13. Historical Sketch of the Rise and Growth of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association.
14. Sundry Maps.
15. Roster of Fourth Battery, O. N. G., Capt. O. J. Hopkins.
16. Roster of Toledo Cadets, O. N. G., Capt. W. V. McMaken.

The Military and Civic Societies present were as follows: -

MILITARY.

First Regiment, Michigan State Troops—Cos. B and G, Jackson; Co. D, Monroe; Co. C, Detroit.
Emmett Rifles, Jackson, Michigan.
Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard—Co. A, Toledo; Co. B, Sandusky; Co. C, Toledo; Co. D, Fostoria; Co. E, Bryan; Co. F, Napoleon; Co. I, Clyde.
Findlay Guards, Findlay, Ohio.
Fourth Ohio Battery, Toledo.
Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, O. N. G., Lima.
Kirby Light Guards, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
Gatling Gun Battery, Cleveland.
Toledo Cadets.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Patriarchal Circle Lucas Temple No. 6, I. O. of O. F.
Defiance Commandery No. 30, K. T., Defiance.
Shawnee Commandery No. 14, K. T., Lima.
Toledo Commandery No. 7, K. T., Toledo.

the Association in no assuring condition. At that time new officers were chosen, as follows: President, W. T. Walker; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood; 2d Vice President, C. L. Young; Secretary, C. S. Brown; Treasurer, H. S. Bunker. It was then proposed to turn the Building over to the City, and at a meeting April 14th following, a resolution to that effect was passed by the Directors. The result of such action was the passage of an ordinance by the City Council, June 14, 1884, accepting a transfer of the property and providing for the completion of the Building by the issue of \$30,000 of City Bonds, the same to be finished by July 1, 1885. The following named persons were chosen as Trustees, to manage the construction of the edifice: Robert Cummings, George Scheets, W. W. Jones, John S. Kountz, T. B. Terry and L. F. Lyttle. These, with Mayor Jacob Romeis, *ex officio* President, and L. F. Lyttle, as Secretary, were organized July 15, 1884.

The Building having been completed, Washington's birthday (February 22), 1886, was appointed for its formal opening and dedication to the purposes of its erection. The total cost of the same was then \$65,000, exclusive of site, and was believed to be the only edifice of the kind in the United States. About 2 o'clock p. m., on the day named, Mayor Forbes called to order a vast assemblage that had convened in Drill Hall, and asked Rev. H. M. Bacon to offer prayer. The Mayor then addressed the audience briefly, setting forth the object of the Building, and was followed by John R. Osborn, Esq., who delivered the principal address of the occasion, when Mrs. W. W. Ainsworth

sang the National air, "America." Colonel Lyttle read a historical sketch of the Building; D. R. Austin, Esq., delivered an address upon the Soldiers in the War, and Mayor Forbes, in the following words, dedicated the Building to the purpose of its erection, to wit: "On behalf of the citizens of Toledo, I hereby dedicate this Building to the honor of the Soldiers and Sailors of Lucas County in the late war, and in memory of those who gave up their lives in the maintenance of our country, and to be the home of the military of our City forever. And may the God of battles smile auspiciously upon this memento of patriotism and loyalty."

In the evening a memorial address was delivered by Capt. J. Kent Hamilton, in Memorial Hall, and a public Ball took place in Military Hall, above. Letters of acknowledgment and regret were read in the afternoon from many invited guests, including President Cleveland, Chief Justice Waite, Ex-President R. B. Hayes, Senator Sherman, Ex-Governor Charles Foster and Governor Foraker.

The Officers and Trustees of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, for 1886, were as follows: President, L. F. Lyttle; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood; 2d Vice President, C. L. Young; Secretary, R. H. Cochran; Treasurer, W. T. Walker; Trustees, S. F. Forbes, Mayor, and C. A. Vortriede, County Auditor, *ex officio*; Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Mrs. Milton Taylor, Mrs. D. R. Locke, Mrs. S. H. Bergen, Mrs. Joel W. Kelsey, J. R. Osborn, W. T. Walker, C. L. Young, L. F. Lyttle, J. S. Kountz, H. G. Neubert, H. S. Bunker, T. B. Terry, William Corlett, George Scheets.

CHAPTER XII.

IN REBEL HANDS.

SAD as War is, under any circumstances; and specially sad as Civil War always has been and must be; the worst and most cruel of all the sad features of the War of the American Rebellion, was found in the experience of the loyal Soldiers of the Union when falling into the hands of their disloyal countrymen. Nothing in modern warfare, and nothing in history outside the lawless ferocity of savages, has equaled it. The brutality of the Rebel authorities in that one particular, manifested beyond dispute the spirit which dictated and directed their assault upon the life of the Republic. Such treatment of one semi-savage people by another, would have aroused the indignation, if not the interposition, of the civilized world. The pretext employed in mitigation of such inhumanity, that the Confederate authorities were deficient in supplies and other means for the proper care of prisoners of War falling into their hands, might be accepted in exceptional cases. But no such plea can avail with them. The wrong was the rule, instead of the exception. There was not a prison established and maintained by them for the occupancy of Union Soldiers, which was not the scene of abuse, in some form or other, and to greater or less extent. Prisoners were taken and held with full purpose and intent of savage maltreatment. Such were thrust into prison-pens, with knowledge that all of them would be subjected to inhuman abuse. Aye, worse than that—with guilty foreknowledge, that a large per cent. of them never would come out alive. Conceding that the desperate condition of the Confederates was so great, that such was the best care they were able to give to their prisoners of War, how utterly insufficient is such pretext for their inhumanity. If they knew that they had reached the condition which forbade to them the continuance of warfare in modes recognized among civilized Nations as consistent with common humanity, but one thing was left for them to do, and that was, to cease warfare. They could hardly proclaim in more distinct

form, their wicked persistence in useless and hopeless war, than by their confession that they were no longer able to conduct hostilities according to civilized usages.

No attempt will be made here to present more than brief mention of a very few cases of Confederate brutality toward Union Soldiers falling into their hands. A few cases—by no means the worst—will be presented, as indicating what was the character of the treatment experienced by loyal, at the hands of disloyal citizens.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Hayes and Captain W. W. Hunt, of the One Hundredth Ohio, who were of the detachment of that Regiment (300 strong) captured by the Rebels September 8, 1863, near Limestone Station, Tennessee, having been exchanged, reached Toledo, August 19, 1864, where they had an enthusiastic reception by the citizens at White's Hall. They were introduced to the meeting by J. R. Osborn, Esq., who briefly stated their services in the Army, when each of them responded in thanks for their reception, and in statements of their experience. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes said that among the officers taken with him were Captains Hunt, Taylor, Blinn and Greene. They were hurried off from Jonesboro. At Bristol, the people clamoring to see the "Yankees," Colonel Hayes was taken out to give them "the sight of an Abolition Colonel." At Lynchburg, Virginia, they were confined in jail and illy treated by an officer, who was a renegade from Mount Vernon, Ohio. Thence they went to Libby Prison, Richmond, where, in three rooms, 40x100 feet, were 600 officers, without seats of any sort, and three weeks without blankets. Hearing the cry of "Fresh Fish!" on entering the room, they were elated by the thought of such diet, but soon learned that, as the latest recruits of the place, they were themselves what among War prisoners were known as "Fresh Fish." By November, the number of prisoners was increased to 1,050, reducing each man's space to 2x6 feet. An or-

ganization for escape was then effected, including 900 members, with Colonel Straight, of Indiana, as leader, which was defeated through the treachery of a member. In May, 1864, on the approach of Grant, they were hurried off to Macon, where were 1,700 prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was among 40 or 50 officers taken to Charleston, where for 53 days they were under the fire of Union guns. August 30th they were released under exchange, when he left for home. Captain Hunt gave a graphic account of different attempts at escape made by him, and of the ways and means by which he finally succeeded. At Macon eight or 10 tunnels were dug from the prison, one of which was 50 feet in length and within 30 feet of completion when discovered. July 27th, 600 Union officers at Macon were directed to prepare to leave for Charleston. A concerted plan for escape had fallen through, when he and Lieutenant John W. Jaquett, One Hundredth Ohio, who was captured May 24, 1864, at Cass Station, Georgia, determined to try it alone. The train was moving about 10 miles an hour, and while the guards on each side of the door of the freight car in which they rode were asleep, they jumped out between them, lighting on a bank. Ere long they met a couple of colored men, and learned that they were not far from Port Royal Ferry. Mistakenly supposing themselves discovered by a white man, they fled to the woods, finally arriving at the Coosaw River, three miles from the Ferry. On the fourth day of their severe journey they reached the River bank. Lieutenant Jaquett not being a swimmer, Captain Hunt, though very weak, had to cross in search of a boat. This occupied two hours, he swimming most of the way on his back, owing to weakness. But he found himself among friends when he crawled up the bank. Arrangements made by the Soldiers of the Fifty-Sixth New York Infantry, Colonel Van Wyck (recently United States Senator from Nebraska), soon brought Lieutenant Jaquett across the River, whence the two went to Hilton Head, where they met Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, on his way North, the three coming on together. Lieutenant Jaquett reached home three weeks after the arrival of Captain Hunt. Throughout his perilous escape he was in poor health, suffering from diarrhœa, lasting the five days they were out. He could not continue the journey,

and must have failed, but for the great kindness of Captain Hunt, who refused to leave him, saying they "would escape together or be captured together." While at Libby, Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Jaquett, in common with most other prisoners, craved acids constantly. Vinegar of the poorest sort, cost \$2.00 per pint, and they conceived the plan of starting a vinegar factory. They secured a barrel. In that they put apples, apple parings, blackberries (costing \$1.00 per quart, Confederate money), so-called molasses, the rinsings of molasses barrels, &c. The result was a supply of vinegar which met rapid sale at \$2.00 per pint. This trade soon met the protest of the Rebel Sutler, and the Yankee vinegar dealers were compelled to "wholesale" to him at \$1.00 per pint, while he sold at the snug advance of 100 per cent. This arrangement continued until the manufactory closed by the removal of its proprietors to the Rebel prison at Charleston. The common trials which Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Jaquett shared in Rebel hands, naturally drew them together in bonds of special attachment. From the time of their association as prisoners in Rebel hands until death finally separated them, they were warm friends. Often had they discussed with glee the happy times they would have in coming years of peace, when they should meet to recount common experiences met in defense of their country's life. But all such bright visions were doomed to sad disappointment. Their last association was in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. As that terrific engagement opened, Captain Hunt became possessed by the premonition that he would not live to its close, and so expressed himself freely to his friend, who sought to dispel his apprehension, but in vain. But a very brief space of time was required for the verification of such sad presentiment, in the prostrate form of the Captain on the field of battle, where he had been killed by a Rebel bullet. At night when the fight was over, Lieutenant Jaquett sent a detail to take charge of the Captain's body, who found the same, but were unable to take it along or even to bury it. Suffice it here to say, that the body was at last buried, and after much anxiety and persistent efforts by Lieutenant Jaquett, it was secured and returned to Mrs. Hunt and buried at Cleveland, Ohio. Captain Hunt was in the Boot and Shoe trade at Toledo before the Rebellion, and was

held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances. Lieutenant Jaquett yet survives his lost friend and resides in Toledo.

J. T. Bengough, formerly the publisher of the Fairmount (W. Va.) *National*, was a volunteer in the Union Army, and was killed at Winchester, June 14, 1863. He had two sisters (Celia and Julia), teachers in the Toledo Public Schools. Miss Celia at once left for the purpose of recovering the body of her brother. August 7th, in a letter from Pittsburgh, Penn., she stated that she had arrived there safe and well, after an imprisonment of five weeks in Castle Thunder, Richmond. She and her brother's widow partially succeeded in their sad errand. They had the body disinterred and buried in a coffin in Winchester Cemetery. Hearing that they would be sent as prisoners to Richmond, and that women there suffered terribly, they concluded to elude the pickets on the Romney road and get to New Creek. After making 20 miles of their journey on foot, they met Rebel Cavalry, were made prisoners and sent to Richmond, where, after five weeks' detention without charges being made, they were discharged.

Captain John W. Sprague, Company E, 7th O. V. I., was the first Union prisoner that reached Washington after release at Charleston. His residence was Huron, Erie County, Ohio. By invitation of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Toledo, he visited that City and addressed a public meeting at White's Hall, January 30, 1862. His removals—first from the Richmond Tobacco House to Charleston jail, then to Castle Pinckney, and again to Columbia jail—gave him a pretty complete taste of Rebel prison life, outside Andersonville and the other death-pens, subsequently met by Union Soldiers. Captain Sprague rose to the grade of Brigadier General. For many years past (1887) he has been in Oregon, prominently identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad and the navigation interests of that region.

No incident of the Rebellion was more touching in its proof of loyalty and true heroism of the Union Soldier, than was what was known as the "Mitchel Raid," occurring in the spring of 1862. While none of the parties engaged in it were from Lucas, Wood County was represented therein by brave and patriotic men. The story of this memorable expedition, as

succinctly told by John R. French, in a letter of March 26, 1863, to the *Cleveland Herald*, is given herewith, as illustrative both of the firm loyalty of Union Soldiers and of the inhumanity and fiendish malignity which marked the treatment of these Soldiers when prisoners in the hands of the Rebels. The statement is as follows:

Last April (1862), when our most gallant and deeply lamented General Mitchel with his brave little Army had obtained a foothold in Northern Alabama,—this keen-sighted and earnest soldier matured a plan of operations, which, if successful, would have proved of incalculable value to the Federal cause. The first step in the plan, and an absolute necessity to its success, was to cut an important Railroad line by destroying a bridge distant 250 miles in the enemy's country. For this expedition, whose hazard was only equaled by its importance, 22 brave and patriotic men were selected from the Second, Twenty-First, and Thirty-Third Ohio Regiments. In citizen's dress they successfully made their way through the country until they reached the Railroad near Marietta, Ga. Here they purchased tickets for different points and took seats in the first train toward the desired bridge. In a few hours the train stopped for breakfast, and our 22 heroes were careful at once to be found near the head of the train—apparently green fellows from the mountains for the first time gazing at a locomotive. As the engineer and fireman left their places for the breakfast-room, *two Ohio men stepped on*, while a third pulled the pin, disconnecting all but four cars from the engine—and away went our 22 men, while five regiments of Rebels quartered at that station stood wondering at the short stop and unusual speed of the train.

With this train they successfully accomplished 100 miles of their journey—and *nearly reached the bridge*—but unexpected delays on account of several extra trains on the road that day, frustrated their plans, and they narrowly escaped capture, the company scattering in the woods and mountains, each to make his way back to our lines as best he might. The whole country was summoned to the hunt, and with trained blood hounds finally every man was taken. After a number of the men had been taken and had been brought to the village of Chattanooga, the mob gathered around and demanded the purpose of the expedition, the name of its leader, the name of the engineer, and the hiding places of those not yet taken. All bravely refused to give a word of information. Then those uncivilized barbarians called out the youngest of the prisoners, a gallant lad of 18 years from Hardin county by the name of Jacob Parrott, a name that in all the hereafter shall be dear to every Ohio heart, bid him strip his clothing from his back, and while a ruffian stood on either side with a cocked pistol to his head, a third with brutal vigor applied the cowhide, telling him that the whipping should continue until he disclosed the desired information. Not a sound passed the young hero's lips, not an entreaty for mercy, not a groan even, while every blow gashed the quivering flesh. When an hundred lashes had been thus inflicted, a Rebel officer standing by interfered, saying: "It was evident the boy wouldn't tell, and he'd be d—d if he'd stand by and see him killed."

After all had been caught, they were hand-cuffed in threes, and an iron chain made fast to the back of each, and then made fast to the neck of each, and then all thrust into a pit in the ground, dug beneath an old Stone Prison at Chattanooga—full of filth and vermin from former use; and here without light, and

barely air enough to support life, thus chained and entirely naked, in this sweltering heat, and filth and vermin too horrible for description, and crowded and packed as the Slaver packs his middle deck, for three long weeks were confined these twenty-two Ohio men! When they were brought out they could hardly crawl.

But I will not harrow up the feelings of the reader by further recital of the 11 months' experience of these men with the devils and damned spirits of the South. During these 11 months they were confined in eight different dungeons and prisons. Eight of their number, after months of outrage, without an hour's warning, *were hung*, and under too brutal circumstances for recital. Their death-warrant was signed by General Leadbetter, a *Copperhead Volunteer in the Rebel Army from Maine*, and endorsed by Kirby Smith. Seven of their number, on one occasion broke jail—two reached our lines at Corinth, and five the rebels claim to have shot. The remaining six reached Washington on Saturday last. Their names are E. H. Mason, Jacob Parrott, Wm. Pettenger, Robert Buffum, Wm. Reddick and Wm. Benninger. They are receiving from Ohio men and the officials of the Government the attention they deserve. Yesterday morning, in company with Mr. Wetmore, the very efficient Ohio Agent for this point, at his special solicitation they called upon the Secretary of War. Numbers of Military and Civil dignitaries were anxiously awaiting outside to see Mr. Stanton, but were required to wait until the patriotism of these heroic soldiers had been commended, and their merit rewarded. Mr. Stanton familiarly shook each one of them by the hand and introduced them to Secretary Chase and Andrew Johnson. He then, in a conversational and unreserved style, addressed Mr. Parrott, the gallant Soldier who had been ignominiously cowed by the rebels, informing him that he had heard of his persistent devotion to his flag under the most trying circumstances and appreciated his merit. Secretary Stanton (opening a morocco case) further informed Mr. Parrott that "Congress had authorized him to present medals to such Soldiers, as shall by their brave deeds prove that they deserve them. None of these medals have yet been awarded to any Soldiers, and I now present you with the first one that has been issued by authority of the late act." The Secretary then presented each one of Mr. Parrott's companions with a like medal.

When the surprised recipients of these honorable badges had warmly thanked the donor, they were completely taken aback by Secretary Stanton presenting each one of them with \$100, with the remark that that was an additional testimonial of his respect for them, and a very slight remuneration for their sufferings.

Secretary Stanton requested Mr. Wetmore to ask Governor Tod, in his name, to appoint each one of these *gentlemen* patriots to a First Lieutenantcy in such Regiments as there may now exist vacancies. If there are no such vacancies he assured them that he would brevet each of them First Lieutenants in the Regular Army. The Soldiers remained for some time in conversation with the Secretary and the other gentlemen present.

President Lincoln having requested the Soldiers to pay him a visit, on taking leave of the War Office, they went directly to the White House, with General Hitchcock and Mr. Wetmore, where they were received with exceeding warmth of feeling by the President. Mr. Lincoln manifested the utmost sympathy for their sufferings, and commended them for the uncomplaining courage with which they had submitted to them. He thanked them on behalf of the people. They departed after a very interesting interview of half an hour's duration.

These men have been granted a month's furlough

and to-day or to-morrow start for their Ohio homes, where they will receive a welcome worthy of their heroism. I was about to add that I was proud that my home too was in a State that breeds such heroes—but we will claim not all of this honor for Ohio—for it is abundant for our entire common Country—every State and league of it.

In 1880 John A. Wilson (better known as " Alf." Wilson), of Haskins, Wood County, had published a very interesting statement of the Mitchel Raid, in which he was a participant. He gave the names of his associates as follows:

J. J. Andrews and Wm. Campbell, citizens of Kentucky.

Marion A. Ross and Perry G. Shadrack, Company A, Second Regiment O. V. I.

George Wilson, Company B, same Regiment.

Wilson W. Brown, Company F, same Regiment.

Wm. Pettenger, Company G, same Regiment.

J. R. Porter, Mark Wood, and J. A. Wilson, Company C, Twenty-First Regiment, O. V. I.

Wm. J. Knight, Company E, same Regiment.

Wm. Bessinger, Company G, same Regiment.

Robert Buffum, Company H, same Regiment.

John Scott and E. H. Mason, Company K, same Regiment.

M. J. Hawkins, Company A, Thirty-Third Regiment O. V. I.

Wm. Reddick, Company B, same Regiment.

Wm. Wollam, Company C, same Regiment.

Samuel Robinson, Company G, same Regiment.

D. A. Dorsey, Company H, same Regiment.

Jacob Parrott, Company K, same Regiment.

Samuel Slavens, same Regiment.

Two others started on the expedition, but fell so far behind their associates, that they returned to the Union lines.

Mr. Wilson's story is replete with facts and incidents not given in the brief sketch of Mr. French, the two agreeing substantially in the main points. Mr. Wilson says that of the original party of 22 who landed at Marietta, eight had been hung, leaving 14, who were in Atlanta prison together. Of these eight made good their escape, and reached the Union lines, to wit:

J. A. Wilson, of Haskins, Wood County, Ohio.

M. J. Hawkins, residence unknown.

W. W. Brown, Wood County, Ohio.

Wm. J. Knight, North Pacific Junction, Minnesota.

Wm. Wollam, residence unknown.

John R. Porter, Carlisle, Arkansas.

Mark Wood, deceased.

Mr. Wilson and Mark Wood were not with their six associate raiders when they were at Washington; but they also made the visit, and like the others were received with testimonials of admiration and respect for their heroic conduct. The President said to him: "Mr. Wilson, it affords me great pleasure to take you by the hand; and I thank God that your life has been spared." After introducing him to a

company of distinguished callers, the President sat down by Mr. Wilson, manifesting as much interest in him as if he had been an old and valued acquaintance. On leaving, the President took him by the hand, saying: "Each member of your expedition shall have a commission; and if the Governor of Ohio does not give you a commission, Mr. Wilson, I will give you a Lieutenant's commission in the Regular Army."

Both the experience and the spirit of Union Soldiers in the hands of the Rebels, are well shown in the following private letter from Lieutenant (now Captain) F. T. Bennett, 18th Regiment United States Army, son of the late Henry Bennett, Esq., of Toledo:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., October 22, 1863.

DEAR MOTHER:—I have been here since the 1st and I am getting used to Prison life. I am perfectly well and have not seen a sick minute since I came here. There are a great many officers here. We have five large sleeping rooms and a dining hall, which is a large room, lighted with gas. We have dances, cards, theatres, and all kinds of amusements here. There is either preaching or prayer meeting in one of the rooms every evening. Yesterday we had a sermon by the Catholic Bishop of Richmond, a very smart man. We get Richmond papers every morning. Captain Hunt got a box from his wife yesterday, filled with all sorts of good things. I wrote to you for a box and hope you will send it right along. Almost every officer that has been here any time has got a box from home lately; should like drawers, shirts, stockings, blankets, coffee, sugar, ham, &c. Capt. Hunt and Lieut. Forsyth are well. Capt. Hunt got two Toledo papers, one with a notice of my capture. I am glad that you heard it so soon.

Write often and send lots of papers. Remember me to all.

Your affectionate son,

FRANK T. BENNETT.

In January, 1865, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War made the treatment of Union prisoners in Rebel hands the subject of special investigation. To that end, they took the testimony of many Union Soldiers and others, who had personal knowledge in the premises. Among those thus examined was Albert D. Richardson, then a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* in the South. His testimony was specially distinct and clear, presenting the real character of the prisoners of the Rebels, in better form than was that of any other witness. He said:

I was captured by the Rebels, May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons I was sent to Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864, and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For months Salisbury was the most endurable prison I had seen; there were 600 inmates. They were exercised in the open air, comparatively

well fed and kindly treated. Early in October 10,000 regular prisoners of war arrived. It immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horror. It was densely crowded. Rations were cut down and issued very irregularly. Friends outside could not even send in a plate of food. The prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of bread and shelter. Those who had to live or die on prison rations, always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for 24 hours, sometimes were without a morsel of food for 40 hours. A few who had currency would pay from five to twenty dollars in Rebel currency for a little loaf of bread. Many, though the weather was very inclement, and the snow frequent, sold the coats from their backs and the shoes from their feet. I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that a great Commissary warehouse near the prison was filled with provisions. That the Commissary found it difficult to find storage for his flour and meal. That when a subordinate asked the first Commandant Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied: "No, G-d d-n them, quarter rations." I know from personal observation that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury. For weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad; thousands were barefooted; not one in twenty had an overcoat or blanket; many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds were without blouses. One Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred; with the closest crowding these sheltered about half the prisoners, the rest burrowed in the ground, crept under the buildings, or shivered through the night in the open air upon the frozen ground. If the Rebels at the time of our capture had not stolen our shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, we would have suffered little from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted them either on parole or under guard to cut logs within two miles of the prison, the prisoners would gladly have built comfortable and ample barracks in one week; but the commandant would not consent; he did not even furnish one-half of the fuel needed. The hospitals were in a horrible condition; more than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days; the deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into the dead-cart, piled on each other like logs of wood, and so driven out to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth. The Rebel Surgeons were generally humane and attentive, and endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities disregarded their protests. On November 25, many of the prisoners had been without food for 48 hours, and were desperate; without any mature plan a few of them said: "We may as well die in one way as another; let us break out of this horrible place." Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of 15 Rebel Soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six others, and attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools or concert of action. Before they could effect a breach every gun of the garrison was turned on them, the field pieces opened with grape and cannister, and they dispersed to their quarters. In five minutes from its beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner was to be seen in the yard. The rebels killed in all sixteen and wounded sixty. Not one-tenth of the prisoners had taken part in the attempt, and many of them were ignorant of it until they heard the guns. Deliberate cold-blooded murders of peaceful men, where there was no pretense that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. Our lives were never safe for one moment; any sentinel at any hour of the day or night could deliberately shoot

down any prisoner, or fire into any group of prisoners, black or white, and would never be taken off his post for it. I left about 6,500 remaining in garrison on December 18th, and they were then dying at the rate of 28 per day, or 13 per cent. per month. The simple truth is, that the Rebel authorities are murdering our Soldiers at Salisbury, by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically, and I believe are killing them intentionally, for the purpose either of forcing our Government to an exchange or forcing our men into the Rebel army.

The following Soldiers died while imprisoned at Jacksonville, Florida, at the dates named :

111th Ohio—L. S. Russell, Co. B, July 19, 1864; Wm. Wickham, Co. B, Jan. 29, 1864; D. B. Clark, Co. D, June 6, 1864; D. Stephenson, Co. B, July 9, 1864; M. G. Crane, Co. B, May 7, 1864; S. Jones, Co. B, July 24, 1864; Wm. Facer, Co. K, April 18, 1864; M. G. Burns, Co. B, July 14, 1863; — Anderson, Co. B, June 7, 1864.

100th Ohio—R. N. Foster, Co. A, March 30, 1864; Abe Gardner, Co. A, March 30, 1864; Michael Sull, Co. K, March 18, 1864; H. Pierce, Co. A, July 19, 1864; Geo. Amos, Co. C, May 15, 1865; C. Smith, Co. A, May 18, 1864; Samuel Greek, Co. C, April 22, 1864; J. A. Weating, Co. K, May 29, 1864; H. Stevens, Co. B, June 1, 1864; Jas. Logan, Co. K, May 29, 1864.

67th Ohio—John Reamer, Co. E, April 28, 1864.

14th Ohio—J. G. Conrad, Co. G, July 14, 1864.

Soldiers who died at Danville, Va.:

21st Ohio—J. R. Wilfong, Co. G, August 6, 1864; E. Pursell, Co. K, April 26, 1864; G. Main, Co. F, April 3, 1864; J. Travis, Co. F, April 4, 1864; C. B. Scott, Co. K, March 23, 1864; J. Morehead, Co. C, Dec. 20, 1863; F. Henry, Co. G, Dec. 15, 1863; W. Cummings, Co. G, March 7, 1864; J. McFerrin, Co. K; R. Ireland, Co. C, Jan. 21, 1864; F. M. Krill, Co. H, Jan. 16, 1864; H. Copus, Co. G.

49th Ohio—G. R. Debolt, Co. K, April 14, 1864.

38th Ohio—A. Ansterman, Co. C, March 9, 1864.

14th Ohio—R. Townsend; A. Nicholson, Co. F.

From September 12, to November 14, 1864, the following deaths occurred in the Savannah Prison Hospital :

S. Fraxler, 100th O. V. I.; Jas. Ace, Co. G, 10th O. V. C.; C. Gordon, S. Overeyes, and J. C. Berry, 72d O. V. I.; J. McCabe, Co. A, 25th O. V. I.

Deaths at Charleston, in December, 1864 :

Lieut. S. P. Harnley, 100th O. V. I.; Lieut. B. Gilmer, 72d O. V. I.; Capt. B. F. Ewers and John Miller, 100th O. V. I.

In April, 1865, was published a list of Ohio Soldiers who had died at Andersonville, which includes the following names :

14th Ohio—Wm. Samse, Co. H; O. Halbert, Co. A; Corporal Wm. Gaunt, Co. I; M. Lutz, Co. C; F. Spegle, Co. D; Sergeant G. E. Church, Co. C; C. Bruhning, Co. G; J. Warner, Co. C; S. McComb, Co. K; Eli Burchfield, Co. G; H. Vanfleet, Co. I; J. Cepp, Co. I; H. Waldron, Co. A.

100th Ohio—Corporal H. Price, Co. A; Sergeant P. H. Holly, B; R. M. Foster, A; M. Still, H; M. Metcalf, E; H. Stephens, E; John Lovely, K; C. Fowler,

A; Geo. Beaver, C; Geo. Amea, K; C. Smith, A; Jos. Wentling, K; H. Benor, E; E. W. Ostrander, H; J. M. Zuber, B.

111th Ohio—Wm. Wickham, Co. B; Wm. Facer, K; N. Crosser, C; D. Meek, K; J. W. Swineheart, B; D. V. Clark, B; A. K. Raney, B; Corp. S. Hudson, B; D. Stevenson, B; L. T. Russell, B; S. Jones, B; J. Stevenson, B; K. Cline, B; J. Decker, B; Corp. W. Demming, B; G. L. Brown, A; R. Meek, K.

21st Ohio—Sergt. Geo. McMurtry, Co. G; J. Harrison, I; Sergt. S. Hull, E; G. Pratt, G; A. H. Phoenix, H; Sergt. G. Smith; J. Lindsay, D; A. Arnubrich, D; Corp. P. L. Gingere, E; Corp. S. Marshall, G; H. Riggs, H; C. Meyer, I; J. Night, E; E. Kelley, D; Geo. H. Reid, H; G. Jolly, K; Wm. Hibbett, D; A. T. Manahan, D; H. G. Watson, A; M. Fanaman, E; G. Caswell, C; W. Patten, D; P. S. Davidson, K; F. Pinert, C; E. Whiting, K; Sergt. E. W. Brown, E; Ira Ward, H; A. Cary, A; H. M. Clark, A; Wm. Forrest, K; G. H. Morrison, H; J. Powers, K.

72d Ohio—A. Almond, Co. A; M. J. Stanner, F; M. Perrin, A; G. H. Lowe, C; H. Potter, E; P. Sopser, G; John Pursell, D; O. Hudwell, C; L. Wentworth, A; H. Sturdevant, A; Corp. N. S. Hains, C; J. Ross, H; S. Blackman, G; C. Frankinburg, G; M. Weaver, H; Wm. Hinton, A; H. Shook, F; N. J. Zink, E; M. Lockner, E; Corp. F. Stodler, E; P. Donahue, K; S. Jackson, E.

27th Ohio—P. M. McClaine, Co. A; A. Gilland, F.

67th Ohio—Corporal J. Kenny, Co. E.

68th Ohio—A. Coleman, Co. K; R. Maymene, D.

3d Ohio Cavalry—Ed. Niver, Co. I; J. W. Rex, K; H. Ferguson, D; J. B. Jones, M.

In the same month Col. H. O. Bayerson, of the 18th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, furnished a list of Union Soldiers dying in Confederate prisons, which contained the following names :

L. Doran, Co. B, 100th O. V. I.; Oct. 12, 1864.

J. Carey, K, 47th O. V. I.; Oct. 13, 1864.

Corporal G. Freeman, 3d O. V. C.; Oct. 16, 1864.

E. Hener, A, 123d O. V. I.; Oct. 23, 1864.

J. Hutchison, A, 72d O. V. I.; Oct. 31, 1864.

J. Watson, A, 3d O. V. C.; Nov. 1, 1864.

C. P. Holloway, F, 14th O. V. I.; Nov. 3, 1864.

J. Johnson, F, 72d O. V. I.; Nov. 9, 1864.

Wm. Harker, A, 38th O. V. I.; Nov. 13, 1864.

P. Walters, 72d O. V. I.; Nov. 15, 1864.

G. Gardner, G, 14th O. V. I.; Nov. 19, 1864.

C. Sweeney, F, 100th O. V. I.; Nov. 24, 1864.

Corpl. H. Bayden, E, 3d O. V. C.; Dec. 11, 1864.

J. Bishop, 21st O. V. I.; Dec. 14, 1864.

L. Hawk, H, 72d O. V. I.; Jan. 16, 1865.

J. Walter, D, 72d O. V. I.; Jan. 23, 1865.

Sergt. I. Reed, F, 123d O. V. I.; Feb. 10, 1865.

J. W. Bishop, K, 49th O. V. I.; Feb. 10, 1865.

P. Atwater, K, 123d O. V. I.; Feb. 16, 1865.

C. Sheller, D, 72d O. V. I.; Feb. 18, 1865.

C. Piper, D, 72d O. V. I.; Feb. 19, 1865.

S. Patterson, F, 72d O. V. I.; Oct. 8, 1864.

S. Delorine, D, 3d O. V. C.; Oct. 8, 1864.

J. Hammershaugh, D, 8th O. V. I.; Oct. 9, 1864.

S. Taylor, I, 3d O. V. C.; Feb. 1, 1865.

F. Smith, I, 3d O. V. C.; Feb. 2, 1865.

J. Porter, 14th O. V. I.; Feb. 3, 1865.

An official list of all Ohio Soldiers who were buried in the Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., up to October, 1865, contained the following named members of Regiments in which Lucas County was represented. The number

preceding the name indicates the grave, and the date the time of death :

35. J. W. Hall, A, 14th O. V. I.; March 11, 1864.
58. M. Steele, K, 100th O. V. I.; March 18, 1864.
66. M. R. Metcalf, E, 100th O. V. I.; March 19, 1864.
185. W. Wickham, B, 111th O. V. I.; Mar. 30, 1864.
250. H. Stevens, B, 100th O. V. I.; March 31, 1864.
311. R. M. Foster, A, 100th O. V. I.; April 3, 1864.
636. W. Francis, K, 11th O. V. I.; April 18, 1864.
691. G. Beaver, B, 11th O. V. I.; April 23, 1864.
693. S. Greek, C, 100th O. V. I.; April 23, 1864.
765. J. Kenney, Corp., E, 67th O. V. I.; Apr. 27, '64.
928. M. Crossar, B, 111th O. V. I.; May 6, 1864.
965. W. C. Corley, B, 111th O. V. I.; May 8, 1864.
998. D. Mack, K, 111th O. V. I.; May 10, 1864.
- 1,160. W. Sames, H, 14th O. V. I.; May 19, 1864.
- 1,449. S. Wentling, K, 100th O. V. I.; May 28, 1864.
- 1,679. D. Clark, B, 111th O. V. I.; June 7, 1864.
- 1,724. D. Anderson, B, 111th O. V. I.; June 7, 1864.
- 2,245. E. W. Ostrander, H, 100th O. V. I.; June 20, '64.
- 2,251. B. F. Decker, B, 111th O. V. I.; June 21, 1864.
- 2,775. C. Halbert, H, 14th O. V. I.; July 2, 1864.
- 2,842. J. Hindison, Corp., B, 111th O. V. I.; July 3, '64.
- 3,225. J. M. Zuber, B, 100th O. V. I.; July 12, 1864.
- 3,251. W. Garnet, Corp., I, 14th O. V. I.; July 13, '64.
- 3,299. M. G. Burns, D, 111th O. V. I.; July 14, 1864.
- 3,307. J. Q. A. Conmand, G, 14th O. V. I.; July 14, '64.
- 3,555. H. Pierce, A, 100th O. V. I.; July 18, 1864.
- 3,613. S. T. Russell, B, 111th O. V. I.; July 19, 1864.
- 3,903. S. Jones, B, 111th O. V. I.; July 24, 1864.
- 4,688. J. Mie, Corp., B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 4, 1864.
- 4,789. D. Martin, L, 3d O. V. C.; August 5, 1864.
- 5,105. F. Charles, A, 100th O. V. I.; August 9, 1864.
- 5,287. J. Stevenson, B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 11, 1864.
- 5,330. F. Spiegle, D, 14th O. V. I.; Aug. 11, 1864.
- 5,373. J. Schem, K, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 11, 1864.
- 6,022. H. Cline, B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 17, 1864.

- 6,043. J. Decker, B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 18, 1864.
- 6,108. G. E. Church, Sergt., C, 14th O. V. I.; Aug. 18, '64.
- 6,152. G. L. Brown, F, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 19, 1864.
- 7,490. C. Burning, G, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 1, 1864.
- 7,836. V. H. Halley, Sergt., B, 100th O. V. I.; Sept. 4, '64.
- 8,396. J. Warner, G, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 10, 1864.
- 9,225. H. Ferguson, D, 3d O. V. C.; Sept. 19, 1864.
- 9,241. J. P. McComb, H, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 19, 1864.
- 9,358. J. Lovely, K, 100th O. V. I.; Sept. 20, 1864.
- 9,530. C. Fowler, A, 100th O. V. I.; Sept. 22, 1864.
- 9,700. J. B. Jones, M, 3d O. V. C.; Sept. 24, 1864.
- 9,897. E. Burchfield, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 27, 1864.
- 10,472. H. Vanebert, C, 14th O. V. I.; Oct. 7, 1864.
- 10,834. J. Cepp, I, 14th O. V. I.; Oct. 12, 1864.
- 11,034. H. Waldvin, A, 14th O. V. I.; Oct. 16, 1864.
- 12,042. J. Wickham, H, 14th O. V. I.; Nov. 16, 1864.
- 12,772. W. H. Bowers, A, 100th O. V. I.; Mar. 13, 1864.

Ransom's History of Andersonville concludes with the following summary, taken from a report prepared by a Rebel Prison Inspector, Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon P. A. C. S.:

"The variation from month to month of the proportion of deaths to the whole number of living is singular and interesting. It supports the theory I have advanced above, as the following facts taken from the official report, will show :

"In April, 1 in every 16 died.

"In May, 1 in every 26 died.

"In June, 1 in every 22 died.

"In July, 1 in every 18 died.

"In August, 1 in every 11 died,

"In September, 1 in every 3 died.

"In October, 1 in every 2 died.

"In November, 1 in every 3 died."

CHAPTER XIII.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

EARLY in 1862, the Government leased of L. B. Johnson, a portion of the Island in the Bay, opposite Sandusky, for use as a depot for Rebel officers held as prisoners of War. The number of these there during that year ranged from 444 in April, to 1,452 in August, and 209 in December; in 1863, the numbers varied from 308 in January, 40 in May, to 2,623 in December; in 1864, from 2,603 for January, and 2,441 in July, to 3,209 in December. These included every grade of officers, from Second Lieutenant to Major-General, and enough of these for an army of 80,000 men. From the opening of the prison, April 9, 1862, to February 10, 1865, there were received 7,771 prisoners, of whom 210 only, or less than 3 per cent. had died, which was only about one-tenth of the number of Union Soldiers reported as dying in the Rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, alone, in *one month*. The daily rations allowed at Johnson's Island were 10 ounces flour or soft bread, or 10 ounces hard bread in lieu thereof, or 16 ounces corn meal, in lieu of bread; 14 ounces salt or fresh beef, or 10 ounces pork or bacon in lieu thereof; 12½ pounds beans or peas, or 8 pounds rice or hominy to 100 rations, 2 pounds soap, 2 quarts vinegar, and 2 pounds salt, with occasionally potatoes, onions or other vegetables. The sick upon the Surgeon's order were entitled to coffee, tea and sugar. With all which was allowed whatever the prisoner might receive or purchase. Some of those who came from the long siege at Port Hudson, Mississippi, had cultivated such taste for *rats*, that they unhesitatingly expressed a relish for such food, as preferable to squirrel.

A Masonic Association was organized, which attended upon all members requiring care. Such ample provision of heathful food and such freedom in action, are in strange contrast with the experience of Union Soldiers in Rebel prisons.*

* In this connection the following statement by Mr. A. M. Davidson (believed to be reliable) of the rations issued by the United States Government to

The prisoners at the Island May 12, 1865, consisted of two Brigadier Generals, 42 Colonels, 49 Lieutenant Colonels, 60 Majors, 627 Captains, 1,919 Lieutenants, 2 Surgeons, 17 Assistants, 8 Chaplains, 44 Navy officers, 96 enlisted men, 7 citizens, and 2 deserters. Of these upon their discharge, under order of President Johnson, but three refused to take the oath of allegiance. The proximity of the Island to Canada, together with the strong sympathy existing there toward the Rebel cause, encouraged the prisoners and their friends to plans of release, and also stimulated efforts on the part of the Confederate authorities toward fermenting collision between the United States and Great Britain. Beside these sources of hope, were the known interest and activity in behalf of the prisoners on the part of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and the "Sons of Liberty," secret organizations of disloyal citizens of the North and chiefly in the Western States. These different influences kept the prisoners constantly busy in devising ways and means for escape, and their guard as vigilant in watching

Rebel prisoners of War, and of rations issued by the Confederate Government to Union prisoners, will be found fitting, as showing the difference in the same, to-wit:

One ration issued by United States Government per day, to Rebel prisoners of War:

Hard Bread.....	14 oz, or
Soft Bread.....	18 oz, or
Corn Meal.....	18 oz.
Beef.....	14 oz, or
Bacon or Pork.....	10 oz.
White Beans.....	1-16 qt.
Hominy or Rice.....	1 7-25 oz.
Sugar.....	2 1-4 oz.
Rio Coffee.....	1 1-8 oz.
Tea.....	2 3-4 dr.
Hard Soap.....	2-3 dr.
Candles, Adam't.....	1-20 or
Candles, Tallow.....	1-16
Salt.....	1-50 qt.
Molasses.....	1-100 qt.
Potatoes.....	3-10 lb.
Vinegar.....	32-100 gl.

One ration issued by Confederate Government per day, to Union Prisoners of War:

Corn Meal, unbolted.....	9 oz.
Beef.....	4 oz. or
Bacon.....	4 oz.
Peas.....	1-16 qt.
Rice.....	1 oz.

Soft Soap.....	1-32 dr.
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Salt.....	1-100 qt
Molasses.....	1-300 qt

Clothing issued by Confederates to Union Prisoners in all places from September, 1863, to November, 1864:

None.

Clothing issued by the United States to Rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware from Sept. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864:

Overcoats.....	2,680
Jackets and Coats.....	1,094
Flannel Shirts.....	6,260
Pants.....	1,310
Drawers.....	7,175
Pairs Woolen Socks.....	8,807
Pairs Bootees.....	3,840
Woolen Blankets.....	4,387

their movements. Several alarms occurred, in apprehension of attempts by prisoners or from outside, for the liberation of the Rebel inmates. November 11, 1863, Mayor Dorr, of Toledo, received from Secretary Stanton a dispatch, to the effect that Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, had given warning of an alleged plot on part of Confederates and refugees in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the City of Buffalo—that they proposed to seize Steamboats, liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and with them attack Buffalo. Upon receipt of such information, a meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade was held, with Harry Chase, President, in the chair. The Secretary's dispatch being read, on motion of Almon Hopkins, a committee, consisting of the Mayor, General J. B. Steedman, C. A. King, M. R. Waite, Matthew Brown, M. D. Carrington and D. B. Smith, were appointed to make arrangements for such police regulations as might be found necessary. This committee recommended a special meeting of the City Council, that provision might be made for a battery for the protection of the harbor; that 10 or 12 policemen patrol the docks in the City during the exigency, and that Colonel C. B. Phillips take measures to have his Regiment in readiness to act at a moment's notice. The City at once made provision for chartering "a fast tug to patrol the Bay and the head of the Lake," and for special police service. The apprehended invasion did not take place.

The most serious movement toward the liberation of the Confederates on Johnson's Island culminated on the 19th September, 1864, when a desperate attempt was made by outside parties. The scheme is shown in the following statement: The steamer Philo Parsons, Captain S. F. Atwood, left Detroit on her regular trip for Sandusky, at 8 A. M. At Sandwich, Canada, a number of passengers got on board, and more at Malden, making in all, 35 or 40. They had more or less of baggage. Nothing occurred to attract attention to these men, until the boat had left Kelley's Island (some three miles from Johnson's Island), when they went to their rooms and soon returned, dressed in long coats, completely concealing their persons. Under orders from a leader, they were so stationed as to command the Boat, and then the officers and crew were notified that they were prisoners of War, and that the Boat was in possession of

Captain Allen, of the Confederate Navy. The disguise of the men being now removed, revealed them armed with two Navy revolvers, a bowie-knife and a hatchet each. It was also found, that they were provided with grappling irons for scaling vessels. The Captain and his men were told that on any attempt at resistance, their brains would be blown out, while two of the pirates stood by the wheelsman with four pistols drawn, directing him in what direction to steer. After getting possession, instead of entering the Bay, the pirates passed on down the Lake some five miles from the Island, when they turned around, and passing Kelley's, went back to Middle Bass Island. The Steamer Island Queen, Captain Orr, had left Sandusky at 3 P. M. for Toledo, and stopped at Kelley's Island for 30 or 40 men of Captain Webb's Company, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, just returned from their 100-days' service in Virginia. They were without arms. The Queen stopped at Middle Bass, alongside of the Parsons, and commenced getting out her plank, with the view of passing freight across the Parsons to the dock, when she was suddenly boarded by 20 armed men, who notified all on board, that they were prisoners of War, and were ordered on board the Parsons, the ladies and children being allowed to go on shore. The Soldiers were all paroled as Confederate prisoners of War, and the balance of the passengers of both Boats sworn to secrecy for 24 hours, when they were permitted to land. The two Steamers were then lashed together and started for Sandusky. About five miles below Put-in Bay, the pirates broke off the water-cock of the pony-engine of the Queen, leaving a hole of about four inches in her side, when she was cast off, and left to sink. The Parsons then passed on and cruised about the mouth of Sandusky Bay for some time, as if watching for a signal inside, and then took the course for Detroit River. While hovering about the Bay, the pirates were heard discussing earnestly among themselves the probability of their being able to capture the United States Steamer Michigan, lying at Johnson's Island—some claiming it could be done, and others that it would be utter madness to attempt it. Captain Orr, who yet remained on board, was of the opinion that the scheme was embarrassed by lack of expected co-operation on the part of accomplices in the

Bay. The Parsons, on reaching Detroit River, took the British channel and stopped at Fighting Island, where Captain Orr, Wm. Hamilton, Clerk, and Mr. Haynes, Engineer of the Queen, and part of the Parsons' crew, were landed. She then passed on to a dock up the River. The Queen was stripped of everything deemed of value to the pirates, and all movable articles on the Parsons were gathered ready for removal. Subsequent information left no doubt that the plan was for the Parsons to arrive off the mouth of the Bay about the time the trains were due on the Southern Railroads, each of which to bring co-operating forces, when a signal from Sandusky was to indicate that everything was in readiness for operations; and it was the failure of such signal, that led Allen to give up the attempt, return to the Detroit River and abandon the whole enterprise. The incoming trains were examined and more or less of the passengers arrested. A suspicious character, named C. H. Cole, who had been boarding at the West House, Sandusky, was arrested. He was said to have received remittances of gold from the Confederate authorities, and it was the common belief, that he was relied upon for organizing the land co-operation with Allen. Revelations made by Cole, led to the arrest of several citizens of Sandusky. An examination took place before United States Commissioner White, from Cleveland, resulting in the holding for trial of Cole, and J. B. Merrick and F. Rosenthal, of Sandusky, and a man named Robinson, found on board the Michigan, and the discharge of others. The cases never came to trial. On the night of December 12, 1864, by concerted arrangement, a rush was made by 24 prisoners upon the center of the guard-line on the Northwest side of the prison. The prisoners had improvised eight scaling-ladders, by attaching cleats to boards and strips, being

light and easily carried. The rush upon the guard at once occasioned alarm, but the movement was so sudden and desperate, that four of the men were enabled to escape. One, Lieutenant John B. Bowles, son of the President of a Louisville Bank, was shot and killed. One of the raiding party, Bennet G. Burley, was subsequently arrested in Canada, returned to this State, and tried in the Common Pleas Court at Port Clinton, on the charge of robbery, in forcibly taking the watch of W. O. Ashley, the Clerk of the Steamer Parsons. In bar of proceedings, was pleaded the fact that defendant was the authorized agent and acting under the directions of the Confederate Government, in all that he did, and that he did nothing not warranted by the laws and usages of War. Judge John Fitch, presiding, held that the Confederate States were, at the time named, a Government *de facto*, exercising sovereignty, and being in a state of War with the Federal Government; and hence the defendant could not be held amenable under the civil laws for acts performed under authority of the Confederate Government. The Court cited, in support of such opinion, the fact that the United States had uniformly recognized the Confederate Government as belligerent, and treated its Soldiers and agents as prisoners of War. The Court, however, held, that in case the jury should believe that the taking of Ashley's watch was for the personal benefit of defendant, and not in the interest of the Confederate Government, he was punishable under the State laws. The result was a disagreement of the jury, which stood, eight for guilty and four for not guilty. The case was understood to be without precedent, and the result was accordingly of general interest. The ruling of Judge Fitch was generally accepted as correct.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS was a one-year Regiment. Companies A, B, D, F and K were raised in Toledo, and the balance in Adams and Madison Counties. The Lucas County Companies were recruited by Lieutenant-Colonel Chase. The Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, October 28, 1864. November 1st it moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and joined General Sherman's forces at that place November 6th. Some weeks were spent in necessary drilling, for which opportunity had not been afforded. In December, 1864, Hood's Rebel Army appeared before Nashville, when the battle of Nashville occurred, in which the One Hundred and Eighty-Second Ohio took a prominent and honorable part. It was retained at Nashville for guard and provost duty until July, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned to Camp Chase, where, July 13, it was paid off and discharged. Although comparatively limited opportunities for active service were given this Regiment, they were sufficient to show the qualities of its men in courage, zeal and competency.

PARTIAL ROSTER.

Following is as complete a roster of the Lucas County members as may be prepared from the muster-out rolls of the Regiment :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Lewis Butler	Colonel.	Oct. 25, 1864.
John A. Chase	Lt.-Colonel.	Oct. 8, 1864.
Wm. W. West	Major.	Oct. 27, 1864.
Amos Whisson	"	Feb. 23, 1865.
Milton Valentine	Surgeon.	Oct. 29, 1864.
George Cassady	"	March 31, 1865.
Abraham H. Her	Asst. Surgeon.	Oct. 9, 1864.
Peter Willett	"	Oct. 19, 1864.
Thomas S. Thompson	"	April 10, 1865.
Jesse Burk	Captain.	Oct. 1, 1864.
Henry C. Roemer	"	Oct. 1, 1864.
Amos Whisson	"	Oct. 1, 1864.
Daniel A. Terry	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Warren W. Cooke	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Wm. C. Coslet	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
John Shelton	"	Oct. 10, 1864.
Alex. M. Lang	"	Oct. 10, 1864.
Wm. H. Shriver	"	Oct. 13, 1864.
Charles A. Wright	"	Oct. 15, 1864.
Irving A. Noble	"	Feb. 23, 1865.
John S. Laver	"	May 2, 1865.
John W. Barkhurst	"	June 6, 1865.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Irving A. Noble	1st Lieutenant	Oct. 1, 1864.
John S. Laver	"	Oct. 1, 1864.
John W. Barkhurst	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Isaac Slahh	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
George M. Young	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Alfred F. Stoner	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Henry Pence	"	Oct. 10, 1864.
Thomas Mitchell	"	Oct. 10, 1864.
Elijah D. Leedom	"	Oct. 13, 1864.
James Douglass	"	Oct. 25, 1864.
Owen J. Hopkins	"	Oct. 25, 1864.
Wm. H. Wood	"	Oct. 25, 1864.
Ernest F. Lipez	"	Feb. 8, 1865.
Joseph L. Deputy	"	Feb. 23, 1865.
Harvey B. O'Hara	"	May 2, 1865.
Josiah N. Smith	"	June 16, 1865.
Robert H. Turiettan	"	June 16, 1865.
Geo. W. Brittingham	"	June 16, 1865.
Ernest F. Lipez	2d Lieutenant.	Oct. 1, 1864.
James S. Merritt	"	Oct. 1, 1864.
Joseph L. Deputy	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Harvey B. O'Hara	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Josiah N. Smith	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Robt. H. Turiettan	"	Oct. 8, 1864.
Geo. W. Brittingham	"	Oct. 10, 1864.
Levi L. Conner	"	Oct. 10, 1864.
John K. Pollard	"	Oct. 13, 1864.
Wm. H. McGrew	"	Oct. 25, 1864.
W. H. Brooker	"	March 18, 1865.
Samuel D. Morse	"	March 18, 1865.
Lawrence Wamsley	"	March 18, 1865.
Alfred L. Sargent	"	May 2, 1865.
H. G. Patterson	"	May 2, 1865.

COMPANY A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Entered Service.</i>
Levi D. Eversol	1st Sergt.	24	Sept. 12, 1864
John Fearnside	Sergeant.	32	Aug. 17, 1864
Joseph B. Jennings	"	42	Sept. 12, 1864
Charles Bradley	"	21	Aug. 1, 1864
John Carroll	Corporal.	22	Aug. 4, 1864
Joseph G. Segur	"	44	Sept. 15, 1864
Peter Trotten	"	19	Aug. 12, 1864
Harrison Johns	"	21	Aug. 23, 1864
William Ahrent	"	25	Sept. 6, 1864
Kearn Carroll	"	26	Sept. 23, 1864
George Eikler	"	18	Aug. 18, 1864
Jiram Parker	Musician.	16	Aug. 17, 1864
Ashley, Nelson	Private.	26	Aug. 17, 1864
Anderson, William O	"	18	Sept. 3, 1864
Armitage, Thomas	"	26	Aug. 17, 1864
Blaylock, William	"	25	Aug. 15, 1864
Baylor, Christian	"	32	Sept. 26, 1864
Baker, Christian	"	24	Aug. 4, 1864
Butler, John	"	40	Aug. 24, 1864
Bransperger, Joseph	"	33	Sept. 3, 1864
Boland, Martin E.	"	23	Sept. 16, 1864
Cook, John G. (died)	"	21	Aug. 29, 1864
Curan, Edward	"	18	Aug. 9, 1864

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Entered Service.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Entered Service.</i>
Campbell, James	Private.	20	Aug. 30, 1864	Housley, Andrew	Corporal.	21	Oct. 3, 1861
Callahan, John	"	21	Sept. 21, 1864	McDonnell, John	Private.	18	Oct. 20, 1864
Coleman, John	"	18	Sept. 22, 1864	Rowe, Daniel	"	19	Oct. 18, 1861
Currie, Peter	"	28	Sept. 5, 1864	Sly, Alestes D	"	18	Oct. 21, 1861
Caster, Frederick	"	19	Sept. 6, 1864	Upham, Warren H	Musician.	16	Oct. 21, 1861
Demond, Alva J	"	19	Aug. 9, 1864	Carriek, Isaac	Corporal.	28	Aug. 25, 1861
Drinst, Henry	"	18	Aug. 17, 1864	Langendorf, Jacob	Private.	42	Sept. 29, 1861
Dewitt, Lewis	"	18	Aug. 31, 1864	Corbit, Thomas	Sergeant.	23	Sept. 28, 1861
Dernhof, Henry	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864	Boy, Charles	Private.	42	Sept. 3, 1861
Douty, Hiram	"	29	Sept. 21, 1864	Swing, Charles	"	17	Sept. 6, 1864
Fassett, Ransom A	"	18	Aug. 31, 1864	Kinney, William	"	20	Sept. 30, 1864
Fornask, George (died)	"	18	Sept. 1, 1864	Older, Perry C	"	18	Aug. 25, 1861
Freck, Jonas (died)	"	18	Sept. 3, 1864	Quinn, Joseph	"	37	Aug. 23, 1861
Fox, Patrick	"	25	Sept. 26, 1864	Wood, Chauncey L	"	37	Sept. 3, 1861
Fehr, John	"	25	Sept. 5, 1864	Smithland, John	"	42	Sept. 15, 1861
Golden, James	"	18	Sept. 9, 1864	Scott, William H	"	18	Sept. 30, 1864
Gand, John	"	42	Sept. 21, 1864				
Greiner, Jacob	"	44	Aug. 13, 1864	COMPANY B.			
Gamo, Joseph	"	30	Aug. 30, 1864				
Genson, Charles F	"	18	Sept. 5, 1864				
Gibson, John	"	18	Sept. 7, 1864				
Harris, William	"	24	Aug. 4, 1864				
Hettinger, Jacob	"	44	Aug. 27, 1864				
Hennessey, William	"	19	Sept. 17, 1864	James S. Merritt	2d Lieut.	19	Aug. 15, 1861
Holles, Albert	"	18	Sept. 7, 1864	Lewis Boegehold	Sergeant.	18	Sept. 7, 1861
Hashberger, Drake	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864	John Ryan	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861
Jacob, Charles	"	21	Sept. 6, 1864	Wm. H. Hamilton	Corporal.	32	Aug. 27, 1864
Keys, Anson	"	36	Aug. 15, 1864	Elijah Metzker	"	22	Aug. 20, 1861
Kappell, William	"	18	Aug. 18, 1864	John K. Price	"	26	Aug. 29, 1864
King, Stephen	"	18	Sept. 9, 1864	Aaron A. Newell	Musician	18	Aug. 4, 1864
Kellogg, Henry	"	18	Sept. 7, 1864	Anderson, James	Private.	19	Aug. 19, 1861
Lewis, Royal	"	27	Aug. 17, 1864	Aiken, Lewis	"	27	Aug. 22, 1861
Lafarre, William A	"	18	Aug. 29, 1864	Benjamin, Nathan	"	32	Aug. 24, 1864
Miller, Charles	"	22	Sept. 9, 1864	Belc, Frederick	"	23	Aug. 27, 1864
Mahen, Thomas	"	27	Aug. 25, 1864	Boice, George C	"	22	Aug. 27, 1864
McDonald, James	"	37	Aug. 30, 1864	Bourds, Nelson	"	24	Aug. 29, 1864
Morgan, Charles W	"	19	Sept. 12, 1864	Berge, Henry	"	18	Sept. 3, 1864
Mercer, William	"	34	Sept. 9, 1864	Burck, Charles	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861
Mitzker, Lorenzo	"	19	Aug. 19, 1864	Forrer, Mott	"	18	Sept. 9, 1864
Marsh, Peter	"	20	Aug. 15, 1864	Gander, James	"	32	Aug. 19, 1861
Marsh, Casper	"	19	Aug. 15, 1864	Giser, Samuel	"	22	Aug. 23, 1864
Mack, William	"	18	Sept. 7, 1864	Gerth, Michael	"	41	Aug. 29, 1864
Mahler, William	"	37	Sept. 17, 1864	Giser, Frederick	"	20	Sept. 9, 1864
Northup, William	"	34	Sept. 19, 1864	Garman, Daniel	"	22	Sept. 2, 1861
Oberst, Michael	"	44	Aug. 11, 1864	Holk, William H	"	18	Aug. 23, 1864
Phillips, James	"	20	Sept. 12, 1864	Hollister, Frederick	"	26	Aug. 29, 1861
Ryan, Charles	"	18	Sept. 1, 1864	Jones, John	"	20	Aug. 16, 1864
Ramer, Matthias	"	27	Aug. 30, 1864	Leslie, Henry I	"	26	Sept. 2, 1864
Russell, Josephus	"	18	Aug. 25, 1864	Lane, Charles	"	23	Sept. 3, 1864
Taylor, George W	"	19	Sept. 21, 1864	Leggett, Frank	"	18	Sept. 24, 1861
Tugo, Nelson	"	23	Aug. 29, 1864	Leggett, Frederick	"	18	Sept. 28, 1864
Ward, Ira J	"	18	Aug. 27, 1864	Manhugh, Silas W	"	18	Sept. 14, 1864
Wellington, Charles	"	24	Sept. 22, 1861	Mangle, David	"	19	Sept. 26, 1864
Winkler, John	"	23	Sept. 5, 1864	Murfin, Henry H	"	28	Sept. 2, 1861
Wallace, Richard	"	18	Aug. 17, 1864	Merchant, William	"	20	Aug. 23, 1864
Bohanan, Thomas	"	21	Sept. 2, 1864	McNolly, Patrick	"	18	Aug. 27, 1864
Clark, George	"	21	Sept. 1, 1864	Otis, Timothy	"	19	Sept. 1, 1864
Craig, Josiah	"	34	Aug. 24, 1864	Pierce, Hiram	"	44	Aug. 30, 1864
Cain, John	"	24	Aug. 29, 1864	Pheils, Jacob	"	20	Sept. 9, 1864
Clark, Thomas	"	18	Sept. 1, 1864	Renolef, Daniel	"	18	Sept. 16, 1864
Clarkson, Richard H	"	23	Sept. 15, 1864	Royer, Emanuel	"	18	Sept. 3, 1861
Davis, John H	"	35	Sept. 12, 1864	Romstadt, Charles	"	30	Sept. 3, 1864
Flannegan, John	"	23	Sept. 15, 1864	Stanford, Henry	"	40	Aug. 16, 1864
Henry, William	"	22	Sept. 14, 1864	Sweigart, Cyrus	"	27	Aug. 18, 1864
Mahoney, Florence	"	29	Aug. 22, 1864	Sloan, Abraham H	"	24	Sept. 15, 1861
Mahoney, John O	"	22	Aug. 22, 1864	Shleagle, Anthony	"	18	Sept. 16, 1864
Riley, Patrick	"	23	Aug. 27, 1864	Stahl, Nicholas (died)	"	18	Aug. 25, 1861
Smith, Francis	"	25	Aug. 19, 1864	Smith, James	"	18	Aug. 25, 1861
Snyder, Myron	"	25	Aug. 31, 1864	Thompson, Wm	"	27	Aug. 10, 1864
Schmedlin, John W	"	42	Sept. 15, 1864	Williams, Joseph	"	28	Aug. 6, 1864
Schmidt, George	"	24	Aug. 24, 1864	Wechtel, George	"	18	Sept. 15, 1864
Avid, Andrew	"	36	Aug. 31, 1864	Walker, Jonas B. (died)	"	18	Aug. 25, 1864
Barnes, Benjamin	"	40	Aug. 27, 1864	Warner, Joseph B	"	18	Aug. 16, 1864
Beales, Christian	"	32	Sept. 26, 1864	Welson, George E	"	22	Aug. 18, 1864

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Entered Service.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Entered Service.
Yeanser, Frederick	Private.	18	Aug. 16, 1861	Cutter, Clifton H	Private.	19	August, 1864
Cammel, Joseph	"	29	Sept. 16, 1864	Christman, James	"	18	"
Conley, John	"	19	Aug. 10, 1864	Carney, Michael	"	21	"
Cross, William	"	41	Aug. 24, 1864	Clark, Joseph A	"	19	"
Cross, Franklin	"	20	Aug. 24, 1864	Downey, John	"	25	"
Hogle, Henry	"	44	Aug. 27, 1864	Duching, Augustus	"	38	"
Miller, Charles I	"	24	Aug. 20, 1864	Duke, James	"	44	"
Morgan, Hiram	"	30	Aug. 29, 1864	Eugarps, Henry S	"	20	"
Nelson, David	"	24	Sept. 16, 1864	Edgar, Robert	"	28	"
Thomas, George W	"	18	Aug. 8, 1864	February, Henry	"	18	"
Vance, Andrew	"	44	Sept. 5, 1864	Ford, George J	"	17	"
Walker, William	"	25	Aug. 9, 1864	Farrell, Joseph	"	21	"
Walker, John	"	21	Sept. 7, 1864	Gibson, Frank	"	18	"
Heinrich, Jerome	Corporal.	31	Oct. 8, 1864	Gladhill, William	"	27	"
Shaffer, George	"	35	Oct. 12, 1864	Greek, George	"	18	"
Cole, Seth R.	Musician	18	Oct. 6, 1864	Hall, John	"	32	"
Dowell, Moses A	Private.	19	Oct. 13, 1864	Hamp, William E	"	22	"
Eldridge, James H	"	19	Oct. 14, 1864	Harden, Thomas	"	19	"
Foust, George	"	18	Oct. 11, 1864	Huyck, Oliver E	"	19	"
Gilchrist, William L	"	38	Oct. 13, 1864	*Holly, Stephen C	"	36	"
Gulimore, John	"	18	Oct. 3, 1864	Heckman, John	"	20	"
Gulimore, Charles	"	18	Oct. 8, 1864	Hackett, James	"	33	"
Kile, Josiah	"	23	Oct. 13, 1864	Hackett, Aaron A	"	38	"
Lavague, Ferdinand	"	43	Oct. 7, 1864	Hackett, Freeman	"	36	"
Lane, Charles W	"	23	Sept. 3, 1864	Henrichs, William H	"	24	"
Murray, Atwell	"	23	Oct. 14, 1864	Johnson, John P	"	28	"
Nathan, Joseph	"	18	Oct. 8, 1864	Johnson, Freeman	"	38	"
Pettys, John	"	18	Oct. 8, 1864	Jerome, Alexander	"	23	"
Ryan, John	"	22	Sept. 5, 1864	Johnson, Thomas L	"	44	"
Swigart, Cyrus	"	27	Aug. 18, 1864	*Kapler, Frank	"	28	"
Allen, David	"	21	Oct. 7, 1864	Long, R. B	"	24	"
Dailey, Joseph	"	21	Oct. 7, 1864	Lasher, William	"	44	"
Fammel, William	"	21	Oct. 7, 1864	LaDuc, Charles	"	19	"
Pacy, Charles	"	19	Oct. 7, 1864	Maus, Jacob C	"	19	"
Turner, James	"	20	Oct. 7, 1864	Maxfield, William	"	18	"
Brooker, William H	"	30	Oct. 21, 1864	Marsh, Philip	"	22	"
Percival, William	"	20	Feb. 25, 1864	McGovern, Thomas	"	21	"
More, Samuel	"	20	Aug. 18, 1864	Marsh, Squire	"	35	"

COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Entered Service.
Warren W. Cooke	Captain.	28	August, 1864
George M. Young	1st Lieut.	28	"
Josiah N. Smith	2d Lieut.	"	"
Edwin L. Tenny	Sergeant.	37	"
Winfield Saldoris	"	21	"
Wm. E. Hopkins	"	29	"
Isaac Long	"	31	"
Andrew P. Phillips	"	22	"
John Furman	"	34	"
John Walker	Corporal.	29	"
George F. Case	"	28	"
Reuben Gager	"	26	"
George Masterman	"	26	"
Uriah Bender	"	18	"
James Conner	"	26	"
John W. Wolf	"	24	"
Charles W. Segur	Musician	44	"
Arquett, Stephen	Private.	44	"
Ashlan, Joseph	"	41	"
Allen, Farley	"	18	"
Baker, Mahlon	"	34	"
Bremer, Anthony M	"	31	"
Bearson, Medos	"	31	"
*Betts, Albert N.	"	17	"
Burrell, Virgil S	"	39	"
Barnett, William	"	18	"
Brecht, Michael	"	19	"
Burkholder, Jacob K	"	37	"
Coe, Emory	"	23	"
Cole, Frederick	"	38	"

Nordheim, John	"	36	"
Noyes, William J	"	18	"
Norris, Edward	"	21	"
O'Connor, Frank	"	19	"
Otto, James	"	22	"
Pennewell, Marshall	"	20	"
Pernia, Frank	"	30	"
Pomeroy, Irvin C	"	20	"
Pockmire, Samuel W	"	18	"
Renolette, Lewis B	"	34	"
Robertson, Henry	"	21	"
Rinehart, John A	"	18	"
Rigel, Michael	"	18	"
Reed, Gordon C	"	44	"
Ricketts, John W	"	19	"
Segur, Albert	"	24	"
Small, John W	"	21	"
Snyder, William	"	18	"
Sweasey, Alfred T	"	30	"
Shinover, Joseph	"	18	"
Scott, Clarence F	"	18	"
Smith, John	"	18	"
Smith, Samuel	"	19	"
St. John, John	"	22	"
Thompson, Stephen	"	23	"
Thompson, Thomas J	"	"	"
Thomas, William H	"	23	"
Vanderhoff, William E	"	25	"
Williams, Charles H	"	18	"
Walmesley, Lawrence	"	"	"
Wolke, John H. G	"	42	"
Walker, William	"	26	"
Walter, David H	"	18	"

				COMPANY K.			
Name.	Rank.	Age.	Entered Service.	Name	Rank.	Age.	Entered Service.
Waltner, John	Private.	19	August, 1864				
Wilkinson, Thomas A	"	18	"	Charles A. Wright	Captain.	43	Sept. 12, 1864
*Warren, Alfred	"	18	"	William H. Wood	1st Lieut.	23	Oct. 19, 1864
Wenenger, Philip	"	30	"	Wm. H. McGrew	2d Lieut.	24	Aug. 27, 1864
*Wagner, John	"	38	"	Francis M. Blakeman	1st Sergt.	28	Sept. 3, 1864
Welch, John H	"	22	"	Robert W. S. Ely	Sergeant.	20	Sept. 3, 1864
Williams, John	"	22	"	Francis Ring	"	21	Oct. 4, 1864
Ward, James	"	24	"	Samuel Richards	"	24	Oct. 15, 1864
*Deceased.				Franklin L. Myers	"	27	Oct. 7, 1864
				Simeon Richards	Corporal.	19	Oct. 6, 1864
				John E. Kinney	"	26	Oct. 14, 1864
				Henderson, Charles	"	23	Oct. 14, 1864
				Wright, Samuel P	"	18	Oct. 7, 1864
				John Hartsell	"	18	Sept. 13, 1864
				Jesse Cravens	"	38	Oct. 5, 1864
				John E. Ayres	"	18	Oct. 6, 1864
				Thomas C. Hopkins	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864
				W. I. Drake	Drum'm'r	17	Oct. 9, 1864
				Anderson, John C	Private.	21	Oct. 10, 1864
				Aldrich, Albert O	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864
				Billman, John G	"	26	Oct. 12, 1864
				Buckmaster, Christopher	"	37	Sept. 12, 1864
				Bechtel, George	"	27	Oct. 14, 1864
				Burnham, Edward L	"	18	Oct. 6, 1864
				Barnes, Samuel	"	18	Oct. 1, 1864
				Corp. Wm. H	"	34	Sept. 19, 1864
				Cannon, Robert (died)	"	32	Oct. 19, 1864
				Coleman, John	"	21	Sept. 24, 1864
				Cullen, John G	"	25	Oct. 13, 1864
				Cheney, Roswell W	"	20	Oct. 18, 1864
				Cooper, Lawrence	"	36	Oct. 19, 1864
				Durget, Washington	"	27	Oct. 13, 1864
				Darling, George A	"	21	Oct. 18, 1864
				Davis, William	"	24	Oct. 10, 1864
				Swan, Nathan T	"	38	Oct. 15, 1864
				Eagle, John H. (died)	"	20	Oct. 19, 1864
				Everett, George D	"	18	Oct. 6, 1864
				Farley, John	"	24	Oct. 13, 1864
				Farber, Francis W	"	25	Oct. 19, 1864
				Frock, Jacob L	"	18	Oct. 7, 1864
				Grafton, Abram W	"	19	Aug. 27, 1864
				Hurger, James	"	23	Oct. 7, 1864
				Harger, John (died)	"	18	Oct. 7, 1864
				Hazelton, Anthony W	"	38	Sept. 5, 1864
				Huston, Alfred	"	39	Oct. 13, 1864
				Heclen, Daniel	"	28	Sept. 13, 1864
				Heston, John R	"	24	Oct. 15, 1864
				Harris, John	"	23	Oct. 10, 1864
				Haddix, Stephen	"	18	Oct. 1, 1864
				Hurlbert, Orin S	"	21	Oct. 22, 1864
				Jones, Wm. H	"	19	Sept. 24, 1864
				Jacobs, Fredericks	"	28	Oct. 10, 1864
				Humpton, Thomas	"	20	Oct. 10, 1864
				Kent, Daniel M	"	18	Oct. 13, 1864
				Lewis, William	"	26	Oct. 13, 1864
				Lichtey, Jacob	"	22	Oct. 3, 1864
				Lentzy, William S	"	18	Oct. 7, 1864
				Law, George	"	19	Oct. 5, 1864
				Linegrove, Matthias	"	44	Sept. 30, 1864
				Marion, John E	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864
				Marnott, Isaiah R	"	38	Oct. 8, 1864
				McGurk, William	"	26	Sept. 30, 1864
				McGowan, Wickly C	"	18	Oct. 18, 1864
				Mercer, Jacob	"	39	Oct. 20, 1864
				McClure, Moses F	"	18	Oct. 8, 1864
				Martin, Jason B	"	28	Oct. 11, 1864
				Mason, Charles H	"	22	Oct. 11, 1864
				Miller, Lawrence N	"	22	Oct. 17, 1864
				McCoy, Lucius	"	18	Oct. 18, 1864
				Nutter, John	"	18	Sept. 21, 1864
				Osborne, Peter S	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864
				Porter, John L	"	26	Oct. 10, 1864
				Pugh, Joseph C	"	22	Sept. 16, 1864

COMPANY F.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Entered Service.
John M. Fisher	1st Sergt.	24	Sept. 10, 1864
David Rosier	Sergeant.	24	Sept. 3, 1864
Lorenzo DeGraff	"	22	Sept. 3, 1864
Jonathan Kozier	Corporal.	31	Sept. 5, 1864
William K. Spencer	"	25	Sept. 12, 1864
John G. Shiffler	"	32	Sept. 16, 1864
Oscar S. Webb	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864
W. S. Bradley	Musician	16	Oct. 4, 1864
Bushon, Andrew	Private.	36	Sept. 3, 1864
Brace, George W	"	18	Sept. 14, 1864
Bennett, James	"	21	Sept. 21, 1864
Bratten, Orlando	"	18	Sept. 17, 1864
Betts, Luther	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864
Bailey, Charles A	"	22	Sept. 24, 1864
Bash, Jacob	"	38	Oct. 3, 1864
Collins, Abraham	"	25	Sept. 10, 1864
Culver, Thomas	"	18	Sept. 25, 1864
Cassel, Curtiss	"	33	Sept. 5, 1864
Chappell, James W	"	21	Sept. 30, 1864
DeWitt, Edmund K	"	42	Sept. 1, 1864
Durlin, Charles	"	18	Sept. 27, 1864
Densmore, Amos	"	19	Oct. 1, 1864
Ely, Francis D	"	19	Sept. 13, 1864
Funson, John	"	17	Sept. 21, 1864
Ford, Francis W	"	30	Sept. 30, 1864
Hissong, Jonas	"	39	Sept. 3, 1864
Heeleed, Daniel	"	28	Sept. 13, 1864
Hicks, James H	"	19	Sept. 24, 1864
Harger, Jesse	"	22	Sept. 26, 1864
Hart, John A	"	25	Sept. 17, 1864
Merryman, Orson	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Orbelin, Hiram B	"	26	Sept. 22, 1864
Peack, William	"	18	Sept. 3, 1864
Packard, J. D	"	24	Sept. 20, 1864
Rhoades, Lewis W	"	17	Sept. 13, 1864
Rose, George W	"	18	Sept. 14, 1864
Richards, John	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864
Rardin, Lorenzo	"	16	Sept. 21, 1864
Strasback, Adam	"	33	Sept. 5, 1864
Shultz, George	"	18	Sept. 5, 1864
Sommer, John	"	37	Sept. 10, 1864
Snyder, Henry	"	20	Sept. 5, 1864
Shiffler, Aaron	"	20	Sept. 16, 1864
Shiffler, Eli	"	25	Sept. 24, 1864
Smith, John D	"	18	Sept. 30, 1864
Swift, Horace S	"	18	Sept. 22, 1864
Smithart, George	"	23	Oct. 5, 1864
Scott, Peter	"	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Tally, Hiram	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864
Weston, Thomas	"	41	Sept. 15, 1864
Wines, Martin L	"	18	Sept. 19, 1864
Wines, John W	"	41	Sept. 24, 1864
Warren, Augustus	"	18	Oct. 5, 1864
Ward, Simeon J	"	25	Oct. 5, 1864
Lucas, Wm. C	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Amspaugh, George	"	42	Oct. 21, 1864
Maris, George R	"	18	Sept. 2, 1864

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Entered Service.</i>
Parrish, Orin (died)-----	Private.	41	Sept. 1, 1864
Pike, Lewis J.-----	"	16	Oct. 7, 1864
Palmer, James L.-----	"	43	Oct. 13, 1864
Plimman, Julius-----	"	19	Oct. 7, 1864
Quinn, Peter-----	"	19	Oct. 13, 1864
Robinson, Coe G.-----	"	18	Sept. 19, 1864
Rowles, Wm. T.-----	"	19	Sept. 2, 1864
Ridenour, Thomas-----	"	19	Aug. 31, 1864
Ryan, Simon-----	"	19	Oct. 13, 1864
Riker, Perry-----	"	18	Sept. 30, 1864
Simpson, Charles (died)-----	"	18	Oct. 6, 1864
Sprague, Orin J.-----	"	23	Oct. 22, 1864
Sole, Lawrence K.-----	"	21	Oct. 21, 1864
Smith, George H.-----	"	27	Oct. 10, 1864
Sturr, James-----	"	44	Oct. 13, 1864
Sampson, John C.-----	"	30	Sept. 3, 1864
Skidmore, James B.-----	"	39	Oct. 21, 1864
Smead, Adelbert-----	"	19	Oct. 4, 1864
Snyder, Samuel (died)-----	"	17	Oct. 10, 1864
Slater, Wilson-----	"	18	Oct. 14, 1864
Saunders, John-----	"	37	Sept. 21, 1864
Tooler, John-----	"	25	Oct. 18, 1864
Vetter, Jacob-----	"	44	Oct. 21, 1864
Warren, Solomon S.-----	"	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Wines, George (died)-----	"	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Whitney, George-----	"	22	Oct. 5, 1864
Wells, Richard-----	"	28	Oct. 18, 1864
Wheeler, John-----	"	27	Sept. 3, 1864
Whistler, Daniel C.-----	"	49	Oct. 6, 1864
Whitehead, Jacob-----	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Williamson, Thomas A.-----	"	25	Sept. 2, 1864
Casbret, Peter-----	"	33	Oct. 25, 1864
Hamilton, William-----	"	22	Oct. 18, 1864
Murphy, Martin-----	"	20	Oct. 24, 1864
Weldy, David M.-----	"	27	Oct. 22, 1864
Williams, George H.-----	"	22	Aug. 20, 1864
Avery, John (died)-----	"	36	Oct. 14, 1864
Humphrey, David-----	"	18	Oct. 8, 1864
Henderson, Charles-----	"	23	Oct. 4, 1864

THE TOLEDO CADETS.

In 1856, a Company of Military Cadets was organized in Toledo, under the personal supervision of General Charles W. Hill, President of the Board of Education. That gentleman also had sole charge of their management and drill, in which he took a deep interest, and to which he devoted much time and labor. The Company was composed wholly of such pupils in the Public Schools as maintained creditable standing therein. As early as July 29th of that year, the Cadets made a trip to Detroit on board the Steamer Arrow, where they were received and welcomed by the Mayor of that City, and were escorted from the Boat by detachments of the Detroit Light Guards and Juvenile Washington Lancers to the Armory of the former Company. Thence they were escorted to quarters supplied for them at the Michigan Exchange. They remained at Detroit until August 1st. Meantime, they received many expressions of interest and respect from

the authorities, press and citizens of that City. They visited Windsor, Canada, accompanied by the Mayor and other citizens of Detroit, and were kindly received by the people of that Town. On the return from Detroit, the Cadets, through their Captain, Hamilton C. Colton, presented to General Hill a Silver Cup, in expression of their appreciation of his kindness and unremitting attentions to their Company.

The Cadets maintained their organization with much efficiency until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. At that time their numbers had increased to 87, nearly one-half of whom promptly gave to their country the benefit of their military education, by volunteering their services in the Army and Navy of the Union. Following is the roster and roll of the Company at the time the Rebellion broke out. The list also shows which members of the Company enlisted in the Nation's service and the capacity of the same, to-wit:

Hamilton C. Colton, Captain; 2d Lieutenant 84th O. V. I.

Avery S. Hill, 1st Lieutenant.

John A. Waite, Lieutenant.

George Haskell, Lieutenant.

Charles N. Stevens, (Lieutenant, 128th O. V. I.)

John Corlett, Lieutenant.

John G. Avery, (14th O. V. I.)

Anderson, Frank W. Boos, Wm. H.

Brownlee, James, (14th and 84th O. V. I.)

Backus, William W. *Bond, Charles P.

Bond, Wm. (67th and 14th O. V. I. and 7th U. S. A.)

Bliven, Robert, (U. S. Navy.)

Bassett, Ed. A. (130th O. V. I.)

Browne, Ed. F. (Navy, 19th Bat. and 1st U. S. Art.)

Brooks, Charles L. (130th O. V. I.)

Blakeley, Bert. Breyman, George.

Brown, Egbert, (189th O. V. I.)

Breed, Cyrus W. (U. S. Navy.)

Brigham, Stanley F. Breed, George.

Brown, George, (84th and 14th O. V. I.)

Chesbro, Charles P. (25th N. J. V. I.)

*Curtis, Theodore, (Captain 67th O. V. I. and Brevet Major.)

Collins, Holdridge. Collins, Woolsey.

Cuddy, William, (14th O. V. I.)

Commager, Frank Y. (Navy and Army.)

Commager, David H. (Lieutenant 184th O. V. I.)

Colton, Alpheus F. Colby, George F.

Dodd, E. S. (Lieutenant 14th O. V. I.)

Dorr, Milton. Dunham, Sumner.

Emmick, Vincent J. (84th and 130th O. V. I.)

Freeman, Gus. Farley, G. E. (14th O. V. I.)

Hamlin, Ed. (130th O. V. I.)

*Hamlin, Fred. (130th O. V. I.)

Herrick, F. Cooper, (Bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.)

Haskell, Fred. (130th O. V. I.)

Holloway, Alvin.

*Hazlett, George, (14th and 67th O. V. I. and 13th U. S. Inf.)

Jones, Nathan, (5th N. Y. V. I.)

Jones, Charles H. (14th O. V. I.)

*Kirk, Walter B. (Lieutenant 14th O. V. I.)

Kraus, Max. Kraus, Otto.

Ketcham, John B. 2d. *Laughlin, James H.

*Lounsbury, Levi (14th O. V. I.)

Lloyd, E. S.
 Millard, Charles.
 Mertz, Charles.
 Parmelee, William E., Jr. (Lieut. Bat. II, 1st O. V. L. A.)
 Potter, Emory D., Jr.
 Roemer, Henry C. (Captain 14th and 182d O. V. L.)
 Russell, Jerome H. Rich, Henry.
 *Raymond, J. Morton (Lieut. 21st Ohio Bat.)
 *Redding, Alex. Saltonstall, Dudley E.
 Scott, Albert E. (Bat. II, 1st O. V. L. A.)
 Saltonstall, J. W. Stebbins, Charles.
 Spencer, Charles L. *Scott, Isaiah.
 Shepard, Charles G. Southard, Thomas J.
 Stevens, Frederick (130th O. V. L.)
 *Steedman, Louis (Lieutenant —.)
 *Stephan, Jo. *Scott, Charles B.
 Thomas, Jerome B. (14th O. V. L.)
 Taylor, H. Burt. (Lieutenant 195th O. V. L.)
 Waite, C. C. Waite, Ed. F.
 Wenning, Louis. Wittich, Charles.
 Waggoner, Ralph H. (130th O. V. L.)
 *Walbridge, W. Hunt (84th O. V. L.)
 Walbridge, Dudley.

*Deceased.

The organization of the School Cadets ceased with the opening of the War, and as such was never revived. As already shown (page 89), an organization known as the Toledo Zouave Cadets, was formed, and officers elected for it, but it never entered the military service.

In 1871, a Company, like the former composed of young men, and taking the name of "Toledo Cadets," was organized by Captain Josiah W. White, who was instructor of the same. In 1872, the Company took the name of Myers Cadets, continuing as such until it was disbanded in 1876.

In November, 1877, the Company was reorganized as the Toledo Cadets, with the following officers: Captain, Wm. V. McMaken; First Lieutenant, Wm. R. Worts; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Hoffman. This organization continued until March 17, 1879, when it was mustered into the State service as an unattached Company of Ohio National Guard, being the only organization in the State holding that relation. The officers under such arrangement have been as follows:

Captain—William V. McMaken.

First Lieutenant—William R. Worts, to March 1, 1883; William H. Cook, since March 1, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Horace C. Gerber, to March 1, 1880; William H. Cook, to March 1, 1883; H. G. Gassaway, to July 3, 1885; Wm. F. Mack, to June 6, 1886; Frank Datesman, to March 12, 1887; Thomas T. Watters, since March 12, 1887.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, 1887.

Captain, Wm. V. McMaken.
 First Lieutenant, William H. Cook.
 Second Lieutenant, Thomas T. Watters.

SERGEANTS.

1. William F. Johnson.
2. Eugene W. Gage.
3. DeWitt C. Linn.
4. Graham B. Lownsbury.
- Color, Benjamin D. Vail.
- Quartermaster, Arthur W. S. Irving.

CORPORALS.

1. Richard K. Rundell.
2. Joseph P. Hutchison.
3. Sheridan E. Law.
4. P. Carlton Walker.
5. Edwin C. Frisbie.

PRIVATEs.

Atwill, William H.	Breymann, Eugene.
Brigham, William A.	Brophy, Stephen.
Chapman, Harry M.	Cochran, Witt K.
Cowles, Willard F.	Caine, Charles A.
Cooke, Frank S.	Durian, Charles H.
Goodall, Harry H.	Hansen, Samuel.
Harroun, Robert E.	Hewells, Frank I.
Hooper, Harrison S.	McCutcheon, Fred. D.
McKeeknie, Clarence E.	Maxon, Bruce E.
Morris, Fred. P.	Parsons, Eugene S.
Parsons, John J.	Paine, Charles S.
Paine, George P.	Perrin, Arthur W.
Pixley, Edwin I.	Quine, Fred. K.
Ray, Pliny C.	Raymer, James E.
Rowley, Arthur F.	Smith, Mark M.
Spielbusch, John H., Jr.	Vincent, James B.
Welbon, William G.	Whittingham, Thomas H.
Waite, George T.	

Since the organization of the Company it has taken part in several competitive drills, of more or less importance. In 1878, it won the championship of Toledo, and in 1879, that of Northwestern Ohio. In 1880, it took the second prize in a strongly contested drill at Galion, Ohio. It took the first prize (\$1,000) at the Inter-State drill, at Detroit, Michigan, in June, 1882, against 15 Companies. In September, 1882, it secured the second prize (\$1,000) at the Tri-State Fair drill, at Toledo. The Company took part in the National drill at Washington City, in May, 1887, in which 34 Companies competed. The seventh position was accorded to it, under the rules established by the Judges; while the judgment of the audience and the expressions of the public press would have justified the assignment of the first prize to the Cadets. In June, 1887, at Findlay, the Company took the first prize (\$1,000) and championship of Ohio, in a competitive drill.

This organization, as each of its predecessors, has always shared liberally in the favor and support of the citizens of Toledo, who have felt special pride in its professional success, and even more in the exceptional moral tone and demeanor which have distinguished it, at home and abroad.

PART IV.
GOVERNMENTAL.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC LANDS.

AMONG the delicate and embarrassing questions which arose in setting in operation the new order of Government after the Revolutionary War, was that of title to the vast domain of wild territory stretching from the settlements in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to the Mississippi River. The difficulty consisted in the conflicting claims of the United States Government and those of the States, and especially Virginia and Connecticut, whose charters from the Crown of England covered the larger portion of such lands. The question was made the more serious, by the fact that the States which had no such territory, remonstrated against the claim as unjust, inasmuch as the title to the lands had been secured by the common sacrifices of all the States. The case was finally settled by the cession of the territory in question to the United States by the several States—Virginia yielding up her claim to the vast territory Northwest of the Ohio, and Connecticut her claim to the same, save the district along Lake Erie, known as the "Connecticut Reserve." This action was followed by legislation by Congress, looking to the sale of the territory thus ceded. The first plan was to sell in quantities of two million acres each, based upon the idea of colonies or settlements under the purchasers of such tracts. The Ohio Company, on the Muskingum River, made the first purchase of this sort. Subsequently the quantity was reduced to one-million tracts, when John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, and associates, bought that quantity between the Miami Rivers, in Southwestern Ohio, and adjoining the Ohio Company's tract. In 1785, a tract on the Ohio River and the Pennsylvania line, consisting of seven ranges of Townships five miles square, was surveyed and offered for sale in quarter Townships. This policy of sales in large tracts was not successful, for the reason that it did not hold out requisite inducements for immigration by the class of people necessary to the desired settlement. Hence, in 1796 Congress reduced the quantity of salable lands to Sections of one mile square in alternate Townships, and to quarter Townships of three miles square in the residue of the lands. This plan working but little better than the others, Congress in 1800 directed the subdivision of these lands for sale in half-sections of 320 acres, and for the first time opened Land Offices in the vicinities of the lands thus prepared for sale—Cincinnati, Marietta, Chilli-

cothe and Steubenville being selected for such offices. The Indian title to all lands in Ohio, except in the Northwest, having been relinquished, immigration at once became active, and the Eastern, Northern and Southern sections were rapidly settled. Still, the smallest tract to be had of the Government was a Section, or 640 acres. Ere long another reduction was made in the minimum of sale, and quarter sections of 160 acres, could be bought at \$2.00 per acre, on a credit of five years, 40 days being allowed for the first payment of 20 per cent. This arrangement at once gave such activity to settlement, that in 1802 there was population sufficient to justify the organization of a State Government for Ohio. Still, the land system of the Government was not a success, for the reason that a very large portion of purchases under the credit plan were made with the expectation that the lands could be made to produce means for all but the earliest payments. This was true of those buying for improvement and cultivation, as well as of speculators. The result was general disappointment on the part of purchasers, and the accumulation of an immense debt to the Government, said to exceed in amount the entire money in the Western States. By 1820, this indebtedness on lands purchased in the West reached the sum of \$22,000,000, and was rapidly increasing through accruing interest, with little prospect of becoming less; while its effect upon purchasers was to paralyze enterprise and improvement of every sort and to threaten general bankruptcy. So serious did the situation become, that Congress was forced to action for relief. To Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati seems due the credit of the plan adopted. He drew up a memorial to Congress, setting forth the facts of the case, including the utter hopelessness of relief under existing conditions, and proposing that purchasers be allowed to surrender their contracts, select such portions of their purchases as they might choose, and apply on the same the amounts of payments already made, back interest being released by the Government. This scheme was adopted, and with it an important change in the land system, under which all lands were to be sold for cash down only, with the price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre, with the minimum sales fixed at eighth-sections of 80 acres each. This brought immediate and material relief to the entire West, and greatly stimulated settlement by actual owners of the lands they occu-

plied. Thus had the quantity of purchasable land been reduced from 2,000,000 to 80 acres, and the price from \$2.00 to \$1.25, at which the cost has remained to this time. But these are not the only particulars in which settlement has been encouraged. The policy of pre-emption by actual occupation has operated largely to promote immigration and the development of the great West, since by such policy the poorest settlers have been enabled to obtain homes without cost of purchase, a wonderful change from the policy under which all settlers were subjected to dependence on the few speculators who were enabled to purchase large tracts of lands from the Government.*

In this connection, and as an important agency in the work of settlement and development of the great West, may be mentioned the policy of the Government under which grants of lands were made to a large number of corporations, as inducement for the construction of Railways through the National domain, chiefly in anticipation of settlement and of traffic requisite for the support of such improvements. Without here undertaking to enter upon a history of this action by the Government, or upon a discussion of the arguments, *pro* and *con.*, used in such connection, it is sufficient to say, that on the whole, such policy has operated to the advantage of the country. Commencing with the grants to the Illinois Central Railroad, under which that great trunk line was run from the Northern points to the Southern extreme of that State, at the very time when such medium for market and travel was indispensable to the early development of the rich prairies, which otherwise must have long continued without settlement, the eminent success of this experiment operated strongly to extensive employment of land-subsidies which soon followed. There probably is not a single Western State—as there certainly is not a Western Territory—which has not enjoyed in greater or less degree the benefits of this ex-

traordinary stimulus to settlement and growth. In fact, there is not a Territory, and scarcely a State, that is not indebted to this aid for its advancement; and but for which the great body of the present West and Northwest would to-day be the haunts of the roaming savage and of the wild buffalo. This is not the popular view to express of this matter, the more generally acceptable understanding being that Railway land-grants were mere gratuities to corporations, without warrant in any public interest. Few seem to consider, that the great development and wealth of the Western regions are the direct product of the enterprise encouraged by subsidies. The greatly appreciated values of the lands held by the Railroad Companies, are cited as evidence of excessive bounties; whereas, these values are due wholly to the extraordinary enterprise which alone could secure the investment of capital necessary to the settlement requisite for such advanced values. That unwise grants have been made, is quite true; but such exceptions the more fully establish the rule. It may here be properly stated, that the policy of land-grants has now pretty much entirely ceased to be a necessary aid in Railway construction, the sections in which such are demanded being very few in number and without much importance.

The first sales of Government lands in Northwestern Ohio, took place at the Land Office at Wooster, Ohio, in the year 1817. One embraced the Reservation of two miles square at the foot of the Rapids of the Sandusky River (now Fremont), and occurred on the first Monday of July; and the other consisted of the Reservation of 12 miles square, at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee River, and took place on the third Tuesday of the same month. At the former sale was purchased the tract on which the Town plat of Croghansville, on the East side of the Sandusky River, and now included within Fremont, was soon thereafter laid out; and at the latter sale was purchased the lands on which Port Lawrence (Toledo), and Orleans (Fort Meigs) were at once laid out.

*Burnet's "Notes of the Northwestern Territory," p. 394.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

CIVIL Government for the territory now comprised within the County of Lucas, began with the organization of the County of Wayne, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair of the Northwest Territory in 1796, which embraced all of what is now Northwestern Ohio and the lower Peninsula of the present State of Michigan. While this is true, it is also true, as elsewhere shown, that at that time and for 20 years thereafter, and until the Indian title to all of Northwestern Ohio was extinguished, there was practically no such government there. Wayne was the third County thus created, Washington, organized in 1788, and Hamilton in 1790, being its predecessors. In 1803, the year following the organization of the State Government of Ohio, the County of Greene was established, including this part of the State. In 1805, Logan County was formed, embracing the present Counties of Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot, Marion, Hardin, Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Auglaize, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams and Defiance, entire; and the most of the Counties of Ottawa, Crawford, Morrow, Logan, Union, Shelby and Mercer. It will be borne in mind, that prior to the treaty with the Indians at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, in 1817, all this section, save the few Reservations of the treaty of Greenville (1795), was within the Indian Territory and not subject to civil authority. The state of things in this respect during that period of 22 years, is indicated by the accompanying section of a map of the State of Ohio, published in 1815. From that, the lines of demarcation between civil government and savage domination, will be readily seen. Within the territory thus wholly given up to Indian possession and use, was found in 1880, a thriving population of nearly 600,000 white inhabitants, while there was then probably not left a single representative of the powerful tribes so long undisputed in their possession of the country named. The contrast of results of civilization and barbarism, could hardly be more clearly presented, than is done in the case of that territory during the unrecorded centuries of Indian control and the 70 years of white possession.

The first officer exercising civil authority in the Maumee Valley, was Amos Spafford, Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, appointed by President Madison in 1810. The Collector's office was at Maumee. In 1814 his fees amounted to \$2.50; his rent for office, \$10.00;

and his fuel and stationery, \$15.75; a total charge to the Government for the year of \$28.25.

The first Postoffice established between the River Raisin (Monroe, Mich.) and Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and between the Maumee Bay and the present site of Chicago, was located on the Westerly or Maumee side of the Maumee River, opposite the location of Fort Meigs, subsequently built. The first Postmaster within that territory was Amos Spafford, whose commission bore date of June 9, 1810. In 1816, Almon Gibbs was Postmaster at that point, his pay for that year having been \$14.28.

The few settlers in this vicinity suffered severely upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, from Indian depredations upon their limited property, and after the close of the war, they presented to the Government claims for compensation for such losses, which included those of Amos Spafford, Samuel H. Ewing, Jesse Skinner, Daniel Hull, Thos. Dick, Samuel Ewing, Wm. Carter, James Carlin, Oliver A. Armstrong, Geo. Blaeock, James Slawson, Wm. Peters, Ambrose Hickox and Richard Sifford. Among the claims made, was that of James Carlin, of \$110 for dwelling-house or cabin burned, \$58 for blacksmith shop burned, \$30 for a colt 2 years old, taken by Wyandot Indians. Oliver Armstrong claimed \$60 for a horse taken from him. Beside these were losses of barns, outhouses and dwellings; wheat of six acres in a barn burned; 4 tons of hay, clothing, bed-clothing, etc. The aggregate of the claims made was between \$4,000 and \$5,000. For the purpose of bringing the matter definitely to the attention of Congress, a meeting of the claimants was held at the house of Amos Spafford, November 8th, 1815, when Mr. Spafford and Captain Daniel Hull were appointed a committee to wait upon General W. H. Harrison, then soon to pass through to Detroit, and request his co-operation in securing the allowance of their claims. Under such appointment Major Spafford visited Washington, and succeeded in securing partial damages for the sufferers. These pioneer settlers were especially unfortunate, being subject to three sources of loss—Indian and British depredations and the seizure of their crops for the use of the United States troops. Most of the settlers were driven from the field of war, and remained abroad until the close of hostilities, when they returned, to begin anew without dwelling or other conveniences. Their first recourse for building material was to the

obtaining titles to their lands without competition.

Upon the release of the Indian title in 1817, this region was first brought under full State authority. The first Township organization here was that of Waynesfield, in 1816, embracing only the reservation at the foot of the Rapids. The first election took place at the house of Aurora Spafford, 25 electors then voting.

Upon the surrender of Indian possession, in 1817, the County of Logan was organized, with its seat of justice at Bellefontaine. It embraced this region. In 1820 were formed the Counties of Wood, Williams, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock, all from the old Indian territory. Wood County included a portion of the present Lucas County, embracing Toledo. The first Court to convene in the Valley of the Maumee, was held at Maumee City, May 3, 1820, that being the seat of justice. It was composed of President Judge George Tod (father of the late Governor David Tod), and Associate Judges Dr. Horatio Conant, Peter G. Oliver and Samuel Vance. The Grand Jurors for the term were Wm. H. Bostwick (foreman), Aaron Granger, John T. Baldwin, Parris M. Plum, Aurora Spafford, Jeremiah Johnson, Wm. Pratt, Richard Gunn, Collister Haskins, Ephraim H. Leaming, Josephus Tilor, Daniel Murray, John Hollister, John J. Lovett and Norman L. Freeman.

The first session of the Board of Commissioners of Wood County, assembled April 12th, 1820, in Almon Gibbs's store building in Maumee. They were: Samuel H. Ewing, David Hubbell and John Pray. The Board at that time appointed William Pratt County Treasurer. May 3d, Seneca Allen, then County Auditor, was appointed Clerk to the Board, and David Hull filed his bond as Sheriff. C. G. McCurdy was then the Prosecuting Attorney, and Thomas R. McKnight, Clerk of the Court. General John E. Hunt was Assessor of property taxation; and David Hull, Tax Collector. At this session Prosecuting Attorney McCurdy was paid \$20, the allowance of the court for services at its first session; and Thomas R. McKnight \$23, as Clerk at the same session; Almon Gibbs was allowed \$40 for the use of his building as the Court House for one year from May 3d, 1820; J. E. Hunt, \$11.28 for services as Lister of taxable property and House Appraiser; and Hunt & Forsyth \$16.12½ for stationery. This session was held at Maumee. August 12, 1820, the Board, on petition of citizens of Damascus, Henry County (not then organized), that Township was temporarily attached to the Township of Auglaize, then in Wood County.

In December, 1820, the County Commissioners were John Pray, David Hubbell and John E. Hunt. In March, 1822, the Commissioners appointed Thomas W. Powell County Auditor,

and in June following, Walter Colton (father of the late Carlos Colton of Toledo) was appointed County Treasurer.

The County-Seat of Wood County having been removed from Maumee to Perrysburg, the Commissioners met at the latter place, March 19, 1823, for the purpose of preparing suitable County buildings. The Board then consisted of John Pray, Samuel Spafford and Hiram P. Barlow. At that session so much of the Township of Auglaize as was contained in the unorganized County of Henry was set off and organized into a Township by the name of Damascus; and so much of the Township of Waynesfield as was included in the unorganized County of Hancock, was set off into a Township and named Findlay, the first election in which was held at the house of Wilson Vance, July 1, 1823. At the same time the Township of Perrysburg was organized, to include so much of Waynesfield Township as then lay South of the channel of the Maumee River, from the West line of the County, to the line between the original surveyed Townships one and four in the United States Reserve; thence the North channel to the State line. At the session of the Board held in March, 1824, the claim of Guy Nearing (uncle of Mars Nearing of Toledo) and Daniel Hubbell, for erecting the Court House at Perrysburg, was allowed. The population of the County of Wood in 1820 was 732, and 1,090 in 1830. The taxable valuation in 1826 was \$88,886; of which \$40,704 was in real estate, \$23,230 in town lots and buildings, and \$24,952 in personal property.

Port Lawrence as a Township of Monroe County, Michigan, was organized May 27, 1827. Among the first officers of the Township were, N. A. Whitney, John G. Forbs and Daniel Murray, Assessors; J. V. D. Sutphen, Clerk; John T. Baldwin, Supervisor; Tibbals Baldwin, Collector; John Walworth and Coleman I. Keeler, Overseers of Poor; Eli Baldwin and William Wilson, Commissioners of Highways; John Roots and Tibbals Baldwin, Constables; and Benj. F. Stickney, Pound Master. At this first Township election 29 votes were cast, by the following electors, to wit: John T. Baldwin, J. V. D. Sutphen, Noah A. Whitney, John G. Forbs, Daniel Murray, Tibbals Baldwin, John Walworth, Eli Hubbard, Coleman I. Keeler, Wm. Wilson, Alvin Evans, John Roop, Cyrus Fisher, Wm. Mills, B. F. Stickney, John Baldwin, Seneca Allen, Amos Wait, Wm. Wilkerson, Wm. Sibley, Amasa Bishop, Charles Richards, Jesse Mills, Joseph Prentice, Henry Phillips, Ebenezer Ward, Thos. P. Whitney, Wm. Holmes and Jacob Navarre.

The Township embraced about one-half of the present Lucas County, and was divided into two Road Districts. The first Road laid out in the Township was in June, 1827.

July 27, 1827, the annual Territorial election

was held, when Austin E. Wing was chosen Delegate to Congress, and Charles Noble as a member of the Legislative Council, both being residents of Monroe.

March 30, 1830, the Road Commissioners declared it to be of public utility to adopt the Territorial road, as it then ran from the mouth of Swan Creek to where it crosses the Township line on the North, as a public road.

In 1828, \$23.42 was paid for "destroying blackbirds;" and in 1832, a bounty of \$2.50 each for Wolf scalps was voted.

At the annual election of 1831, 59 votes were cast, and in 1833, 70 votes. At this latter election the names of Sanford L. Collins, Stephen B. Comstock, Oliver Stevens, Munson H. Daniels, and James M. Whitney appear on the poll-list. Of these, Messrs. Collins and Stevens are now (1887) living.

In April, 1835, the election under direction of the Legislative Council of Michigan, was held at the School-house on Ten-Mile Creek Prairie. Horace Thacher and Stephen Haughton voted at this time, the former being now a resident of Toledo. This was the last election held in the Township under authority of

Michigan; and the last recorded action under the same authority, consisted in laying out a road between Tremainesville and Toledo (now Cherry Street).

Among the laws enacted for the territory now the site of Toledo, was the following. Its re-enactment by the Legislature of Ohio, might meet with more resistance than did the original action in this section:

Be it enacted by the General Legislative Council of the Territory, That any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, or any other persons wanton or licentious in speech, indecent behavior, common raiders or brawlers, such as neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or their families, to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, or to be delivered over to the Constable, to be employed in labor, not exceeding three months, by such Constable to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the County.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the 27th day of July, 1818.

LEWIS CASS,

Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

CHAPTER III.

THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY AND THE TOLEDO WAR.

THE early history of Toledo and of Lucas County is associated with the most serious question of boundary that has arisen within the Northwest. In fact, Toledo was a chief cause, as Lucas County was chiefly a result, of such dispute. The difficulty, as already intimated, arose in a disagreement as to the boundary line between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, and was the result of a lack of due care on the part of those who originally undertook to fix that line. It was not, as generally understood, a dispute between Ohio and Michigan, as parties thereto, for the reason that the former, a sovereign State of the Union, could not, in the nature of the case, have such dispute with the latter, a Territory, the creature of Congress and wholly subject, for both its existence and its condition, to the will of that body. The issue was between Ohio and the United States, and all done in the case in the name of Michigan Territory, was unauthorized by any existing law. It was a question of boundary between the domain of a State and that of the Federal Government. The only "War" in that connection arose in the unwarrantable attempt of the Territorial authorities of Michigan to exercise authority which belonged not to them, but to the United States.

The source and nature of that boundary question, will best be shown by a brief statement of the case. Under the Ordinance of 1787, the territory Northwest of the Ohio River was given a temporary Government under the name of the Territory of the Northwest. It embraced what now constitutes the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The "Louisiana Purchase," including territory West of the Mississippi, was made subsequent to that time. In 1796, the Northwest Territory was composed of five Counties, with names and boundaries as follows: Wayne—including the settlements on the Maumee, Raisin and Detroit Rivers, with its seat of justice at Detroit; Washington—comprising all that portion of the present State of Ohio, within 40 miles of the Ohio River and between the Little Miami and Muskingum Rivers, with Marietta for its County-seat; Hamilton—embracing the region between the Little and the Great Miami, and within 40 miles of the Ohio, with Cincinnati as the seat of justice; Knox—containing the country near to the Ohio and between the Great Miami and the Wabash Rivers, having

Vincennes as its County-seat; and St. Clair—embracing the settlements upon the Illinois and Kaskaskia Rivers, as well as those upon the Upper Mississippi, the seat of justice being at Kaskaskia.

By the ordinance of 1787, it was provided, that when a State should be formed of the Eastern portion of the Territory, it would include the territory "lying North of line drawn East and West, through the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan," which should remain a portion of such State, until such territory should contain 60,000 inhabitants. In disregard of this provision, however, the enabling act of Congress (1802) providing for the organization of the State of Ohio, fixed the Northern boundary of the proposed State on the line above mentioned, whereby what is now Michigan was excluded from the proposed State and attached to the Territory of Indiana, with its seat of government at Vincennes, a distant and very inconvenient point. This was very unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of that region, who protested positively against it. It was not long, however (1805), before the Territory of Michigan was established, with its Capital at Detroit, which at once allayed all feeling on this subject. Had the terms of the ordinance of 1787 been complied with, the Michigan Peninsula would have constituted a portion of Ohio until it should have attained the requisite (60,000) population for a State Government. Different reasons were given for this unexpected exclusion of Michigan from Ohio, among which were these: 1st. An apprehension that the opposition of the inhabitants of that section to the proposed State Government, might prevent such movement. 2d. The fact that they were politically opposed to the existing Administration (of President Jefferson), whereby it was feared that, with them included, Ohio might start off politically a "Federal" State. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, was a leading man in the Territory, and was politically in sympathy with the excluded people. Sol. Sibley, of Detroit, was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and August 20, 1802, he addressed to Judge Burnet a letter, bitterly characterizing the plan referred to. Among other things, he said:

We thank our good friends, Judge Symmes and Meigs and *Sir Thomas*, for what is done. They foresaw that the County of Wayne would be a dead-weight against them. Unfortunately, the people of this County are too little practiced in false politics, to

answer their purposes. You state in your letter, that you cannot believe that the "Convention will accept the law as it now stands, with the clogs that hang about it." I differ with you in opinion. Nay, I am persuaded that were it ten times more degrading to the people of the Territory than it is, it would be speedily snatched at by a majority, which, from the exclusion of the County of Wayne, they are sure of. I will do everything within my power to stir up the citizens of Wayne County to claim their violated rights.

There were several questions growing out of, and connected with the organization of the State of Ohio, which co-operated to cause misunderstanding and unkind feelings between the people of what is now Ohio and those of Michigan. In the first place, the general sentiment seems to have been that the movement for the formation of a State Government was premature and unwise. It was not the act of the Territorial Legislature or of the people, as in other like cases; but solely that of Congress, not only without suggestion by the local authorities, but against their known will, and upon the petition of a few individuals speaking only for themselves. As already suggested, this state of things was then believed to be due to partisan ends sought in the formation of the State. Judge Burnet in his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory" says that so strong was the popular feeling against Jefferson and for Mr. Adams in the bitter contest of 1800, that there were in Hamilton County but four persons known to him as supporting the former, to wit: Maj. David Zeigler, William Henry Harrison (afterwards President), Wm. McMillen and John Smith. The feeling in Wayne County, now Michigan, if anything, was even more decided in the same direction.

But the most serious of the results of the separation of Wayne County from Ohio in 1802, are not found in the partisan divisions of that day. They were developed in the question of boundary, which assumed grave magnitude several years later. Of this, it will be fitting here to make as brief a statement as may be consistent with a proper understanding of its merits:

1. As already stated, by the ordinance of 1787, creating the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, the line provided for the Northern boundary of the State to be formed of that territory (subsequently the State of Ohio), was "an East and West line, drawn through the Southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

2. By the enabling act of Congress, under which the State of Ohio was organized in 1802, the Northern boundary of the same was stated as "an East and West line drawn through the Southerly extreme of Lake Michigan."

3. The State Constitution, formed under said authority, declared the Northern boundary of the State to be "an East and West line, drawn through the Southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running East," "until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the Territorial line;

"Provided, That if the Southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far South, that

a line drawn due East from it would not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect Lake Erie *East of the mouth of the Miami of the Lake* (the Maumee River), then, and in that case, with the assent of Congress, the Northern boundary of this State shall be established by, and extending to, a direct line running from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the *most Northerly Cape of the Miami* (Maumee) Bay, after intersecting the due North line from the mouth of the Great Miami River."

As will be seen, the question of boundary thus presented, rested on what should prove to be the Eastern termination of a line drawn due East from the extreme of Lake Michigan, the uncertainty as to which seems to have been recognized by the Ohio Convention and carefully provided against, in fixing the Northern line of the proposed State. In his "Notes," Judge Jacob Burnet, a prominent and active member of that Convention, and subsequently a United States Senator from Ohio, says it was generally known to those who had consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, that Lake Michigan was represented thereon as far North of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. On a map in the State Department, which was the guide of the Committee of Congress who framed the ordinance of 1787, the Southern extreme of that Lake was laid down as near the 42d degree of North latitude; and there was a pencil line passing through the Southern bend of the Lake to the Canada line, which intersected the Strait between the River Raisin (Monroe) and Detroit. Judge Burnet says "that line was manifestly intended by the Committee and by Congress, to be the Northern boundary of this State; and on the principles on which Courts of Chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, that map and the line marked on it should have been taken as conclusive evidence of the boundary, without reference to the actual position of the Southern extreme of the Lake." During the session of the Ohio Convention, says the same authority, it was the common understanding that the maps in use were not correct, and that the line should terminate at some point on the Strait, far above Maumee Bay. But while the matter was under discussion, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and thus was well acquainted with its position, happened to be at Chillicothe, and in conversation mentioned that the Lake extended further South than was generally supposed; and that a map he had seen placed its Southern bend many miles North of its true position. The effect of such statement was serious apprehension on the subject, and led to the change of line from that named in the enabling act to the one set forth in the State Constitution.

It is said, that this change at the time was regarded as so serious a matter, that some members of the Convention hesitated to adopt

it, lest it be rejected by Congress and the admission of the State into the Union thereby be postponed. But it was finally adopted and subsequently approved by Congress, in the acceptance of the State with its boundary so fixed. Major B. F. Stickney says the man who gave the information at Chillicothe in regard to Lake Michigan's real position, was named Wells, and that he had been long a prisoner with the Indians in that region, and had thus become familiar with the facts.

For several years and until about 1812, but little seems to have been done or said about this matter. At that time, Amos Spafford, the Collector of Customs for the Miami District, on behalf of some fifty resident families, sent the following letter to the Governor of Ohio:

MIAMI RAPIDS, January 23, 1812.

SIR: It appears to be the general wish of the people in this settlement (which consists of about 50 families), to have the laws of the State of Ohio extended over them, as we consider ourselves clearly within the limits of said State. The few who object, are those who hold offices under the Governor of Michigan, and are determined to enforce their laws. This is considered by a great majority of the inhabitants as usurpation of power which they are under no obligation to adhere to. If no adjustment should take place, I fear the contention will ere long become serious. Sir, will you have the goodness to inform the people here, whether there has been any understanding between the State of Ohio and the Governor of Michigan on the subject of jurisdiction, together with your advice.

I am, sir, with high esteem,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS SPAFFORD,
Collector of Port Miami.

The declaration of War with England, which followed in June of that year, postponed action in this matter, beyond the passage of a resolution by Congress, directing a survey of the boundary line to be made. No steps to that end were taken until 1816-17, when Governor Cass, in behalf of Michigan, took measures to secure a survey. The consent of the Indians, who yet held most of the country through which the line would pass, was obtained by Major B. F. Stickney, by request of Governor Cass, when the General Land Office directed a Surveyor (William Harris) to run the line. When this was accomplished, it was discovered by Governor Cass that the Land Office had furnished the Surveyor with a copy of the Constitution of Ohio, instead of the ordinance of 1787 or the enabling act of 1802, for his guide. To this Governor Cass made vigorous protest and complaint, when President Monroe directed a second line to be run due East from the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan. John A. Fulton was the Surveyor in this case. Hence, we have the "Harris line," as claimed by Ohio; and the "Fulton line," as claimed on the part of Michigan.

While the important question raised by these two lines was at the time recognized in Con-

gress, as well as in Ohio and in Michigan, no steps were taken toward settling it for many years thereafter. Meantime, the disputed territory continued largely under the jurisdiction of Michigan. Now and then the matter would come up, as in 1821, when the Assessor of Waynesfield Township, Wood County, Ohio, undertook to list for taxation the property of settlers between the Harris and Fulton lines. The fact was, that the few settlers had enough to do, without studying political questions. They found forests to be felled, soil to be subdued, educational and religious advantages to be provided—in a word, the foundation of civilized society and the means of living, to be secured; and hence, had little time to examine or discuss a disputed boundary. That question would full soon enough become practical with them, without their agency in inviting the issue. It was not until the Northern outlet of the Miami and Erie Canal came up for decision, that the boundary question assumed an importance which could challenge the attention of the residents. The connection of the two matters will be seen, from the fact, as then assumed, that the most desirable point for such terminus was at Toledo, within the disputed territory. The thought of Ohio constructing so expensive a channel of trade, and then turning its traffic into a Michigan port, was not to be entertained; while Michigan, no doubt, was not a little anxious to avail herself of whatever advantage might thus be derived from a neighbor's necessity.

Progress in the construction of the Canal was slow, the work having been suspended for several years after a large portion of the Southern section had been made. The completion of the Ohio Canal in 1833, made the people interested in the Miami and Erie very impatient of delay; and as interest increased in the work, the question of the Northern outlet assumed more urgent shape. Different plans were proposed for avoiding the "rugged issue" of the boundary question. Thus, the Towns at the foot of the Rapids (Maumee City and Perrysburg) could see no sufficient grounds for trouble in that connection, since the Canal could as well or even better be locked into the River, and transhipment to Lake craft be made there, or the Canal Boats be towed to Toledo by the River. Hence, those Towns felt no solicitude on account of the boundary question, but on the contrary, quite the reverse.

Then, again, the "Sandusky Bay Navigation Company" proposed to aid in the peaceful disposal of the Canal traffic. That corporation was chartered by the Ohio Legislature during the winter of 1834-5, at the time when the outlet of the Canal was a pressing matter. The incorporators were John G. Camp, Isaac Mills, Oran Follett* and William Neill, of Sandusky,

* Mr. Follett is yet (1887) a resident of Sandusky.

who had then recently purchased a large portion of the plat of that City. The purpose of the Navigation Company was, so far as possible, to make Sandusky the real terminus of the Miami and Erie and the Wabash and Erie Canals. This was to be accomplished through a connection of the Maumee and Sandusky Bays, by means of a Canal across the Peninsula—Mud Creek and Portage River being used for a portion of the way. The entire distance between the Bays is about two miles. It was believed by the projectors of this enterprise, that thereby Sandusky might receive as much benefit from the Canals named, as would the points of termini on the Maumee River; while the Lake voyage to and from the East would be shortened by seventy miles. No record is found of any steps taken toward the construction of the "Sandusky and Maumee Canal."

Referring to this feature of the controversy, Mr. Andrew Palmer, among the most prominent and influential of citizens of Toledo in support of Ohio's claim, says it should be noted that this was before the utility of Railroads had measurably superseded Canals; and that there was among the earlier settlers of Toledo a strong conviction, that their success in building up a Town depended largely upon securing the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal—a work in which Indiana and Ohio were then about to embark. Coupled with this conviction, was the belief that there was a strong influence being exerted at Detroit and Monroe, to thwart them in their efforts to build up a Town at Toledo; that such was the chief motive for the adverse action of Michigan to the claim of Ohio to the disputed territory, including the commercial harbor at the mouth of the Maumee; and that such influence was sufficient to control the authorities of Michigan. Such feeling on the part of Detroit and Monroe, it was believed, had its source in the apprehension that should a commercial Town grow up at Toledo, it would seriously cripple the trade of those points, by taking from them the interior trade on which their growth so largely depended. On the other hand, Mr. Palmer says that the consideration which induced these Michigan rivals to desire to get Toledo from Ohio, operated with even greater force upon the people of Toledo to see their young Town permanently fixed in Ohio. In this way he would explain much of the excessive zeal manifested by them in support of Ohio's claims.

The discussion of ways and means of outlet, without necessity for disturbing the boundary question, only intensified the anxiety of most of the Toledo people for prompt and vigorous steps for their own permanent location in Ohio. Without that, as they assumed, there could be no Canal for them.

Among the active men of Toledo at that time, was Dr. Jacob Clark, who came early in 1834, and at once engaged in merchandising in what

was known as "Lower Town" or Vistula. The Canal location was then pressing itself most urgently upon the residents, while the boundary question, as an element in the case, was no less absorbing. The State authorities, while anxious to proceed with the Canal, and fully satisfied that Toledo was the proper point for its outlet, were at the same time reluctant to force an issue, the result of which might be unsatisfactory. They were in just the state to need prodding. Dr. Clark tells how that timely service was performed. He states, that in the Spring of 1834, three young men came to Toledo—J. Baron Davis and J. W. Fellows, from Troy, New York; and James Irvine Browne, from Easton, Pennsylvania. The latter, as the agent of the proprietors, started the *Toledo Herald*, in the Summer of 1834, that being the first paper published in Toledo, and the second in Northwestern Ohio. These three young men, with Dr. Clark, constructed a shanty, in which they lived, keeping "Bachelor's Hall." The building stood near the corner of Summit and Locust Streets. Here they spent a portion of the season of 1834. The Canal had then been located as far North as Maumee, where it was to be "locked into the River," and the question was whether it should be continued further North. The Engineer in charge of the work, had given as his opinion that the River between that point and Toledo was not navigable for the class of vessels which the trade would demand. Dr. Clark says the Canal location and the boundary question constituted the one absorbing theme of discussion with himself and his associates of the shanty, as with all other residents of Toledo. Under such state of things, Mr. Davis obtained copies of the surveys of the Harris and Fulton lines of boundary.

The Doctor says the two surveys were read and compared, when he remarked that Michigan had the best right—that the Fulton line, running South of the City, seemed to be the proper one. But Davis and the other men contended that the other survey was the correct one. Davis remarked, "Well, it doesn't matter; we claim that the Northerly line is the boundary between Ohio and the Territory of Michigan. It has been in Congress for a number of years, and they have done nothing with it, and they never will until there is a fuss; and the only thing that we can do to settle the question, is for us of Port Lawrence and Vistula to declare ourselves under the authority of Ohio, elect our judicial officers, which will arouse Michigan, and there will be war, and we'll get up a stir and interest sufficient to have Congress settle the boundary question. Ohio has thirteen members of Congress; Michigan is a Territory with little representation, and as Congress is strongly Democratic, we can make it a political question, and shove the thing right through." Davis said this more in the way of a joke than otherwise; but the joke was talked over, until in a few days the discussion became quite a serious matter. A little reflection, however, showed them that the independent action thus proposed for a mere handful of residents, without power or influence, might prove too much for them. The result of their deliberations was, that they would communi-

cate with Governor Lucas on the subject, and ask him to extend the State's jurisdiction over the disputed territory, by appointing local officers. To this the Governor replied, that he possessed no authority for such action, but he would at its next session call the attention of the Legislature to the matter, which body he had no doubt would take proper action in the premises. This postponed all steps in the case until the next winter, and deferred the earnest hope of the Toledo people for the same time.

A public meeting was held at Toledo in November, 1834, to consider the matter of the boundary question, and more specially to induce such action on the part of Ohio as should assert and maintain her proper jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The prevailing sentiment on that occasion was in that direction, but it was not unanimous. Michigan was not without its supporters there. Among these was Captain Samuel Allen, who gave reasons why he favored the claim of Michigan. He said the geographical position of Toledo identified it in interest with and made it properly a part of Michigan. The Black Swamp, lying at the East and South, practically cut off Toledo from Ohio, with which for many years there could be but little communication. On the other hand, the Town lay immediately on the border of the most improved portion of Michigan, with which it was already in direct communication by water, by Railroad and otherwise. In Michigan, Toledo would become "the pet" of the Territory, and of the State soon to be formed. To such strong points was opposed the single consideration of the Canals then in contemplation, which, as claimed, would come to Toledo if Toledo should be in Ohio, but not, if in Michigan. The thought of permitting the advantages to arise from those improvements to inure to Toledo's rivals—Maumee and Perrysburg—fully overcame Captain Allen's arguments, and controlled the sense of the meeting and its action in support of Ohio's claim.

In accordance with his promise, Governor Lucas called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of prompt measures for assuming jurisdiction over the territory in question, and with such effect, that on the 23d of February, 1835, that body passed a law, asserting the claim of Ohio to all territory South of the Harris line, and a purpose to enforce such claim. It was further provided, "that such part of the territory declared as being attached to the County of Wood, shall be erected into Townships, as follows: Such parts of ranges five and six as lie between the line run due East from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan and the line run from said Southern extremity to the most Northerly Cape of the Maumee Bay, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct Township, by the name of *Sylvania*; and that all such parts of ranges seven and eight, together with the territory East of the Maumee River as lies between

the line run from the Southerly extremity of Lake Michigan to the most Northerly Cape of the Maumee Bay, and between Lake Erie and the line run East from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct Township by the name of *Port Lawrence*." It was further provided, that elections be held in these Townships on the first Monday of April, following, and the organization of the same be perfected. The same act provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, to run and re-mark the Harris line. Uri Seely, of Geauga County; Jonathan Taylor, of Licking, and John Patterson, of Adams, were appointed for such service, which was to begin April 1, 1835.

These proceedings on the part of the Ohio authorities, of course, did not fail to attract the attention of those of Michigan. The Secretary and Acting Governor of that Territory (Stevens T. Mason) promptly sent to the Legislative Council a special message, apprising that body of what was going on in Ohio, and advising action for defending what was assumed to be Michigan's claim in the case. The Council responded on the 12th of February, in the enactment of a law, providing, "that if any person shall exercise or attempt to exercise any official functions, or shall officiate in any office or situation within any part of the present jurisdiction of this Territory, or within the limits of any of the Counties therein, as at this time organized, by virtue of any commission or authority not derived from the Territory or under the Government of the United States, every such person so offending, shall, for every such offense, on conviction thereof before any Court of Record, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court." Like penalty was provided for any person who should "accept of any office or trust from any State or authority other than the Government of the United States or the Territory of Michigan." An election of officers for Port Lawrence Township, under authority of Ohio, was held in April, 1835, but the persons then elected did not act as such, for the reason that it would provoke extreme measures on the part of Michigan. The consequence was, that no taxes were levied for that year (1835) within the disputed territory.

This state of things made it important for the residents of the disputed territory to identify themselves with one or the other of the claimants to their allegiance. They were not entirely unanimous on that point, as shown by a letter to Governor Mason from several residents of Toledo. It was as follows:

MONROE, March 12, 1835.

To Hon. Stevens T. Mason,
Acting Governor of Michigan Territory:

We, the citizens of the Township of Port Lawrence, County of Monroe, Territory of Michigan, conceive

ourselves (by force of circumstances) in duty bound to apply for a special act of the Legislative Council, authorizing the removal of the place appointed for holding our Township meetings (elections). By a vote of the last Town meeting (1834) our meeting of this year must be held at Toledo, on the Maumee River. We apprehend trouble, and perhaps a riot may be the consequence of thus holding the meeting in the heart of the very hot-bed of disaffection.

We therefore pray your Excellency and the Legislative Council to aid us in our endeavors to keep the peace and sustain our claims to the soil as part of the Territory of Michigan, by an act removing the place for the Town meeting from Toledo to the School-house on Ten-Mile Creek Prairie, to be held on the — day of April, in preference to the usual day and place appointed.

J. V. D. SUTPHEN,
COLEMAN I. KEELER,
CYRUS FISHER,
SAMUEL HEMMENWAY.

Delegates from Port Lawrence to the County Convention at Monroe.

On the 9th of March, 1835, Governor Mason addressed General Joseph W. Brown, in command of the Third Division of the Michigan Militia, a letter, in which he said :

You will perceive that a collision between Ohio and Michigan is now inevitable, and you will therefore be prepared to meet the crisis. The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation, but I have neither received it, nor have I been able to learn its tendency. You will use every exertion to obtain the earliest information of the military movements of our adversary, as I shall assume the responsibility of sending you such arms, &c., as may be necessary for your successful operation, without waiting for an order from the Secretary of War, so soon as Ohio is properly in the field. Till then, I am compelled to await the direction of the War Department.

In accordance with these instructions, General Brown issued a letter to the Militia of Michigan, stating that—

The crisis anticipated by their Commander-in-Chief had arrived; that it had become our duty to sustain the executive and the civil authorities on our Southern border, and to protect our soil and laws from the encroachment of a powerful neighboring State, manifestly resolved to violate both. Your services will soon be required in the field. The undersigned is commanded to say, that if there is an officer in the Michigan Militia, who hesitates to stake *life, fortune and honor* in the struggle now before us, he is required promptly to tender his resignation, in order that his place may be more efficiently filled. The Division Quartermaster of the Third Division (Major Ullman) will forthwith inspect the arms, ammunition and military stores at Tecumseh, Mottville and Niles, and report to the General commanding the Division the amount and condition thereof. He will also cause the whole to be transported immediately from the latter named depots to headquarters at the Village of Monroe. Henry Smith, Esq., is appointed Division Inspector; Daniel S. Bacon, Esq., Division Paymaster; and Charles Noble, Esq., Aide-de-Camp to the General of the Division.

General Brown's address closed with this stirring appeal :

Fellow-citizens! A cause which has the sanction of the highest authority in our Nation, as well as the laws of our Territory, must be sustained by us, and

will meet the approbation of all in our common country, who respect our institutions and who are capable of appreciating the just claims of the weaker and injured party, when they are sought to be borne down and trampled upon by mere physical force. We cannot submit to invasion of our soil. We are determined to repel with force whatever strength the State of Ohio may attempt to bring into our Territory to sustain her usurpation, and let the consequences which may follow, rest on the guilty heads of those who attempt to deprive us by force of our rightful jurisdiction.

March 31st, Governor Lucas, accompanied by his Military Staff and the Ohio Boundary Commissioners, reached Perrysburg, on their way to re-mark the Harris line as directed by the Legislature. The Governor had made provision for military support in such movement, and General John Bell, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), then commanding the Seventeenth Division of Ohio Militia, soon arrived and mustered into service a volunteer force of some 600 men, who went into camp at old Fort Miami, on the West side of the Maumee River, and below Maumee City. The force consisted of five Companies of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Seventeenth Division, under command of Colonel Matthias Vanfleet. These were commanded by Captain J. Austin Scott, of the Perrysburg Company; Captain Stephen S. Gilbert, of the Maumee Company; Captain John Pettinger, of the Waterville Company; Captain Felton, of the Gillead Company; and Captain Granville Jones, of the Lucas Guards, a Toledo Independent Company. These numbered about 300 men. With them was part of a Regiment from Sandusky County, commanded by Colonel Lewis Jennings; and a fractional Regiment, from Seneca and Hancock Counties, commanded by Colonel Henry C. Brish, of Tiffin.

To the address of Willard V. Way, Esq., of Perrysburg, delivered before the River Raisin (Michigan) Historical Society in 1867, the writer is indebted for many valuable facts in this connection. He gives an amusing account of the recruiting of Captain Scott's Company, as follows :

It so happened that at the time of Governor Lucas's arrival and demand for military support, Judge David Higgins was holding Court at Perrysburg. Captain Scott had employed a vigorous drummer, named Odle, for the purpose of awakening the requisite spirit of patriotism among the men of the place. Accompanied by a man carrying the National flag, Odle marched up and down the street, beating his drum with incessant vigor. On his route was the Court-house, and Judge Higgins finally became so far annoyed by the noise, that he ordered the Sheriff to stop it. That officer went to Odle, and told him of the order of the Court, when the drummer replied, that he was under orders and pay from Captain Scott to "drum for recruits for the War"—that he considered it to be his duty to obey the military authority, and he should not stop until he became assured that "the Court had more authority than had Captain Scott," meantime not slacking his beating. The Sheriff made report, when Judge Higgins ordered the Sheriff to

arrest Odle for contempt and summon Captain Scott. Both of them soon appeared, when the Captain informed the Court that Odle was beating the drum under his orders, he (Captain Scott) having received orders from Colonel Vanfleet to employ music in recruiting. He further stated that Governor Lucas, who was then stopping at Spafford's Exchange, had sanctioned such action, and he should continue the music until ordered to the contrary by Colonel Vanfleet or the Governor. Judge Higgins, not satisfied with this explanation, directed the Sheriff to take both Captain Scott and Odle to jail; and the Prosecuting Attorney to prepare papers against them for contempt. The Sheriff (Jonas Pratt) accompanied his prisoners down stairs, on the way to the log-jail in rear of the Court-house. On reaching the ground, Captain Scott informed the Sheriff that "the interests of the State could not be sacrificed to gratify the assumed authority of Judge Higgins"—that "in the emergency of War, with the State invaded by an enemy, the military authority was paramount to civil authority—that though he regretted to disturb the proceedings of the Court, he could not consent to the enforcement of its order in his case." He then gave the Sheriff to understand that if he insisted on taking them to jail, he would "declare martial law, and do with him and Judge Higgins as General Jackson did with Judge Hall at New Orleans—put both under arrest." These proceedings excited the deepest feeling among the bystanders, who sympathized with the prisoners. The Sheriff at once reported progress to the Court, but the Judge made no reply, but continued the case in hand. Odle at once renewed his drumming, and not long thereafter Judge Higgins sent to Captain Scott a request that the drummer remove to some other street, where he would not interfere with the Court. The effect of these proceedings was greatly to promote the enlistment of recruits, as well as the personal popularity of Capt. Scott, whose Company was very soon made up. The Captain is now (1887) a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Governor Mason, with General Brown, reached Toledo with a force variously estimated at from 800 to 1,200, about the time Governor Lucas appeared at Perrysburg, and there awaited a movement from the enemy. General Brown's staff consisted of Captain Henry Smith, of Monroe, Inspector; Major J. J. Ullman, of Constantine, Quartermaster; Wm. E. Boardman, of Detroit, and Alpheus Felch, of Monroe (afterward Governor of Michigan), as Aides-de-Camp. Thus were the two Commanders-in-Chief brought almost face to face in hostile array. The condition of excitement throughout the entire region was most intense. The active partisans of the antagonists were daily growing more belligerent and threatening, while others stood appalled with a sense of impending bloodshed.

In support of the Michigan claim in the boundary question, it has been alleged, or it was at the time, that the residents of the disputed territory were substantially unanimous against Ohio. Andrew Palmer states that in a conversation between himself and Lucius Lyon, then the Delegate in Congress from Michigan, which occurred in October, 1834, the latter gentleman said it was understood that such was the sentiment of the people referred to, who wished to remain under the jurisdiction

of Michigan. Mr. Palmer assured Mr. Lyon that he was mistaken on that point, and pledged himself to justify such view by an expression of the people in question at the following session of Congress. In pursuance of such pledge, Mr. Palmer called a meeting of citizens at the house of W. P. Daniels, Toledo, for November 1, 1834. This meeting was held, Henry Phillips acting as Chairman, and George McKay as Secretary. Mr. Palmer stated the understanding of Mr. Lyon, and presented his own views, when resolutions were unanimously adopted strongly favoring the claims of Ohio. A Committee (of which Mr. Palmer was the Chairman) was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be reported at an adjourned meeting. At the second meeting the memorial was submitted, unanimously adopted, signed by those present, and afterwards circulated throughout the disputed territory, receiving with rare exceptions, the names of all persons who could be reached. That paper was forwarded to the Ohio members, by whom it was presented to Congress. Mr. Palmer states that a second expression of views by residents of the same territory was made at a meeting held February 28, 1835, at the house of S. L. and M. L. Collins, Tremainesville. This occasion was invested with special interest by the uninvited presence of what was known as an "Expostulating Committee," consisting of civil and military officers sent from Monroe, whose chief mission consisted of reading to the meeting official orders from Governor Mason to General J. W. Brown, under date of February 19, 1835, stating the purpose of the Governor to enforce, by military power if necessary, the jurisdiction of Michigan over the disputed district, and especially to arrest and punish all persons who should attempt to exercise therein official authority of the State of Ohio. It appears that the meeting, which consisted of 300 citizens, by resolution refused Governor Mason's "Committee" of officials a hearing, which action was regarded as special discourtesy to the Michigan authorities. In their report the visitors expressed their "firm conviction that a large portion of the inhabitants on the disputed ground were fully prepared and determined to resist further operation of Michigan authority in the district," and on that ground, they thought the time had come for vigorous means for enforcing such authority there. These facts seem to show pretty clearly, that the sentiment of the district was overwhelmingly for Ohio. Had Governor Mason believed that the opposite feeling prevailed there, he would have left the citizens to an expression of their views, without sending an "Expostulating Committee" of officials, to intimidate them with threats of military force and imprisonment.

Another meeting was held April 10, 1835, at the house of J. Baron Davis, in Toledo, to take into consideration steps for the protection of

citizens from lawless aggression and violence. After discussion, it was resolved, to "appoint a Committee to wait upon Governor Lucas and ascertain how far the citizens of this Town may rely upon the protection of the State, in defending their rights, and to consult and concert such measures as may be proper and expedient." It was further resolved, that such Committee consist of such officers, as, under the penal enactments of Michigan, had rendered themselves liable to the laws of that Territory. Of this meeting John Baldwin was Chairman, and Baxter Bowman Secretary. Throughout the Spring and Summer Toledo was the center for incessant excitement, greatly stimulated by frequent incursions of Michigan officers in pursuit of citizens holding office under Ohio authority or otherwise recognizing the same. Arrests made were almost wholly of Ohio adherents. Attempts were made by Wood County officers to capture adherents of Michigan, but in some way they got information of such purpose and kept out of sight. Major Stickney, Judge Wilson, George McKay and other active partisans of Ohio were taken to Monroe, the particulars of some of which cases were more ludicrous than serious. Thus, Major Stickney, when arrested, resisted fiercely, being actively assisted by his family, until overpowered.

The following letter from Major B. F. Stickney to the Editor of the *Toledo Gazette*, states the facts of this visitation from Monroe:

MAUMEE, April 13, 1835.

MR. J. IRVINE BROWNE: To satisfy at once the numerous inquiries in relation to the outrages committed under the authority of the Territory of Michigan against the people of Toledo, I make this communication. On the night of the 8th instant, being absent from my residence in Toledo about 30 miles—feeling the utmost security for the safety of my family—on the morning of the 9th, then on my return home, I was met by some gentlemen some 14 miles from Toledo, with the intelligence that a band of ruffians of 30 or more, had at dead of night come to my house from Monroe, and in a ferocious manner demolished the door leading to the principal avenue of my house and seized a gentleman (Mr. Naaman Goodsell), bore him off and treated his lady and daughter (the only females in the house), with brutish violence, notwithstanding I had exhorted all to exercise moderation. But when I arrived at the scene of action, and the females showed me their wounds and related the tale of their sufferings, and I examined the demolished door of my house, bearing evidence of inhuman malignity, it became a question whether moderation was longer a virtue. When my daughter gave out the cry of "murder," she was seized by the throat and shaken with monstrous violence, and the prints of a man's hand in purple were strongly marked, with many other contusions. Mrs. Goodsell exhibited marks of violence also. This Michigan banditti proceeded likewise to the sleeping apartment of another gentleman (Mr. George McKay), burst in the door, seizing him in bed; and as the first salutation, one of the villains attempted to gouge out one of his eyes with a thumb. These gentlemen report that the intention of the gang was put in requisition to put their lives in danger, and by

their indignities to keep their feelings on the rack. After two days of Court-mockery at Monroe, these gentlemen were admitted to bail.

On the 10th, it was reported that an armed force was assembling under General Brown, to march to Toledo, and take as prisoners such as accepted office under Ohio (about a dozen). On the 11th, they arrived in force, about 200 strong, armed with muskets and bayonets. The officers of Ohio having been lulled into security by assurances of the Commissioners of the United States (Messrs. Rush and Howard), were not prepared for defense, and retired, giving them full space for the display of their gasconading, which was exhibited in pulling down the flag of Ohio, and dragging it through the streets at the tail of a horse, with other similar acts.

Cyrus Holloway, of Sylvania Township (one of the first Commissioners of Lucas County), a very good man, was elected Justice of the Peace, under the laws of Ohio, and with others was spotted for vengeance. Apprehending that Michigan officers were after him, he took to the woods, hiding for several days in a sugar-camp shanty. He being a pious man, some of his partisan friends, fond of the marvelous, reported that Providence had wrought a miracle in his behalf; that little robins daily went to his house, there got food and took it to him during his seclusion in the forest. Many believed this, and accepted it as strong proof of the justness of the claim of Ohio to the disputed territory. The miraculous part of the story had a very slight foundation, in the fact, that Mr. Holloway's children, who daily carried food to their father, had a pet robin, and usually took it with them on such visits; hence, the robin-story.

A letter from one of the Ohio Commissioners to run the boundary line, and dated at Defiance, April 16, 1835, contained the following:

Our party are in motion. The advance have gone on to reconnoitre and bring news. Our baggage-wagons came up to this place this morning. The bad state of the roads impedes our progress very much, but the business is being pushed as fast as possible, and we shall be on the line in a day or two.

The outrages committed on Toledoans by General Brown's troops are unparalleled in civil communities. Houses have been broken open in the night time, our citizens carried off, and women abused. The Commissioners running the line are threatened with outrage. Women are dragged off on false pretenses to Monroe by their Sheriff, &c. In view of all this, the Governor has issued his orders to Major-General John Bell, to raise an armed force of 500 men forthwith; and General Bell left this morning for that purpose. Prompt and efficient measures will be pursued until this question is settled. Ohio is right and cannot retract. I am for Ohio against the field. The Governor will remain with us until this business assumes a different aspect. The United States Commissioners, now at Monroe, dispatched a message to Washington City a few days since, we suppose to inform the President of the course pursued by Governor Mason. This Governor Mason has disregarded the positive instructions he received from Washington, which were in no case to resort to arms.

This condition of mixture was not confined to the disputed territory. The *Toledo Gazette* of March 12, 1835, had an editorial article strongly criticising the Perrysburg paper (the *Miami of the Lake*, J. H. McBride, publisher), for its alleged disloyalty to Ohio. It was stated that the Perrysburg editor "went so far in his Toryism as to exclude from his paper the

action of the Ohio Legislature, on the question of boundary, in order to make room for the blustering and threatening military orders fulminated against Ohio by the Acting Governor and military chiefs of Michigan!" The *Gazette* then said:

We have heard it asserted, that the citizens of Perrysburg were willing to sacrifice the interests of Ohio—by whose public improvement, if their Village ever becomes important, it must be built up—to promote their own interests; but we did not suppose that their print would put at defiance the public authorities and the public sentiment of the State, just before the location of the Canal. But if the respectable citizens of that place *do* intend to resist Michigan in her contest with Ohio, it is but fair that the newspaper which they support should show their flag, in order that the true-hearted sons of Ohio may know, as well who are traitors within their bosom as who are their opponents beyond their borders.

Governor Lucas having undertaken the performance of definite action in running the line, the onus of initiating the proceedings devolved upon him. It was understood that he was about to order General Bell to march to Toledo, and to take the consequences of such a step, when Richard Rush of Philadelphia, and Colonel Howard of Baltimore, arrived, as Special Commissioners from President Jackson, with instructions to use their influence to stay warlike proceedings. Elisha Whittlesey, then a member of Congress from Ohio, accompanied the Commissioners, in the voluntary capacity of peace-maker. These gentlemen had several conferences with the two Governors, the result of which was the submission of the following propositions for their assent, to wit: 1. That the Harris line be re-marked without interruption, in accordance with the act of the Ohio Legislature. 2. That the civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, the people residing upon it should be left to their choice of government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they might prefer, without molestation from the authorities of Ohio or Michigan until the close of the next session of Congress. Governor Mason refused to accept these propositions, insisting that he could not honorably compromise the rights of his people by a surrender of possession of the disputed territory. Governor Lucas finally accepted the plan of adjustment, holding that he was dealing wholly with the National authorities, and not with the irresponsible Executive of a Territory, and hence properly could assent to the terms proposed in the President's behalf, whatever might be done by Governor Mason. He then disbanded his military force. Governor Mason did the same to a large extent.

Governor Lucas now proceeded with his arrangements for re-marking the Harris line. S. Dodge, an Engineer on the Ohio Canal, was employed for that purpose. From Maumee, April 11, 1835, he wrote Samuel Forrer, one of

the Ohio Canal Commissioners, as to the situation. He said that it was evident that there would be trouble, in case such attempt be made. He said:

We shall start to-morrow for the Northwestern corner of the State; and the next you hear from me, I shall probably inform you that I am at Monroe, the headquarters of General Brown. He was yesterday at Toledo, at the head of the Sheriff's posse of 100 armed men. They came for the purpose of arresting those who have accepted office under the State of Ohio. He informed me that any attempt to run the line would be resisted by the whole force of the Territory—that they had 300 men under arms at Monroe, and 600 more would soon be there—that they have 1,500 stands of arms, taken from the United States arsenal at White Pigeon—that they did not mean to be rode over, rough shod, by Ohio. I told him the line would certainly be run. The Governor of Ohio started on the 8th for Defiance, and is entirely unprepared to meet the forces of Michigan. Our party consists of 15 or 20 unarmed men; and if we proceed we shall certainly be made prisoners, there not being a sufficient number to prevent surprise. I think the survey will be delayed.

The legal status of the case was referred by the President to Attorney-General Butler, who gave as his opinion, that the action of Ohio, in extending its jurisdiction North of the boundary (Fulton) line of Michigan, as established by Congress in 1805, was in violation of the laws of the United States; but that the mere act of re-marking the Harris line, would not be such violation. At the same time he decided that the act of the Michigan Council, prohibiting with penalty the exercise of authority North of the Fulton line, was valid and would remain so until annulled by Congress.

Under such state of facts, the Ohio Commissioners proceeded with the survey, beginning at the Northwest corner of the State. From Perrysburg, May 1st, they made their first and only report to Governor Lucas, in which they stated, that in pursuance of instructions, they had proceeded to the Northwest corner of the State, whence they moved Eastwardly along the Harris line, and re-marked the same, as directed, to the distance of $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or more than half its length. During their progress, they were constantly threatened by Michigan authorities and watched by spies in their employ. On Saturday, April 25th, after a hard day's service, they, with their party, retired one mile South of the line in Henry County, "to enjoy the blessings of the Sabbath." Contrary to their expectations, at about 12 o'clock of that day, an armed force of 50 or 60 men hove in sight, within musket shot, all mounted, and well armed with muskets, and under command of General Brown. Observing the superiority in force, and having but five armed men in their party, the Commissioners thought it best to retire, and so advised their men. They made good their retreat to Perrysburg. "But, sir," says the report, "we are under the painful necessity of relating that

nine of our men, who did not leave the ground in time, after being fired upon, from 30 to 50 shots, were taken prisoners, and carried away into the interior of the country." They were Colonels Hawkins, Scott and Gould; Major Rice, Capt. Biggerstaff, and Messrs. Ellsworth, Fletcher, Moale and Ricketts. They state that their party did not fire a gun in return, and that no one was wounded, although a ball passed through the clothing of one of their men. "Under existing circumstances and in the threatening attitude of affairs," the Commissioners "thought it prudent for the interest of the State, as also for the safety of her citizens, and to prevent threatened bloodshed, to withdraw from the line, and suspend further prosecution of the work until some efficient preparatory measures can be taken which will insure the completion of the undertaking."

This report having been sent to the Governor and by him to the President, the latter forwarded the same to Governor Mason, who requested Under-Sheriff Wm. McNair, the arresting officer, to furnish his statement of the case. This he did, under date of June 17, 1835. He said:

On Saturday, April 25th, I received, as Under-Sheriff of this County, from Mr. Justice C. Hewitt, the within warrant from the affidavit of Mr. Judson. From the best information I could obtain I was satisfied the warrants could not be served without assistance. I therefore mustered about 30 men in the Village of Adrian and armed them with muskets. Early the next morning I started, intending to overtake and arrest the Ohio Commissioners and their party. About noon we came up with them, encamped in a small field (owned by one Phillips), seven miles within our Territory. When I arrived within one-half mile of the Ohio party, I left my assistants under the charge of a Deputy-Sheriff, and accompanied by S. Blanchard, Esq., I went forward in order to make the arrest in as peaceable a manner as possible. On arriving at the camp, I enquired for Messrs. Seeley, Taylor and Patterson, the Commissioners, and was told that they had stepped out, and would be in in a few minutes. While I was waiting for my party to come up, and the Commissioners to return, my party came in sight. Colonel Hawkins observed, "Our friends are coming (meaning my escort), and we must be prepared for them." Then eight or ten of the Ohio party armed themselves with rifles and loaded them in my presence. In a few moments my friends came up and I found the Commissioners had gone—not to return. I then commenced arresting the armed party, consisting of Colonels Hawkins, Scott, Gould and Fletcher, and Major Rice, Captain Biggerstaff and Messrs. Ellsworth, Moale and Ricketts. After arresting Colonel Hawkins, who had in his hand a large horseman's pistol and another in his pocket, both loaded, the balance of the party took a position in a log-house and barricaded the door. When I approached with my party within eight rods of the house, they all came out, except Colonel Fletcher, and as I approached them to make arrest, some of them cocked their rifles and directed me to stand off, for they would not be taken. As I continued to advance upon them, four of the party turned and ran into the woods. A few muskets were then fired over their heads, and a rush made after them. They were pursued about thirty rods in the woods, when they were all arrested. The report of a man having a ball pass through his

clothes, is a mistake. * * The nine persons arrested were brought to Tecumseh, before C. Hewitt, Esq., and they were discharged, for want of sufficient testimony. Six gave bail to appear at the next Circuit Court, and one (Fletcher) refused to give bail, as he says, by direction of Governor Lucas, and is now in custody of the jailor, who permits him to go at large, on his parole of honor. I consider it my duty further to state, that the charge that the Ohio officers were arrested by a military party under General Brown, is not true. He accompanied me as a citizen of Michigan without official position, and the whole movement was merely a civil operation under the Sheriff of the County, to sustain the laws of Michigan. There has been no call on the military of Michigan to my knowledge, connected with the Ohio transaction. And I am happy also to inform your Excellency, that the Commissioners made good time on foot, through the Cottonwood Swamp, and arrived at Perrysburg the next morning, with nothing more serious than the loss of hats and clothing, like Governor Marcy's breeches without the "patch."

The *Miami of the Lake* (Perrysburg), of April 27, 1835, had the following in regard to the affair on the border:

General Taylor arrived this morning from the disputed territory, with the intelligence that an attack had actually been made by the Michigan troops upon the Ohio Commissioners while upon the line. The facts, as near as we can learn, are these: On the 26th instant (Sunday), while the Commissioners were encamped upon the line, which they had the day previous been running, a party of the Michigan troops appeared in sight, when the Commissioners left their encampment and fled, but heard six or eight rifle-shots exchanged between the guard accompanying the Commissioners and the Michigan troops. Governor Lucas has dispatched a Surgeon and Assistant to the scene of action, to take care of the wounded, in case there be any, and the result of the engagement will probably be known before this paper goes to press. The scene of the action is about 30 miles from this place, and 10 or 15 miles Southwest from Adrian, Michigan.

In the same issue, and under date of April 28th, is this later statement:

Another messenger has reached us, announcing the capture of a portion of the guards who accompanied the Ohio Commissioners while engaged in running line. The last intelligence has dissipated the idea of blood having been spilled. The capture, we learn, was accomplished without much resistance, and but one slight wound, in the arm. The number reported taken is eight. We are happy in being able to say, that so far the War has been a bloodless one; but we now fear it will end in a bloody and cruel conflict. We have been, from the beginning, laboring to preserve the public mind free from excitement or passion, and have, up to the present moment, entertained the opinion that the difficulty would be arranged without forcing our honest and industrious citizens to shed each other's blood; but we now acknowledge that we can have little hope for the rule of reason, in case our populace be actuated by the same degree of heated blood as some of our rulers.

Messrs. Seely and Patterson (Ohio Commissioners), while the above transactions were being enacted, remained in the forest unobserved, until the Michigan forces retired; upon which some of their friends brought them their horses, and they made their way to this place, where they now are, awaiting further orders from the Governor. The greater por-

tion of the above particulars we receive from Mr. Seely, in whose statements the fullest reliance may be placed. The Sandusky County Light Horse troops have returned, and we believe hostilities have ceased for the present—awaiting an expected express from the General Government. This report we are inclined to believe, and shall rejoice at its confirmation, as matters here begin to wear an imposing aspect.

In a letter, dated Tecumseh Jail, May 5th, Mr. J. E. Fletcher wrote Governor Lucas, setting forth the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment, as one of the surveying party. He speaks of being well treated, and attributes the same to the interposition of Governor Mason and General Brown—chiefly the latter. Mr. Fletcher was the one referred to by Sheriff McNair, as refusing to accept bail. He dined with the Governor at General Brown's, when both urged him to accept bail. His reply was, that the right to demand bail, was the one question at issue. Governor Mason expressed himself as very anxious that the difficulties might be settled without further hostilities, to which suggestion General Brown made no response, Mr. Fletcher attributing the fact to a desire on the General's part to have the contest go, in order that he might therein gain distinction. At one time, the Sheriff expressed regret that the Ohio party were fired upon, when General Brown replied that "it was the best thing that was done; that he did not hesitate to say, that he gave the order to fire." The Sheriff confessed to having acted under Brown's directions. Governor Mason expressed his determination to prevent the running of the line, at all hazards. He said, that in case of an emergency, he relied for assistance and protection on the President.

With the circumstances thus detailed, ended the attempt to survey the Harris line, and left Ohio's case not materially advanced. So viewing the situation, Governor Lucas convened the Legislature in extra session, June 8, 1835, when was passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of citizens of Ohio," the object being to counteract the legislation of the Michigan Council. The most important action of that session, however, was the erection of the County of Lucas, from territory taken from the North part of Wood County, with the disputed territory North of it, and a portion of the Northwest corner of Sandusky County. The County was attached to the Second Judicial Circuit (Judge Higgins presiding), and Toledo made the temporary County-seat. A term of Court of Common Pleas was directed to be held there on the first Monday in September following, at any convenient house.

At the same session, the Ohio Legislature passed an act conditionally accepting the proposition made by Commissioners Rush and Howard. After a preamble reciting features of the case, the law provided—1st, that the Governor be requested to comply with the terms of the arrangement entered into on the 7th of April, at the suggestion of Messrs. Rush and Howard; and if the terms of such agreement shall be faithfully regarded by the United States, and all proceedings of the Michigan authorities against citizens of Ohio be annulled, then the laws of Ohio inconsistent with such

arrangement with Rush and Howard, should be suspended until the close of the next session of Congress. But should the United States, meantime, or any authorities acting under the United States, do anything inconsistent with said arrangement, or the criminal proceedings in Michigan not be annulled, then this act to be void. The Governor was directed, in case the terms of said arrangement should be violated, to issue his proclamation declaring such to be the fact. At that session the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated for carrying into effect the measures adopted for enforcing Ohio's claims against the interference by Michigan authorities and citizens. This bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 yeas, to 7 nays; and the House by a vote of 41 to 26. The bill to erect the County of Lucas passed the House, 41 to 26; and the Senate without a division. The minority in each House preferred to submit the entire question, as it then stood, to the action of Congress. The Legislature adjourned on the 20th of June, after a session of 13 days. There was throughout a division of sentiment as to the policy to be pursued, though not as to the rights of Ohio in the case. The expenses incurred by the session amounted to \$6,823.30.

Dr. Naaman Goodsell, under date of May 23, 1835, informed Governor Lucas of his abduction April 8th, by a Michigan force. He says they appeared at his house about 2 o'clock A. M., demanding admittance, which he refused. They finally forced an entrance; overcame him by force; roughly treated him and his wife; made him their prisoner, and took him into the woods, where he was mounted on a horse and started for Monroe. He was insolently treated, and made to ride a horse without a bridle. The horse being driven from behind, became frightened and ran until the Doctor jumped from him. He was held at Monroe until the next day, and then allowed to return. George McKay went to Monroe as prisoner at the same time with Dr. Goodsell. McKay's person had marks of violence, and he was compelled to ride with his feet tied under the horse. One of the arresting party told Dr. Goodsell that he volunteered to go to Toledo, to gratify a grudge he had against McKay.

Dr. Goodsell, in a letter dated Perrysburg, July 19, 1835, reports to Governor Lucas the circumstances of his escape from arrest by the Michigan force of 300 or 400 men. He and George McKay started together, but being pursued, they separated, McKay having the fastest horse. Dr. Goodsell's horse not warranting such reliance for escape, he dismounted, tied his horse, and "placed his back against a tree, determined to await the assault," but their whole attention being directed to McKay, he (Goodsell) was enabled to escape, after standing by the tree for an hour. He crossed the river in a canoe, remaining there all night. His horse was brought to him next morning,

when he made his way to Perrysburg. The Doctor said he should endeavor to remove his family from Toledo, but not to Perrysburg, "as the actions of most of the people there seemed to say, 'We rejoice in your troubles.'" He said the loyal citizens of Toledo were "getting discouraged—having no arms, nor succor sent them, which they construed into neglect." He endeavored to cheer them, but it was "difficult to comfort them. The continual harassing, together with the frowns of our neighbors [referring to neighboring Towns], are surely hard things to bear up against." He promised to write again as soon as he found a resting place.

Local affairs at that time continued in a thoroughly mixed state. Thus, we find (1), that the *Toledo Gazette* was published at "Toledo, Wood County, Ohio;" (2) that in that paper was an administrator's notice of "the estate of John Babcock, late of Toledo, in the County of Monroe;" (3) notice of a writ of attachment issued at Tremainesville, by Baxter Bowman, "a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Michigan, County of Monroe, Township of Port Lawrence;" and (4) the notice of Fanny L. Allen, Administratrix of the estate of Seneca Allen, under authority of the Probate Court of "Monroe County, Territory of Michigan." In the same paper (of March 12, 1835), appears the message of Governor Lucas to the Ohio Legislature, calling for action in support of that State's claim to this locality, and the resolutions of that body claiming such dominion, and also, the proclamation of Governor Mason, setting forth the claim of Michigan to the same, and declaring his purpose to maintain the same at every and any hazard; with the stirring appeal of General Brown, already mentioned.

In June, 1835, Governor Lucas sent Noah H. Swayne, William Allen and David T. Disney, to confer with President Jackson on the subject of the existing troubles. These gentlemen, under date of July 1st, addressed Secretary of State Forsyth, in a letter setting forth the case, as viewed by the Ohio authorities. They referred to an interview held with the President, in which they asked that a temporary adjustment be had, under which the Harris line might be run without molestation; and the prosecution of Ohio citizens by Michigan authorities be suspended, which request the President favored. The Secretary, in his reply, stated that the President had determined to use his influence toward effecting the arrangement asked by Ohio, in order that matters remain quiet until Congress have time to act.

The only blood shed in this "War" so far authenticated as safely to be made history, attended the attempt of Deputy-Sheriff Joseph Wood, of Monroe County, to arrest Two Stickney, July 15, 1835, the particulars of which event are given in an affidavit made by Lyman Hurd, a Constable of Monroe

County, who accompanied the Deputy-Sheriff to Toledo, for the purpose of arresting George McKay, a prominent Ohio partisan, and said Stickney. Mr. Hurd stated that he and Wood went into the hotel of J. Baron Davis, where they found Stickney and McKay. Hurd attempted to arrest McKay, when he sprang, caught a chair and told Hurd unless he desisted he would split him down. Hurd then saw that McKay had a dirk in his hand. At the same time Wood made the attempt to arrest Stickney, laying his hand on Stickney's shoulder, when a scuffle ensued, during which Stickney drew a dirk and stabbed Wood in the left side, exclaiming, "There, damn you, you have got it now." Wood then let go of Stickney and put his hand on his side and went to the door, saying he was stabbed. A physician* (Dr. Jacob Clark) was then called to examine Wood. When Wood told Stickney he had a precept for him, the latter asked whether it was from Ohio or from Michigan, declaring that he would not be taken on a Michigan writ; but if it was under Ohio he would go. Mr. Hurd says he was advised, for his own safety, to leave the place, which he did without arresting McKay.

The effect of this transaction was greatly to inflame the passions of the Michigan authorities. The *Toledo Gazette*, in an extra sheet dated July 20th, reported proceedings resulting from the events above named, as follows:

"We have barely type and materials enough saved from the outrages we are about to relate, to lay the particulars before the public." The account then goes on to state, that on July 17th, a body of 250 armed men, headed by the Sheriff of Monroe County, Michigan, reached Toledo for the ostensible purpose of serving civil processes upon residents. They bore muskets with bayonets, and after arresting seven or eight persons, including B. F. Stickney and George McKay, they proceeded to the office of the *Gazette* and at once began an attack upon the printing press, making their entrance by splitting down the door, which was found locked. Much damage was done to the materials—knocking down the type prepared for the next issue of the paper and throwing it into con-

* In recently speaking of the case referred to, Dr. Clark said he found Wood's pulse scarcely perceptible, he being very weak. At first the case seemed precarious, but he soon rallied. The knife had cut an oblique gash about four inches long, but had not penetrated the lungs. The patient was much astonished to learn that he was not mortally injured. Dr. Clark gave directions in the case and left him. But Wood was not satisfied, suspecting that Dr. Clark's Ohio proclivities had made him indifferent to the case. Hence he sent to Monroe for a Surgeon, when Dr. Southard came, examined the wound, and sustained all that Dr. Clark had said of the case. At 9 the next morning, Wood started for Monroe. In the treatment of this case, Dr. Clark became the only practical Surgeon on either side of the contest—a position to which his part in the incipency of the trouble entitled him. Stickney, after stabbing Wood, fled to the interior of Ohio, where he was protected by Governor Lucas, who refused to surrender him on requisition, for the reason that if crime had been committed by Stickney, it was done within the State of Ohio.

fusion—a condition known to Printers as “pi.” No resistance could be offered to so large a force, as many residents made odious to the Michigan force by their outspoken expression and free action, had withdrawn from the Town to avoid arrest. After committing other violence and insulting women, the force withdrew to Monroe with their captives, who were thrown into prison at that place. Acting Governor Mason was said to have been at Monroe at the time of this visitation, and directed the same.

The *Gazette* understood the orders of the force, as declared by its leaders, to proceed to Toledo, to take as prisoners all who were in any way implicated in denying the jurisdiction of Michigan over Toledo; and in case of serious resistance, to burn and destroy the Town, and fire upon the first man who undertook to oppose them. The character of the party was said to favor the execution of such plan. The occasion for such proceedings was said to have grown out of a personal difficulty between a stranger named Odell, and a man named Clark from Monroe, in which, as alleged, Clark, acting through one Smith, a hotel-keeper and a Justice of the Peace of Michigan appointment, undertook to get possession of Odell's team without paying for it. The case was such as to excite the citizens of Toledo to steps to prevent such action, and to warn Clark to leave the Town, and Smith not to again attempt the exercise of his office there.

July 20th, Judge Higgins, from Perrysburg, wrote Governor Lucas in regard to the holding of Court at Toledo, in September, under the law erecting the County of Lucas. He said that, while ready to undertake such service, without regard to “personal consequences,” he still should “feel acutely, as would every citizen of Ohio, the disgrace of capture and abduction by a Michigan mob, of a branch of the Judiciary of the State, while actually engaged in the performance of judicial functions.” The Judge raised the point, whether or not the condition of things would not warrant the Governor in sending to Toledo a force sufficient to protect the Court when it should meet.

July 29th, Governor Lucas wrote the Ohio Commissioners, informing them of the arrangement with the President, under which the remarking of the Harris line was to be completed, and that the work would commence September 1st. He further advised them that he had sent “225 rifles and 61 muskets and equipments to Fort Miami (Lucas County), and would send more soon,” sufficient for the protection of the civil authorities in that County. They would be placed under control of the Court. He said he would watch proceedings and take measures to protect the Court from insult, and the Commissioners while running the line.

Notwithstanding the specific arrangement of July 3d, made between Ohio and President Jackson for the completion of the survey and the suspension of aggressive action by Michigan, Acting-Governor Mason disregarded such

agreement, and continued arrests, as already stated. For such reason, Secretary of State Forsyth wrote Governor Mason, stating that his zeal in behalf of Michigan had overcome his prudence, and he had been superseded by the appointment of Charles Shaler of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Territory. The same day a letter was sent to Mr. Shaler, notifying him of such appointment, and setting forth the position of the President on the boundary question. He stated that from the first it had been the President's opinion, “that without further legislation by Congress, the country in dispute was to be considered as forming, legally, a part of the Territory of Michigan; and that the ordinary and usual jurisdiction over it should be exercised by Michigan. He had never admitted the right set up by Ohio.” Further, he said the President had repeatedly and distinctly stated “what his duty would compel him to do, in the event of an attempt on the part of Ohio to sustain her jurisdiction over the disputed territory by force of arms.” He had with regret and surprise noticed that Governor Mason had assumed that he (the President) had approved the claim of Ohio. “An acknowledgment of the right and the temporary arrangement to avoid the danger of a hostile collision,” was, in the President's view, “in no respect inconsistent with the obligations of the constitution and laws.” The Secretary said the President “had seen with regret, the recent outrages committed at Toledo on officers of justice who attempted to execute process under authority of Michigan,” and he “recommended that the offenders who resisted and wounded a civil officer (Deputy-Sheriff Wood) in the execution of his duty, and had fled from the Territory, should be promptly demanded from the Executive of *any* State in which they may have taken refuge.”

August 29th, Secretary Forsyth also wrote Governor Lucas, enclosing copies of his letters to Governor Mason and Mr. Shaler, and expressing the hope that the spirit shown by the President in those letters would be “met by measures dictated by the same spirit on the part of Governor Lucas. “As it is apparent,” said the Secretary, “from the recent presentment of the grand jury of Wood County, that the inhabitants of Toledo have declined, at present, the jurisdiction of Ohio, the President hopes no attempt will be made now to exercise it within the disputed territory.” It was stated that the claim of Ohio having been publicly put forth in the face of the country, the omission to enforce it, while awaiting the action of Congress, “could not be considered as weakening any just foundation on which it might rest.”

The action of the Wood County grand jury referred to by Secretary Forsyth, consisted simply in examining witnesses sent before them who testified that individuals had been elected to office in Toledo under the laws of

Michigan and performed official duties in disregard of the laws of Ohio. Other criminal acts were shown. In view of the fact that Toledo had been set off as part of the new County of Lucas, whose Court was to meet in September, and as the alleged offenses were committed after the erection of said County, the jury declined action in the premises.

August 7, 1835, Adjutant-General S. C. Andrews issued an order to Commandants of Divisions throughout Ohio, for them to report at once "what numbers of Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen would be willing to march at a moment's warning, to aid in defending our Northern frontier." The order was of "a confidential character." Previous to such order, spontaneous offers had been made of men to the number of 2,340, but were not wanted, being chiefly Infantry and Riflemen. In a short time 13 Divisions reported 10,021 as ready to respond to a call, of whom 5,835 were mounted men, and 4,186 Infantry and Riflemen. The total offers were 12,361. In several instances, the Commandants were confident the numbers named might readily be greatly increased.

This action on the part of the Ohio authorities, naturally led those of Michigan to counter-action. Thus, the *Detroit Free Press* of August 26, 1835, had the following items:

THE OHIO CONTROVERSY.—The Legislative Council yesterday had this subject under consideration. They have made an appropriation of \$315,000, to meet any emergency which may arise, and we learn that every arrangement will be made to afford a *warm* reception to any portion of the "million" of Ohio, that may visit our borders. Michigan defends her soil and her rights, and we would wish our fellow-citizens of Ohio to recollect that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

WAR! WAR!!—Orders have been issued for volunteers to rendezvous at Mulholland's, in the County of Monroe, on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of resisting the military encroachments of Ohio. The Territory, it is expected, will be on the alert, and we understand services will be accepted from all quarters.

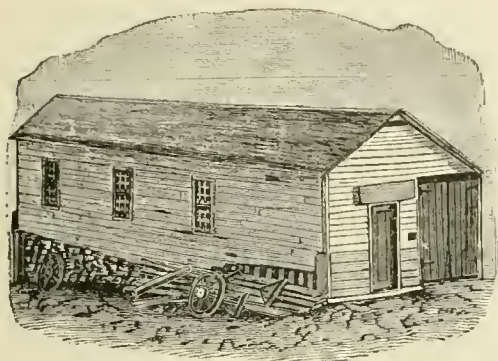
The latter movement evidently had reference to preventing the holding of the Court at Toledo, September 7th. What was the force which finally was employed by Governor Lucas cannot be ascertained, as no record of the same can be found at Columbus, beyond the amount paid out for the services rendered.

The situation as thus shown, while largely conforming to the policy and wishes of Governor Lucas, was yet by no means without its embarrassing features with him. His arrangement with the Government was, for no action on the part of Ohio in connection with the boundary question, beyond the re-marking of the Harris line; while, on condition of such course by Ohio, the Michigan authorities were to cease attempts to enforce jurisdiction. But the County of Lucas had been created, and by law a Court was to be held at Toledo on the

7th of September. The situation was an embarrassing one. Threatened by the President with the Federal power in resistance to any violation of the compact or truce, it was a nice point to determine how jurisdiction so positive as the holding of an Ohio Court in the disputed territory, was to be accomplished without trouble with the Government. In such emergency it was decided to substitute strategy for force.

When the time approached for holding the Court at Toledo, Governor Lucas sent Adjutant-General S. C. Andrews to confer with the Judges and County officers as to the most practicable ways and means for holding the Court. It was finally arranged, that Colonel Vanfleet should furnish his Regiment to act as a *posse*, subject to orders of the Sheriff, for the protection of the Court. Such force accordingly appeared at Miami, within the new County. The Adjutant-General and Major-General John Bell of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), proceeded to Toledo in citizen's dress. On Sunday, September 6th, the three Associate Judges, Sheriff and others met at Miami, ready to move to Toledo under escort of Colonel Vanfleet's force of 100 men. Unfortunately, the report was brought in on Sunday evening, that General Brown had reached Toledo with a force of 1,200 Michigan troops, to prevent the holding of the Court. The effect of this information was essentially disturbing. The Judges and others were in serious doubt as to what should be done—some favoring a "back-out," while others insisted on an advance. Judge Higgins and Andrew ("Count") Cottinbury (the latter having been appointed Prosecuting Attorney), were absent when the report came in, which embarrassed the Associate Judges. It was finally decided to submit the question to Colonel Vanfleet, it being assumed by those not willing to make the trip, that that officer would hardly feel prepared, with his small force, to meet 1,200 Michigan troops. It is reported that the Colonel, turning to the Judges, said: "If you are *women*, go home! If you are *men*, do your duty as Judges of the Court! I will do mine." The Colonel then said he wanted 20 brave men, who were willing to take the risk of a hazardous enterprise; and requested that such of them as were ready to do that, should step four paces to the front, when 30 so stepped out. Of these 20 were taken. Captain Granville Jones, of Lucas Guards, Toledo, was left in charge of the camp at Miami, with directions to be ready for co-operation with the advance. It was then decided, that September 7th began immediately after 12 o'clock Sunday night, and as no hour for the assembling of the Court was mentioned in the law, one hour was as good for the purpose as any other, so that the Court was held and due record of its proceedings made. Accordingly, at 1 o'clock A. M., the procession took up its march of eight miles for Toledo, each soldier of the escort carrying two Cavalry pis-

tols. They reached Toledo about 3 o'clock, and proceeded at once to a School House, which stood between Washington and Monroe and Michigan and Erie Streets. It was a frame building. At that time it was well "out of Town," and thus as safe from observation as accommodations could have been found. It has been deemed proper, that the building so prominent as to have served as the first Court-House of Lucas County, should be presented to the present and coming generations in the condition in which it now (1887) exists.



FIRST COURT-HOUSE OF LUCAS COUNTY.

Here "the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Lucas, and State of Ohio," for the first time was opened in due form. It consisted of the three Associate Judges—Jonathan H. Jerome, Baxter Bowman and William Wilson. The President Judge (David Higgins), as supposed for reasons already indicated, was not present. Junius Flagg, of Toledo, acted as Sheriff, and Dr. Horatio Conant, of Maumee, as Clerk. A short session was held, the proceedings being limited to the appointment of John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway, as County Commissioners, and the approval of the Clerk's bond. The Clerk's minutes were kept on loose pieces of paper. The length of time occupied in these proceedings is not recorded, but it was as short as was consistent with the proper forms; and "no further business appearing before said Court, it adjourned," literally "without day," since its entire session and adjournment took place in the dark.

There seems somehow to have been very little interest taken by the people of Toledo in the record of their initial Court and its attendant circumstances. Hence, the difficulty at this late day, in obtaining satisfactory particulars of the event, and especially of the movements and experiences of the Court in placing a desired distance between themselves and the supposed "Wolverine" troops. In the absence of local information, we are left, for our most detailed statement in that regard, to the narration given by the late Willard V. Way, Esq., of Perrysburg, in his address before the Raisin Valley

(Michigan) Historical Society. Without in any way impeaching the loyalty of that gentleman as a citizen of the Commonwealth of Ohio, it must be conceded that his account of that occasion does not read in all respects just as one of the zealous champions of Ohio on the disputed boundary question would have been expected to tell the story. In this, the writer does not wish to be understood as questioning the truthfulness of Mr. Way's version, which was substantially this: That upon adjournment of the Court, the officers and escort went to the tavern then kept by Munson H. Daniels, not far from the Court House; that while there enjoying a season of conviviality natural on the accomplishment of important and critical public service, a wag came hurriedly into the tavern and reported a strong "Wolverine" force approaching and close by; that the party at once left the house, sprang to their horses, leaving their bills unpaid; that they took the trail for Maumee, following near the River; that upon reaching the hill across Swan Creek and near where the Oliver House now stands, seeing no pursuit, they came to a halt; that it then became known that the Clerk had lost his hat, and with it his minutes of the Court; that under direction of Colonel Vanfleet, careful search was made for the papers on the line of their hasty travel; and that after diligent efforts, the hat and contents were found. Colonel Vanfleet signalized this important success by firing two salutes, when the party continued their journey to Maumee, where they arrived soon after daylight, or about six o'clock, having occupied five hours in going to Toledo, holding a Court and getting safely back. The record of that Court, so essential to the proper vindication of the rights and authority of the State of Ohio, is as follows:

The State of Ohio, Lucas County, ss.:

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the Court House in Toledo, in said County, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835. Present, the Honorable Jonathan H. Jerome, Senior Associate Judge of said County, their Honors, Baxter Bowman and William Wilson, Associate Judges;

The Court being opened in due form by the Sheriff of the County.

Horatio Conant being appointed Clerk of said County, exhibited his bond, with sureties accepted by the Court agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

The Court appointed John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway Commissioners for said County.

No further business appearing before said Court, the Court adjourned, without day.

J. H. JEROME, Associate Judge.

Adjutant General Andrews, in his report to Governor Lucas, said:

"The Court was accordingly held under these circumstances: The Judges and Sheriff of the County met at Toledo on Monday, which was the 7th, and, attended by a small *posse*, opened Court, organized, appointed their Clerk, County Commissioners, etc.;

and after performing such business as was necessary for a complete organization of the County, and making up their record, adjourned without molestation. In the meantime the opposing force had entered the place, and taken possession of the adjoining Village [Vistula, the Court meeting in the Port Lawrence Division], with the express purpose, as declared, of preventing the session. They had, it is asserted, information of the fact, and made arrangements accordingly. No interruption, however, took place."

This report elsewhere says the Michigan force entered Toledo on Sunday, the 6th, where they remained until Monday, and some part of them until Tuesday following, when they disappeared entirely, with the exception of a straggling band, who afterwards returned in search, as pretended, of the Judges of the Court, but engaging in the customary excesses and proceeding to acts of violence against certain of the citizens. The inhabitants were aroused to resistance, and they were forcibly expelled. Their whole number upon entering Toledo, appears to have been not to exceed 1,100, and to have been reduced at the time of their retreat to between 500 and 600. General Brown subsequently stated that his main force halted at Mulholland's, some eight miles from Toledo, where they remained Sunday night, he having sent Colonel Warner Wing forward with 100 men, to watch the Judges and arrest them if they attempted to hold Court. The main force reached Toledo the next day.

More or less of excess in drinking and carousing took place with the Michigan troops, and especially in petty robbery of property, although such action was against the will of the officers in command. That Major Stickney should be made conspicuous in that connection is not remarkable, he being an object of special hostility with that side. It was stated that the Major, on finding a man in the garb of a Michigan soldier, in his garden, in the act of pulling up potatoes, asked what he was doing, when the trespasser replied that he was "drafting potato tops, to make the bottoms volunteer." The Major was subsequently paid \$300 by the State for damages suffered during that controversy, besides costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with his arrests May 8th and July 20, 1835, and being taken to the jail at Monroe.

As already mentioned, the body of the Michigan forces detailed to prevent the holding of Court at Toledo stopped at Mulholland's on Sunday, the 6th. At that place ex-Governor Stevens, although then nine days out of office, issued an address to the troops, in the character of "the Executive," in which he notified them that the command was by him at that time "assigned to Brigadier General J. W. Brown," and enjoined on them due observance of that officer's orders. On the same day General Brown issued, from Toledo, his address to the Militia, closing with this appeal:

Our cause is just. We assemble to defend from invasion our constitutional privileges. The voice of law calls us to the field, and although young in history, Michigan must be placed by us in the proud attitude of seeking to do no wrong, and never shrinking to defend the honor of the country and the inviolability of her soil.

The manner in which these movements in Ohio were received by the authorities and people of Michigan is further seen from the following article, taken from the *Michigan Sentinel*, published at Monroe, under date of September 12, 1835:

WOLVERINES OF MICHIGAN!—In anticipation of the proposed organization of the Court of Ohio at Toledo, and the approach of Lucas's "Million," Acting Governor Mason made a large requisition on the brave Wolverines of Michigan; and on Saturday last (September 5th) they approached our Town under arms by hundreds, from the Counties of Monroe, Wayne, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Oakland, Macomb and St. Joseph. The whole body entered the disputed territory on Monday, accompanied by Governor Stevens, Generals Brown and Haskall, and Colonels Davis, Wing and others, to the number of 1,200 to 1,500, and encamped on the plains of Toledo. Governor Lucas did not make his appearance. The Court is said to have been held at the dead of night, by learned Judges dressed in disguise; and the insurgents of Toledo precipitately fled from the scene of action.

The last order issued to the Michigan forces, was that of General Brown, dated at Monroe, September 10, 1835, which was commenced as follows:

The different Regiments, Battalions and Corps comprising the Brigade of Michigan Volunteers now assembled at this place, will immediately be put in march, by their several commandants, for their respective homes.

There they were to be dismissed for 30 days; but to hold themselves in readiness for another call. General Brown expressed "his high regard for the manly and patriotic manner in which they had obeyed the call of the Executive to assist him in sustaining the laws of the Territory and the inviolability of its soil." And thus closed the military movements of Michigan in the "Toledo War."

The success of the strategy employed by the Ohio authorities for exercising jurisdiction over the disputed territory, by holding a Court at Toledo, seems to have practically closed the contest. No further attempt was made to resist Ohio authority, while the people immediately concerned very rapidly accepted the same.

Mr. Shaler did not accept the appointment of Secretary of Michigan, and John S. Horner came to be the Acting Governor, between whom and Governor Lucas arrangements were made for the discontinuance of the persecutions commenced against all residents of the disputed territory, except Two Stiekney, whom Governor Lucas refused to surrender under requisition.

The Michigan view of this result was no doubt fairly stated by Hon. A. L. Millard of Adrian, in an address delivered July 4, 1876. He said:

The result was, that Ohio, influential and powerful with her 12 members on the floor of Congress, prevailed against her younger and weaker sister Michigan, with her single Delegate, and he without the right of voting; and before Congress would admit her into the Union as a State, she was required to assent to the change in her boundaries and to adopt the boundary claimed by Ohio. But in order to make her some amends, the Northern Peninsula, then no part of Michigan, was offered her. At first this overture was rejected. A convention called to act upon it, refused to give the assent required. Her people at the time felt keenly upon the subject. They felt that her right to the territory, under the ordinance (of 1787), and under the act of Congress of 1805, was unquestionable, and there are few, in this State, at least, who have examined the question, who do not regard it so to this day. But this decision of the Convention did not finally prevail. A large and influential portion of the citizens—some from public considerations, and others, perhaps, from private reasons, thought it highly desirable that the State be speedily admitted into the Union. Another Convention was accordingly called, not by the Governor or other legal authority, but by a Democratic Central Committee, requesting the people in the several Townships to elect delegates. The Convention met, and in the name of the people of the State gave the required assent. This, after considerable discussion, was accepted by Congress as a compliance with the condition, and the State was admitted by an act passed on the 27th January, 1837, and thus the controversy ended. The people of Michigan were dissatisfied at the time, being little aware of the mineral value of the Upper Peninsula, which they acquired in lieu of the strip surrendered. But the subsequent development of that region has shown that they got an ample equivalent, and that the bargain, though in a manner forced upon them, turned out to be not a bad one for Michigan.

In his message of December, 1835, to the Ohio Legislature Governor Lucas called attention to the following facts, as bearing on the question of boundary:

That the Counties of Wood, Sandusky, Henry and Williams, made up of territory previously possessed by the Indians; that such Counties extended to the Harris Line, and embraced all territory subsequently in dispute; that Wood County authorities asserted jurisdiction to the Harris Line, and assessed property for taxation up to the same; that no question was raised by the Michigan authorities in the matter for several years, nor until Governor Cass sought in vain to find persons there willing to accept commissions at his hands; that he finally found a man who lived within the territory in dispute, becoming dissatisfied with the assessment of his property, consented to accept an appointment as Assessor; and that this was over two years after Ohio exercised jurisdiction to the Harris Line. This point would have more force, but for the fact, that from the organization of the Ohio State Government in 1802, until the ratification of the Indian treaty of 1817 (a period of fifteen years), most of the territory afterwards in dispute, was in possession of the Indians, and thus not subject to civil government by any authority.

In a special message of February 6, 1835, to the Ohio Legislature, Governor Lucas declared

the boundary claimed by Michigan to be "impossible," for the reason that a line running due East from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan, would not only cross the Maumee River considerably South of the Maumee Bay, but extending East would never strike the territorial line between the United States and Canada, but pass through the Counties of Huron, Cuyahoga, Geauga and Ashtabula, to the Pennsylvania line, some 20 or 30 miles South of Lake Erie—thus leaving a strip of such width between the Northern boundary of the State and the Lake. The Governor also called attention to the fact, that while neither House of Congress had ever expressed an opinion adverse to the claim of Ohio, there had been, after full investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, an able report in favor of such claim, and a bill to that effect, twice passed by that body; while the House Committee on Territories, March 11, 1834, declared additional legislation on the subject unnecessary. Governor Lucas also called attention to the important fact, that in the admission of Indiana to the Union, subsequent to that of Ohio, that State was allowed to extend its Northern boundary considerably North of the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

To recapitulate, it may be stated, that the fact of a disputed boundary was recognized very soon after Ohio became a State. As early as 1807, the Legislature of that State adopted a resolution by which Congress was asked to pass a law "to ascertain and define the Northern boundary line of this State and fix the same," agreeably to the provision contained in the State constitution. In 1809, prefaced with a preamble stating that "great inconvenience has been and is daily occurring, in consequence of the Western and Northern boundaries of the State not being ascertained," the Legislature renewed its request for such definite declaration of such boundary lines. In 1811, the same body again asked for the same action, specifically citing, as a reason therefor, the fact that Michigan Territory was then undertaking to exercise authority over the disputed territory. In 1812, Congress, acting on such request, directed the running of a line of boundary, which, owing to the existence of the War with Great Britain, was postponed until 1817, when the Harris line was run. At the suggestion of General Cass, but without authority of Congress, Surveyor Fulton ran the "Fulton" line, which Michigan claimed to be the true boundary, but which was found to be impracticable, for the reason that it did not at any point intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, but left considerable territory of Northern Ohio North of the Fulton line, and between Ohio and Canada. In 1818, the Ohio Legislature re-affirmed the claim of the State to the Harris line. The claim of Michigan to the Fulton line still being asserted,

the Ohio Legislature in 1820 again called on Congress definitely to settle the question by declaring the Harris line to be the true boundary. It was only after such repeated appeals to Congress, for the interposition of its authority for the settlement of the question, that Ohio, in 1835, acting in its own sovereign capacity, sat out to assert and settle her rights in the case. It was at such suggestion that Messrs. Rush and Howard were sent as Commissioners by the President, for the adjustment of the difficulty. By the agreement made between those Commissioners and the Governor of Ohio, April 7, 1835, it was provided :

1st. That the Harris line be run and re-marked, without interruption. 2d. That the civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, the people residing there be left to their own choice as to which of the parties should be accepted as authority in government until the close of the next session of Congress. This Ohio assented to, with the proviso, that Michigan be compelled to abide by the terms of the compact; and especially, that all prosecutions begun under the authority of that Territory against citizens of Ohio, be discontinued.

The case, having been by arrangement finally referred to Congress, the discussion became active there, and was ably presented on the part of Ohio, by Governor Lucas and the Senators and Representatives from this State. In a letter to the Secretary of State at Washington, November 10, 1835, the Governor stated that he was informed by General Haskell, a member of the Michigan Legislature, that Governor Mason procured the key to the United States Arsenal at Detroit, and in that way came into possession of Government arms for use by his forces. Governor Lucas expressed the belief, that such use of the arms was made "by *private* special permission of the Secretary of War" (General Lewis Cass). The Governor stated that in private letters to friends in Ohio and seen by him, Secretary Cass stated, that while not appearing publicly in the controversy, he was doing all he could privately in support of the Michigan claim. Governor Lucas attributed to the Secretary the responsibility of the entire controversy.

In a letter of November 19, 1835, Secretary Cass alludes to this expression by Governor Lucas, and protests against the same as grossly unjust. On the contrary, he stated, that while fully believing in the justice of Michigan's claim, and advising the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory by the use of ordinary civil power, he at all times discountenanced the resort to force which Governor Mason made.

Governor Lucas then quotes from the private letters of the Secretary, referred to by him, showing that the author did severely denounce the action of Ohio in the matter as "among the most unjustifiable which had taken place during his time."

In a report made March 1, 1836, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, was Chairman, discussed the matter with much clearness and detail, going over the essential points and facts. The immediate matter in hand was the "bill to settle and establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio," which provided "that the Northern boundary of the State of Ohio, shall be established by and extend to, a direct line running from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most Northerly Cape of the Miami Bay; thence Northeast to the Northern boundary line of the United States; and thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line." The result of the Committee's investigation was to the effect, that aside from the declaration made in the constitution, the State of Ohio could have no claim to the line therein set forth. Thus, the whole question turned upon the validity of that declaration as a basis for the claim made by Ohio; while such basis could not be valid, without the "assent of Congress." Hence, again, arose the question, Did the admission of Ohio into the Union, with such constitution, constitute the required "assent of Congress" to the boundary stated? The Senate Committee concluded its full examination of that question in the following language :

We do not hesitate, then, to express our conviction, that, while Congress has not yet, in terms, declared its satisfaction with the line now contended for by Ohio, as her Northern boundary, it has, in the most solemn manner, *accepted her State Constitution, recognized it*, as made pursuant of a lawful authority to make it, conferred by an act which reserved the right to annex to Ohio, at any future period, a country embracing the whole territory in dispute; and has, by these means, assented to the terms of the proviso, which is one of the essential features of the constitution. We say essential, because everything regarding her boundaries, touches her sovereignty—her very being, as an independent State. We hold that, by the acceptance of this constitution, Congress undertook, that if the fact should be hereafter satisfactorily ascertained that the Southern bend or extreme of Lake Michigan extends so far South, that a line drawn due East from it must intersect Lake Erie East of the Miami of the Lake, then, with the assent of Congress, the Northern boundary should be the very boundary described in the bill before the Committee. And while we negative the assertion of the right to the line, contained in the resolution referred to us, considered as a strictly legal right, to perfect which no further action of Congress is requisite, and adopt the distinction which is well taken by the Attorney-General, in his letter to the President of March 21st, last, between the assent of Congress to the proviso, which has been given, and its assent to the actual extension of the Northern boundary, as proposed in the proviso, which has not been given, we also declare, in justice to that State, that for the reasons which we will now proceed to detail, Congress cannot, consistently with the original understanding of the compact between that State and this Government, and those obligations which, though not strictly legal, are of great equitable and moral force among Nations, as well as individuals, withhold its assent to the line in the bill.

The Committee then state the fact, that at the time the constitution of Ohio was formed, the maps existing, with a single exception, placed the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan between $42^{\circ} 20'$ and $42^{\circ} 30'$ North. The map of Peter Bell, Geographer, published in 1772, would have made a line due East from the extreme of Lake Michigan strike the Detroit River, North of Lake Erie. That of William Faden, in 1777, would have placed such line North of Lake Erie. Kitchen's Atlas agreed with Bell's map. An ancient map, by Eman Bowen, Geographer to His British Majesty, and John Gibson, Engineer, of 1763, placed such line North of Lake Erie. Laurie & Whittle's map, issued at London, 1794, located the same line above "Lake Erie or Okswego," as laid down. An ancient map of the Northwestern Territory, with a supplement to the map of Hudson's and Baffin's Bays, shows the same results. Mitchell's map, published in 1755, is said to have been the one relied on by Congress and the Convention of Ohio, at the time of the admission of this State; and that placed the extreme of Lake Michigan at $42^{\circ} 20'$ North, thus placing a line due East far North of the most Northerly Cape of Maumee Bay and the mouth of Detroit River.

Under such state of facts, it is not matter of surprise, that the Committee should say that "it was then believed by both parties, that the new State of Ohio would comprehend not only the whole territory in controversy, but a much larger tract of country lying North of it." In fact, the ordinance of 1787, and the enabling act of Congress, under which the constitution of Ohio was formed, if interpreted by the maps made the basis of action on both occasions, would have given to Ohio not only all she ever claimed, but in addition the entire present Southern tier of Counties in Michigan.

The bill thus endorsed by the Senate Committee, fixed the boundaries of Michigan and Indiana, as well as the Northern boundary of Ohio, and passed the Senate March 10th by a vote of 37 to 3, and went to the House of Representatives. March 22d a bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Benton to establish the Northern boundary line of Ohio and to admit Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed, which bill passed the Senate April 2d, by a vote of 24 to 18, and went to the House. This bill differed from the one passed March 10th, in that it contained a proviso, that the boundary line of Ohio should receive the assent of a Convention of delegates of the people of Michigan, as a condition of the admission of Michigan into the Union. For this reason the second bill was not satisfactory to the larger portion of the Ohio delegation in Congress, who preferred the unconditional terms of the Clayton bill, and were not willing that the question be left open for further doubt and agitation. In the House the question of

precedence in action upon the two Senate bills was raised, and decided in favor of the Benton bill, and June 13th it passed, by a vote of 153 to 45. June 15th, the Clayton bill, unconditionally fixing the Northern line of Ohio, passed the House, without a division, and thus was the long-deferred and much-disputed boundary question and the "Toledo War" definitely and finally settled.

For reasons which seemed to have been more political than substantial, it was deemed advisable by the friends of the Administration to connect the admission of Arkansas with that of Michigan, by which association the adjustment of the boundary question probably was delayed for six months. A prominent, if not the controlling, consideration in the matter, was the sleepless jealousy of Southern politicians, with whom it had come to be settled, that no Free State should be added to the Union, unless associated with a new Slave State, to the end that equilibrium in the political power of Freedom and of Slavery might be preserved. This fact will explain the precedence given the Benton bill over the Clayton bill in the House. The same spirit of jealousy was constantly manifested as long as Slavery continued to be a cause of sectional discord. To the same fell spirit was the country subsequently indebted for the annexation of Texas, in order that additional territory for Slave States might be obtained; and to the same, for the like object, the Mexican War; and neither of these recourses being found effective, as a last resort came the attempt, through the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to subject Free territory to the establishment of Slave States. It was the failure of this device that drove the Slaveholding power to the fatal madness of rebellion and an attempt to destroy the Union it was no longer able to control to its purposes, and led to the sudden and total destruction of the interest so long and so desperately defended.

In this connection, the particulars of the Michigan forces as furnished by the pay-roll of her soldiers, now among the archives of that State, will be of interest. That roll gives the name of every soldier (officer and private), the amount of pay received, and in most cases, his receipt therefor. The list has the names of 1,160 men. The pay of Major-General Brown, Commander of the Territorial army, was \$200 per month. He had for Aide-de-Camp, Alphens Felch, afterward Governor and United States Senator, who received \$50 per month. Colonels were paid \$75, Captains \$40, Lieutenants \$30, Ensigns \$20, Sergeants \$8 and privates \$6.66 per month. Considering the "currency" in which they were paid ("Wild-Cat" Bank notes), these rates do not seem to be excessive. The several organizations of the Michigan forces were known as follows: The Oakland Detachment, of 192 men; Major Bucklin's Reg-

iment, of 159 men; Colonel T. D. Davis's Rifle Brigade, of 248 men; Second Regiment (Colonel Warner Wing), 140 men; Captain J. Wood's Company of Light Horse, of 61 men; Shelby Volunteers, of 60 men; Acting Brigadier-General Martin Davis's Detachment, of 47 men; Colonel Davis Smith's Eighth Regiment, of 247 men. Total force, 1,254. The aggregate expenditure of Michigan, in connection with the boundary controversy, is placed at \$13,658.76.

The people of Michigan, in that controversy, labored under two serious embarrassments. In the first place, as already stated, theirs being only a Territorial Government, the creature of Congress, wholly subject to Federal rule, it could have no recognized authority even over its domestic affairs, and much less over its relations to other Governments. This condition of tutelage deprived it of the political status which State organization and power alone could confer. In the next place it was largely handicapped by an unfortunate head of what government it possessed. In 1814, General Lewis Cass, then of the United States Army, but a resident of Marietta, Ohio, was made Military Governor of Michigan Territory. Subsequently, he was made Civil Governor, with William Woodbridge, also of Marietta, as Secretary, both appointments being fortunate for the Territory. The administration of Governor Cass will always stand prominent among those of Western Territories. He was specially serviceable in his relations with the Indians, with whom he concluded important treaties and largely maintained friendly relations, being Superintendent of Indian Affairs for all the then Northwest, as well as Civil Governor of Michigan. He it was, who negotiated at Fort Meigs, in September, 1817, the important treaty by which the Seneca, Delaware, Wyandot, Shawanese, Pottawatomic and Chippewa tribes surrendered to the Government about one-fifth of the territory comprising the State of Ohio, beside large districts in Michigan and Indiana. Beside this treaty, 16 others were negotiated, chiefly under his management, and in their results transferring to the United States vast extents of lands, both East and West of the Mississippi. In 1831, Governor Cass was called to Washington, to serve as Secretary of War in President Jackson's Cabinet. The loss of his services, made so highly valuable by his long experience and intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Territory, was much regretted at the time; but the measure of the loss was made more fully known only through the management of succeeding years. In 1830, the Territory had attained to a population of 32,538, and was self-supporting. With such advance in numbers, the people had become possessed of an exceptional degree of local pride, no doubt largely due to the position which Governor Cass's administration had given the Territorial Government. Hence, the

succession to that officer was a matter of more than ordinary concern with them, and they were very desirous that it should fall upon one of several prominent citizens of the Territory, instead of being utilized in the promotion of political interests elsewhere. Secretary Woodbridge and Austin E. Wing were looked upon as specially suitable for the Governorship. Such desire, however, had so little consideration at Washington, that John T. Mason of Virginia, a brother-in-law of Postmaster-General Barry, was appointed Secretary of the Territory, to act as Governor until the latter office should be filled. The appointee, however, did not accept, but went abroad on some private agency, and the office was transferred to his son, Stevens T. Mason. The choice of a non-resident for purely political and personal reasons, was bad enough; but that of a mere boy—but 19 years of age—added greatly to the disappointment and chagrin of the people, who sent to him a Committee for conference, when he acknowledged his minority, and sought to justify it on the ground that his father's income was not sufficient to properly support the family.

This feeling was greatly intensified by the fact, that in consequence of Governor Cass being removed to become Secretary of War, the Secretary would become the Acting Governor, with full executive responsibilities. All protests, however, proved unavailing. The Virginia "lad" became Michigan's Governor, and by his subsequent action did not a little to justify what had been said of him. It is more than probable that in the management of the boundary question, he sought to turn to personal account the partisan feeling of the people of the Territory, and by extra zeal to increase that feeling, which will, in a measure, account for his indiscretion at different times.* Again, it is probable, that the circumstances of his appointment and the dissatisfaction arising therefrom, his questionable personal course and his lack of discretion, all contributed to make the President more reluctant to make the Government responsible for Mr. Mason's action; and thereby did the latter turn out more to the advantage of Ohio than of Michigan in the dispute. Had Governor Cass been in Mason's place, and conducted the question on the same general basis, there is reason to believe that Ohio would have had a more embarrassing case on its hands, with a result less satisfactory.

The protest of the people at Washington was general and emphatic, but to no avail. George

*The *Detroit Courier*, in March, 1832, had this item:

"His Excellency, the Acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan, at a special session of the Mayor's Court, was bound over to keep the peace; and held to recognize for his good behavior at the June term of the Circuit Court. These proceedings were caused by a personal assault by the Acting Governor upon a Detroit editor, on account of criticisms of that official."

B. Porter of Pennsylvania was appointed Governor, and had he devoted his time and attention to the office, the presence of the "Boy Governor" would have been less offensive. The latter by cultivating geniality through the social customs of the day, and a course of conciliation, in a measure modified the intensity of the feeling against him, whereby the people were led to endure what they could not cure. Thus matters stood, when, in the winter of 1834-5, the action of the Ohio Legislature on the boundary question, raised an issue, which with the people of the ambitious Territory, soon overshadowed that of their Governorship. Some three years of experience in office had measurably fitted Secretary Mason for the place; and appreciating the opportunity for commending himself to popular favor, furnished by the Ohio action, he at once entered in the most spirited manner upon such measures of resistance as he could employ. The result was, that he soon largely removed the feeling existing against him. But in doing this, he displeased the powers at Washington, whose deep concern for the political bearing of the controversy had led them to favor the Ohio side of the question. Hence it was, that in September, 1835, with the boundary question yet unsettled, John S. Horner, another young man, ignorant of the country, was appointed Governor of the Territory. He came on, and sought by a policy of conciliation to induce an adjustment of the boundary difficulty, whereby he seriously displeased the people, who looked upon him not as the Executive of the Territory, but as simply the tool of political masters at Washington, whose sole interest in the matter was to manage it for the greatest partisan advantage. This state of things was made the more offensive to the people, by the fact, that at that time they had organized a complete State Government—in form—with a Legislature, and United States Senators chosen. Ere long Governor Horner left the Peninsula, for a portion of Territory beyond the limits embraced in the State organization.

During the Summer of 1835, and while the boundary question was yet undetermined, the people of Michigan sat about the organization of a government, in which they could have some power. To this end they held a Convention; framed a State Constitution, which was adopted by the people, who, at the same time chose State officers and a Legislature. Secretary Mason was chosen Governor, and Edmund Mundy, Lieutenant Governor; while Lucius Lyon and John Norvell were chosen United States Senators by the Legislature; and Isaac E. Crary, as Representative in Congress. Such action, unauthorized by existing law, was not approved at Washington, and especially as its tendency was to complicate and intensify the boundary issue. The admission of the State under such state of things was out of the ques-

tion. Then it was that the compromise, on which the whole trouble was finally settled, was proposed, to wit: That Michigan yield the disputed territory, and in lieu of that accept the Lake Superior Peninsula. This proposition was submitted to the people of Michigan, who sent delegates to a Convention held at Ann Arbor, September 4, 1836, by which the offer was rejected. Steps were then taken for another Convention, which, in reality, was little more or less than an Administration scheme for forcing terms upon the people. For such purpose, delegates were chosen "direct from the people," in local caucuses, without even the semblance of authority in law. The body thus chosen met at Ann Arbor, December 6, 1836, and assuming to speak for the people of Michigan, proceeded to accept the terms proposed; and by an act passed January 26, 1837, Congress declared that a State Government had been duly formed by the people of Michigan, and the same was admitted as a member of the Union, and the vexed question of boundary was forever settled. A large portion, and probably a majority, of the people, with their *pseudo* State officials, indulged in a liberal degree of indignation and protest; but that was the only consolation accorded them. They could accomplish nothing in resistance to the wrong they felt. Governor Mason indulged in emphatic rhetoric about the outrage committed, to meet with little more than ridicule of himself as "the Hero of the bloodless plains of Toledo."

The people of Michigan regarded it as a matter of grave wrong, that their Territory should be deprived of the few square miles of lands, which they had hoped would be included in their prospective State. And when, as a matter of compensation for such loss, Congress proposed to give them the great Peninsula of Lake Superior, with all its rich mineral deposits, the *people* of Michigan rejected the offer; and the arrangement was consummated only through the unauthorized manipulation of local politicians. If the loss of that little strip of land, was so great a wrong to Michigan, what was the loss to Wisconsin, of a territory some 350 by 60 miles in extent, the taking of which cut that State off from some 400 miles of Lake coast, leaving to it only about 70 miles of such possession, and depriving it of many valuable harbors, in order that Michigan might add the 400 to the 700 miles of coast already possessed by her? Not only all this, but Wisconsin was deprived of 100 miles of the Western coasts of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, with all their desirable harbors, so important to that State. Of the two, it would seem that Wisconsin, rather than Michigan, was the party wronged in the adjustment of the boundary dispute of 1835.

Of the \$300,000 appropriated by the Ohio Legislature for expenses in the measures proposed for enforcing the rights of the State in

the boundary controversy, the sum of \$8,837 was subsequently expended. Among the items were the following: To C. Neiswanger, Quarter Master General, \$1,473.77; pay of State Commissioners, for running the boundary, \$406; to Jonathan Taylor, one of the Commissioners, for expenses in running the line, \$1,000; Samuel C. Andrews, Adjutant General, \$128.96; General John Bell, commanding Ohio forces, for compensation, \$228.00; N. H. Swayne, William Allen and David T. Disney, Commissioners to Washington, \$300; N. H. Swayne, horse-hire and expenses, at Perrysburg and returning to Columbus, \$32.50; relief of J. E. Fletcher, of the surveying party, arrested and taken to Tecumseh a prisoner, by Michigan party, \$100; Auditor of State John A. Bryan, for expenses in transmitting documents to Tecumseh to secure release of Fletcher, \$47.13.

It was both natural and proper that an event so important to the people of Toledo as the adjustment of the boundary question and the end of years of internecine contest and local bitterness, should be signalized in a public way; especially, that thereby was made sure to their Town the great benefits foreseen in the construction of the proposed Canals. Such celebration took place June 25, 1836, ten days after the passage of the act of Congress establishing the Northern boundary of Ohio on the Harris line. The report was first published in the *Blade*, and reproduced in the *Gazette*, as stated, "by request," as that paper was in sympathy with "the other side" of the boundary question:

"The day was ushered in at sunrise by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells," as we read. Appropriate banners waved from hotels and public buildings. At 8 p. m., the citizens (such as "had a mind" to the occasion), with many distinguished visitors, assembled at the Mansion House (Daniel Segur, proprietor), and marched to the School-House in which the memorable Court was held the year previous, where a short address was delivered by Emery D. Potter, Esq., when the procession returned to the hotel for a dinner "prepared in Mr. Segur's best style." The "cloth being removed," toasts were read by different gentlemen present, including J. B. Maey, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Willard J. Daniels, Indiana; Joel McClellan, of Lockport, N. Y.; Andrew Palmer, Toledo; Levi Beardsley and J. R. Beardsley, Oswego, N. Y.; Colonel William McLaughlin, Mansfield, O.; E. D. Potter, Toledo; Rev. Mr. Bradburn, Nantucket, Mass.; A. J. Underhill, New York; George R. Perkins, M. D., Dr. H. B. Stillman, John Jay Newcomb, George H. Rich, and Roswell W. Cheney, Toledo.

A guest gave,

"The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad—Designed to be the great thoroughfare of the Far West."

S. R. Beardsley's sentiment was,

"The Buckeyes of Lucas County—Ready and willing to yield when wrong, but firm and united in repelling the encroachments of their Wolverine neighbors."

Mr. Underhill,

"Toledo—The great outlet of the States of Ohio, In-

diana and Illinois; destined within a short period to be the great City of the West."

Mr. Cheney gave,

"The Orator of the Day—May he grow in usefulness with the growth of our thriving and prosperous Village."

To which Mr. Potter responded briefly, saying, among other things,

"From the time that I arrived here, six months ago, a stranger, I have never had reason to regret the adoption of this place as my future home."

Colonel McLaughlin toasted,

"The Democracy of Ohio—Ever true to their cause, they will give united and efficient support to the 'Favorite Son of New York'" (Martin Van Buren, then Vice President, and a candidate for President).

Taken all in all, the site on which Toledo stands has gone through a series of mutations in government and control which will find few, if any, equals in this country or elsewhere. Among these may be named the following:

1. As early as 1610, the French Government, by virtue of the establishment of trading-posts in this region, laid claim to the territory.
2. In 1641 this claim was strengthened by the planting of the French flag at the Sault St. Marie, which was followed by 120 years of French domination.
3. In 1763, as the result of the French and Indian War, Great Britain dispossessed France and assumed jurisdiction.
4. In 1783, by the treaty of peace between the Colonies and Great Britain, this territory was conceded to the former, although in fact, it remained under British control until after the victory of General Wayne at Fallen Timbers (now in Lucas County) in 1794.
5. Connecticut and New York each for many years made separate claim to this locality.
6. In 1787, it was made part of the Northwest Territory.
7. In 1796, it became part of Wayne County, of said Territory.
8. In 1800, it passed to the Territory of Ohio.
9. In 1802, it became by jurisdiction, part of the Territory of Indiana.
10. In 1805, the new Territory of Michigan assumed jurisdiction of this place, and it was practically in Wayne County.
11. In 1817, Monroe County, Michigan, was organized, and this locality passed to its control.
12. In 1820, Wood County, Ohio, was created with nominal jurisdiction here.
13. In 1827, Port Lawrence Township, Monroe County, was organized, including this locality.
14. As early as 1831, parts of the present territory of Toledo were in the separate plats of Port Lawrence and Vistula, and afterwards another portion in Manhattan.
15. In 1833, Port Lawrence and Vistula were consolidated in the Town of Toledo.
16. In 1835, the County of Lucas was established by the Legislature of Ohio, to include Toledo.
17. During the last named year, and until January, 1837, when the Ohio title was made final by the admission of Michigan into the Union, the question of jurisdiction remained in dispute.
18. In 1837, the incorporated Town of Toledo became the City of Toledo.
19. In 1874, the limits of the City of Toledo were materially extended, to include Manhattan and much other adjoining territory.

Thus we find that this locality has been subject to no less than 19 different jurisdictions.

The lapse of 50 years of time, with the subsidence of partisan feeling and local interest which so largely grew out of and affected the minds and actions of participants on both sides of the unfortunate boundary question, now permits more deliberate consideration of and more just judgment on its merits. As already shown, the residents of Toledo were not wholly agreed in their feelings and action on the issue. "Ohio men" and "Michigan men" then stood arrayed in sentiment, more than in action. To what extent either of those divisions were affected by ulterior considerations, cannot now be known. That such, more or less, operated to control individuals, is only natural. If either of the contending parties presented to the people of Toledo the stronger inducements for their support of its claims, it certainly was Ohio. It would not be possible, under present conditions, to appreciate all that was involved in that dispute, as viewed from the stand-point of the adventurous settlers of Toledo at that time. In the strong and bitter contest they were called to make with neighboring rival Towns, involving the very life of their own, the matter of the Canals, with all that it involved to the successful candidate for the outlet of those important improvements, could not have failed to be most potential in connection with the boundary matter. The question itself was then so far involved in doubt as to facts and argument, that it is not strange that candid men should fail to agree as to its merits. The case, as already shown, rested upon a single point, to wit: Which should prevail—the Ordinance of Congress of 1787, and the act of the same body in 1805, both establishing the line of boundary as claimed by Michigan; or the provision in the Ohio State Constitution as accepted? Hence, the pivotal point: Did Ohio in becoming a State with such claim to boundary, secure rights, which not only overrode rights previously fixed by Congress, but which could not be affected by subsequent action by that body? Clearly, it is not within the power of a Convention representing the people of a Territory, or of that people themselves, to determine a question of boundary which affects the rights of others. Hence, the question again arises, Does the bare act of Congress admitting a State into the Union, approve and irrevocably conform to it all that is claimed as to the question of boundary in the Constitution under which the State is admitted? Ohio's case in the boundary dispute, had no other basis than the affirmative of this question. Had Michigan been a State, with a fixed boundary, instead of a Territory, when Ohio was admitted, there would have been no doubt as to the matter, since in such case she would have had the status of fully vested rights. But the fact, as already stated, was that Mich-

igan in the nature of the case, could not be a party in the dispute, for the reason that her's was a condition of tutelage, being the creature of Congress, without rights of any sort, except as that body saw fit to confer them.

The case as presented by the Senate Judiciary Committee (already cited) seems to be the clearest and most satisfactory showing yet made. The simple fact that Congress, both in the ordinance of 1787 and in the act creating the Territory of Michigan in 1805, acted upon an entire misapprehension as to the real location of the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan, which was made its base in fixing the boundary line, is the chief point in the case. The Ohio Convention, becoming apprehensive of such mistake by Congress, and desirous of protecting the State from the serious injury threatened through the same, most properly recognized the geographical doubt, and guarded against its damaging effect. It fully accepted the base employed by Congress for fixing the boundary line; provided, such base prove to be what Congress assumed it to be throughout its legislation in the matter. It is difficult to conceive of a proposition more simple and just. To question its fairness, is to question the good faith of Congress, and attribute to that body a willingness, if not the purpose, to take advantage of its own error, to the wrong of a party trusting to its sense of justice. The contingent provision in the Ohio Constitution was only saying that the State sought to have its Northern boundary fixed as both Congress and the State Convention intended to make it; and Congress, in accepting that provision and admitting the State into the Union with the boundary thus fixed, in the most direct and effective mode possible assented to such arrangement. Such contingent contracts are constantly occurring between parties, and no Court hesitates to enforce terms thus mutually agreed to. Then why should not a like agreement between the United States and a State be equally binding?

The views thus given on this question, while they have now no practical bearing, seem to be proper, as due to all parties concerned. The time has come, when the people on both sides of the line should be able to speak freely and frankly of differences in the past, and in the spirit of amity and mutual confidence, address themselves to the many important matters which they have and are to have in common. Who was right or who was wrong half a century ago, is now comparatively of small concern; but how the affairs of the future may be made promotive of the highest possible welfare of all, is a matter of grave concern. It is just cause for common gratulation, that asperities arising from past antagonism, are gradually yielding to more considerate relations, with very little now left, outside the record, to indicate that differences ever existed.

A disposition to treat with levity the military operations connected with the so-called "Toledo War," was shown in various ways and on many occasions, on both sides of the line, during and subsequent to their occurrence. Thus, when a bill to organize and discipline the militia of the State was before the Ohio Legislature, in February, 1837, Representative Quinby, of Portage County, moved to amend the enacting clause, by adding the following :

*Whereas, Our warriors, in days of yore,
Went forth from peaceful scenes,
To try the tug of furious War,
Amid the Wolverines;
And Whereas, most villainous traps and snares
Were then prepared to catch them—
Black Swamp to wallow unawares,
And briars and thorns to scratch them;
And Whereas, most wondrous feats of arms
And legs, were then performed,
Whilst raging Owls rang forth alarms,
And the brannily battle stormed;
Therefore, that we may emulate
Those deeds of chivalry,
And equal glories perpetrate,
Let it enacted be."*

In March, 1835, a poet of the period, whose *nom de plume* was "Bard of the Woods," gave freedom to his muse, in view of the threatening state of things between Ohio and Michigan. Samples of this production are here given, as follows :

Most dire presages haunt my brain ;
Heart rending pangs I can't restrain,
In the dark glens of solitude,
Where nature wears her aspect rude—
Where starving wolv's are heard to howl,
Or more plaintive cries the Screech Owl;
Or March's angry breaths that sweep
Hail, rain and snow full two feet deep.
I strive in vain to soothe my mind ;
Let what will happen, be resigned ;
But still, the thought my heart controls,
Now is the time to try men's souls.

* * * * *
Give a cheek to Governor Lucas,
Who seems, indeed, a second Brutus ;
And in despite of civil law,
Dares in peace the sword to draw,
The sheath, indignant, throw away,
And hasten to the mad affray.
Celestial Dame, suppress your sorrow ;
Let us not our troubles borrow—
This son of Mars—this man of thunder—
On the Maumee may soon knock under.
I frankly own I am some frightened,
While others seem so much delighted,
To see his vassal band preparing
For the enterprise so daring.

* * * * *
YOUNG TOLEDO! RISE TO FAME!
Mart of the Western World should claim
Homage of all the ports around—
Her wealth and power know no bound ;
More mighty far than ancient Rome,
Stand by inherent power alone,
But oh ! methinks I see them dashing !
Hear pistols pop ! and swords a-clashing !
While first to last many oppose,
With eyes plucked out or bloody nose ;
Whose horrid threatening or grimace
Convince they'll die or keep their place.
The first of April is the day,
For Ohio braves to display,
According to all ancient rules,
No doubt they'll all be "April Fools."

Farmer's History of Detroit has the following Michigan "War Song" of the period :

Old Lucas gave his order all for to hold a Court,
And Stevens Thomas Mason, he thought he'd have some sport.
He called upon the Wolverines, and asked them for to go
To meet this rebel Lucas, his Court to overthrow.

Our Independent Companies were ordered for the march ;
Our Officers were ready, all stiffened up with starch ;
On nimble footed couriers our Officers did ride,
With each a pair of pistols and sword hung by his side.

In the same volume it is stated, that "the troops from Detroit came home on the Steamboat General Brady, and the day (September 10th) being the anniversary of Perry's victory, they celebrated that, instead of the one they did not win."

In this connection, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney's lines on the Admission of Michigan into the Union, giving "Miss Columbia's" welcome to that young member of the National Household, will be appropriate. It was written for the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1836, and was as follows :

Come in, little Sister, so healthful and fair,
Come, take in our Father's best parlor a share,
You've been kept long enough at the nurse's, I trow,
Where the angry lakes roar, and the Northern winds blow.
Come in—we've a pretty large household, 'tis true,
But the twenty-five children shall make room for you.

A present, I see, for our Sire you have brought,
To add to his dessert—how kind was the thought—
A treat of ripe berries, both crimson and blue,
And wild flowers to stick in his button-hole, too ;
The rose from your prairie—the nuts from your tree—
What a good little Sister!—come hither to me.

You've a dowry, beside, very cunningly stored,
To fill a nice cupboard, or spread a broad board ;
Detroit, and Chicago, Ann Arbor, and more—
For the youngest, me thinks, quite a plentiful store ;
You're a prog, I perceive—it is true to the letter,
And your sharp Yankee Sisters will like you the better.

But where are your Indians, so feeble and few—
So fall'n from the heights where their forefathers grew ?
From the forests they fade—o'er the waters that bore
The names of their baptism, they venture no more ;
Oh, soothe their sad hearts, ere they vanish afar,
Nor quench the faint beam of their Vanishing Star !

Those Ladies who sit on the sofa so high,
Are the stateliest dames of our Family ;
Your thirteen Old Sisters—don't treat them with scorn—
They were notable Spinsters before you were born ;
Many stories they know, most instructive to hear—
Go, Make them a court'sy, 'twill please them, my dear.

They can teach you the names of those great men to spell,
Who stood at the helm, when the war-tempest fell ;
They will show you the writing that gleamed to the sky,
In the year Seventy-Six, on the Fourth of July,
When the flash of the Bunker-hill flame was red,
And the blood gush'd forth from the fields of dead.

There are some who may call them both proud and old,
And say they usurp what they cannot hold !
Perhaps their bright looks have a sprinkle of gray—
But then, little Michy, don't hint it, I pray !
For they'll give you a frown, or a box on the ear,
Or send you to stand in the corner, I fear.

They indeed bore the burden and the heat of the day,
But you've as good right to your penny as they ;
Though the price of our Freedom they better have known,
Since they paid for it out of their purses alone ;
Yet a portion is saved for the youngest, I ween,
So, hold up your head, with the "Old Thirteen."

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A LIMITED extent of details pertaining to the start of the County of Lucas, whose birth was attended by such disturbing, if not tragic events, will be of interest here.

The first session of the Commissioners of the County was held at Toledo, September 14, 1835, at which John Baldwin and Robert Gower were present, the third member (Cyrus Holloway) being absent. Samuel M. Young acted as Clerk of the Board. The following appointments were made: County Auditor, Samuel M. Young, of Maumee; Treasurer, Eli Hubbard, of Port Lawrence; Recorder, Frederick Wright, of Port Lawrence.

The first business following these appointments, consisted in the creation of a new Township, to be called Lucas, and to consist of the territory lying North of the "Fulton line," and West of the East line of Range four East, being the territory then in dispute between Ohio and Michigan.

At the second session of the Board, October 12, 1835, "it being deemed expedient and absolutely necessary for the well-being and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of this State, that that part of the County of Lucas known as 'the disputed territory,' and lying North of what is known as the 'Fulton line,' be annexed, for Township purposes, to the Township of Waynesfield," it was resolved, that that part of Lucas County known as Port Lawrence Township, be annexed to the Township of Waynesfield, for all civil purposes, and that the electors of the same have equal rights and privileges at the then ensuing election as did other electors of Waynesfield Township; whereupon, it was directed, that notice be given to the electors of Port Lawrence that they should vote at Maumee City, and thus have "the privilege of voting, without the interference of the Michigan authorities." The emergency calling for such action, arose in the apprehension that interference from Michigan would prevent a peaceful election under the laws of Ohio within the disputed territory.

At a session held October 13, "the object for which such annexation was made having been accomplished," Port Lawrence was restored to its former status. The emergency demanding the former action had been removed by the agreement on the part of the Michigan authorities, peaceably to abide the action of Congress upon the boundary question. This latter action by the Commissioners took place on the day of the State election; consequently, Toledo and

Port Lawrence Township was for one election within the polling precinct of Maumee City.

December 7, 1835, the Board of Commissioners met, when Samuel Barrett, elected in October, as the successor of Cyrus Holloway, took his seat. Four County roads were established; the former action, creating the Township of Lucas, was rescinded, the Township not having been organized; several more County roads established. The Viewers appointed for such roads included William Jones, Elisha Trowbridge, Robert Howard, Hiram Clark, Abram Shepler, James Thrasher, Elijah Clark, Samuel Searing, William P. Homer, Alvin Evans, Amasa Bishop, Baxter Bowman, Fred. A. Rew, Matthias S. Van Fleet, Daniel P. Ketcham, David Clute, John Emery, Philo B. Scott, Chandler L. Wing, Aaron H. Doolittle, Jonathan H. Jerome, John Van Fleet, John Pray, James Atchison, and John Taylor. J. Irvine Browne, of Toledo, having resigned the office of County Assessor, Johnson H. Hobart, of Maumee City, was appointed for the vacancy.

June 6, 1836, York Township (now in Fulton County) was established, the first election to be held at the house of David Doolittle, June 30th. The Township of Providence was created at the same time, the first election to be held June 30th at the house of Peter Manor. June 20, 1836, the Township of Springfield was created, the first election to be held October 8th, at the house of William Ford. Two appropriations for road improvements were made—one of \$20 between Toledo and Tremennessville; and one of \$500, between Toledo and the head of the Rapids. An allowance of \$47.66 was made to County Auditor Young in full for his services from September 14, 1835, to June 20, 1836. Tax levies were made as follows: For County purposes, five mills on the dollar; for Road purposes, three mills; for School purposes, one and one-half mills; and for Township purposes in Port Lawrence, one-half mill. December 5th, William P. Daniels became a member of the Board, *vice* John Baldwin, elected Associate Judge. County Roads 14, 15, 16 and 17 were then established, with Wiley Hamilton, Daniel Strayer, William Allman, Thomas Gleason, James Wolcott and Oscar White as Viewers. An appropriation of \$100 was made for the road from Upper Toledo to the State line, to be expended by Sanford L. Collins.

At the March meeting, 1837, petitions were presented for five new Townships, which were

not acted on. A survey was ordered for a road to extend from the Northern termination of Monroe street, Toledo, to the intersection of the Indiana Road with the Turnpike leading from Maumee to Monroe, with Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., Mareno Fox and John T. Baldwin as Superintendents.

In 1837, the Board resolved to accept this County's portion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, under the act of Congress passed March 28, 1837.

June 4, 1837, Roads Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34, with Eli Hubbard, Marmaduke Bunting, Jacob Mallett, George Black, Jonathan Hampton, David Hubbard, John Wilsey, Thomas Wood, John Harters, Thomas Berry, William Stair, Noah A. Whitney, Thomas A. Whitney, William Meeker, Nathaniel Leggett, Benjamin G. Lewis, as Viewers.

January, 1838, Wm. P. Daniels and Eli Hubbard were appointed a Committee to purchase a "County Poor Farm."

February 6, 1838, \$50 was appropriated toward the erection of a Bridge over Swan Creek at its mouth in Toledo.

March 5, 1838. The Townships of Gorham and Clinton (now in Fulton County) were established. A new Road was established, from Toledo along the North bank of the Maumee River to the West line of the County. Galen B. Abel, County Assessor, having resigned, Cyrus Fisher was appointed to the vacancy, with Wm. Prigzyer of Tremainesville, Fred. E. Kirtland of Waynesfield and Galen B. Abel of Waterville, as Deputies.

April 9, 1838. The new Jail was accepted, and \$25 appropriated for furnishing bedding for it. The North half of Section 16, Township No. 3 (now Adams), was accepted for Infirmary purposes, and \$1,000 voted for its improvement.

June 16, 1838. John U. Pease, James Wilkinson and Roswell Cheney were appointed as Directors of the County Infirmary.

August 3, 1838. It was resolved to erect a Court-House on the Court-House Square, in Oliver's Division of Toledo, as designated by the Commissioners in locating the County-seat at Toledo, said building to be of the size and arrangements of the Ashtabula County Court-House. For such building the "proprietors of the City of Toledo" had bound themselves to contribute the sum of \$20,000. Wm. P. Daniels, of the Board, was appointed Superintendent of the work.

November 2, 1838. S. L. Collins, County Treasurer, having resigned, Daniel McBain of Toledo, was appointed for the vacancy.

March 4, 1839. German Township (now in Fulton county) was created.

June 5, 1839. Sections 33, 34, 27, 23, 24 and half of 13 were taken from Waynesfield and attached to Springfield Township. Benjamin

Mallett, Jr., was allowed \$53.00 for painting; and A. G. Hibbard & Co. \$8.76 for blacksmithing.

December 2, 1839. The Township of Richfield was established, the first election to be held at the house of Willard S. Fuller.

December 30, 1839. Adolphus Kraemer, of Hartford, Sandusky (now Ottawa) County; Platt Card, of Toledo; and Isaac Knapp, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), were appointed to establish a State Road from the Maumee River opposite Manhattan to Lower Sandusky, via Hartford (now Oak Harbor). The proposition of Richard Mott, to lease a building for use as a Court-House, was accepted.

January 4, 1840. Horace Waite, John Fitch and J. W. Scott were appointed Fund Commissioners, in charge of the surplus revenue belonging to Lucas County.

March 2, 1840. Road No. 47, in Sylvania, was established, with Andrew Printup, David Harroun and Hiram Parker as Viewers, and Wm. White as Surveyor. Road No. 46, with Benj. Joy, Townsend Ellis and Lyman Morse as Viewers, and D. L. Westcott as Surveyor; Road 48, with Daniel Strayer, Harvey Kellogg and Samuel Divine as Viewers, and Wm. Martin as Surveyor.

June 1, 1840. The Townships of Washington and Manhattan were created; an election to be held June 24th, at the house of Sylvester Cornell, in Manhattan Village; and June 27th, at the house of Benj. Mallett in Washington.

June 17, 1840. The proposals of John E. Hunt, Horace Waite and Thos. Clark, 2d, for erecting County buildings at Maumee, were accepted.

December 8, 1840. Luther Dodge, R. A. Howard and Lyman Parcher were appointed Viewers, and Chester Briggs Surveyor, for a new Road; as were Benj. Joy, Hiram Parker and John Harroun Viewers for another Road.

March 1, 1841. The new Townships of Fulton, Pike and Franklin (now in Fulton county), were created.

December 6, 1841. Richard Mott was allowed \$400, for County orders destroyed by the burning of his warehouse in Toledo, November 29, 1840. The Toledo Register was allowed \$522.40, for publishing the delinquent land-list for 1841.

June 6, 1843. A bill was presented by J. H. Jerome, for 1,000 rails, at \$2.00 per 100. Action was taken for the adjustment of a question of boundary between Lucas and Williams Counties.

In 1843 a law was in force in Ohio, under which County Commissioners were empowered to levy special taxes upon Lawyers and Physicians, "according to their annual incomes." The Board of Commissioners of Lucas County levied such taxes for the year 1843, as follows:

Lawyers. Toledo—Caleb F. Abbott, \$3.00; Edson Allen, \$2.00; John Fitch, \$4.00; C. W. Hill, \$2.00; L. S. Lownsbury, \$2.00; Hiram Clark, \$1.00; Daniel

O. Morton, \$3.00; Geo. B. Way, \$3.00; Myron H. Tilden, \$4.00. Maumee City—S. M. Young, \$4.00; M. R. Waite, \$4.00; D. F. Cook, \$2.00; James M. Coffinbury, \$1.00; Thos. Dunlap, Jr., \$1.00; Nathan Rathbun, \$1.00; Henry Reed, Jr., \$1.00; H. C. Stowell, \$1.00; Jessup W. Scott, \$1.00. Manhattan—Franklin Johnson, \$2.00.

Physicians. Toledo—Manly Bostwick, Gustavus Wilde, John Mosher, Geo. R. Perkins, Jacob Clark and Calvin Smith, \$2.00 each. Maumee City—Alex. Anderson, \$2.00; Justus Dwight, \$1.00; C. Matthews, \$2.00; C. S. Ramsey, \$1.00; Wm. St. Clair, \$2.00; John H. Van Avery, \$2.00; Oscar White, \$2.00. Sylvania—Horace Green, \$2.00. Manhattan—James L. Chase and Luther Parker, \$1.00 each. Waterville—Welcome Pray, \$2.00. Gorham—John Kendall, \$1.00. York—Allen White, \$1.00. Swan Creek—T. B. Colton, \$2.00.

June 6, 1844, like taxes were again assessed; but it is noticeable, that the plan of levying the same "according to annual income" (ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per year), was then changed to a uniform tax of 25 cents—a fact not specially assuring of increasing incomes. The parties then taxed were as follows:

Lawyers. Toledo—Edson Allen, Caleb F. Abbott, Wm. Baker, C. M. Dorr, Henry Bennett, John Fitch, C. W. Hill, L. S. Lownsbury, D. O. Morton, ——— Van Ness, James M. Whitney, Geo. B. Way. Maumee—S. M. Young, M. R. Waite, H. F. Waite, Henry S. Commager, H. C. Stowell, Wm. McK. Scott, J. M. Coffinbury, Henry Reed, Jr., Thos. Dunlap and Nathan Rathbun. Manhattan—Franklin Johnson.

Physicians. Toledo—Manly Bostwick, Jacob Clark, Calvin Smith, Geo. R. Perkins, Robert H. Timpany, ——— Taylor, John Mosher. Maumee—Alex. Anderson, Justice Dwight, Chauncey Matthews, Wm. St. Clair, Oscar White. Providence—S. B. Woodworth, York—Allen White. Sylvania—Amos Minor, Horace Green. Royaltown—Joshua Young. Richfield—Mather M. Mason. Manhattan—James L. Chase, S. D. Jones.

September 4, 1843. A. Ritch was allowed \$9.60 for 1,200 feet of oak plank, for bridge over Swan Creek.

December, 1843. A road was established, to run from the Temperance House in Whiteford Township, South past the house of Elder Showers, and to the Maumee Road that passed Benjamin Joy's dwelling-house; Fred. Leonardson, Isaac Lewis and Eli Hubbard being appointed Viewers, and William White, Surveyor for the same. J. Ream & Co., were allowed payment for publishing 407 "squares" of forfeited land-list, and for 520 "squares" of delinquent land-list, at 50 cents per "square."

July 2, 1844. The bond of John E. Hunt and others for \$10,000, securing the erection of County buildings at Maumee, was cancelled, in consideration of the fulfillment of such agreement. Road No. 128, Viewers, James Thrasher, James Trowbridge and M. H. Butler; Road No. 129, Viewers, George Miller, Elijah Royce and Daniel Murphy; Road 131, Viewers, John Freehart, William Martin and Nehemiah Allen; Road No. 131½, Viewers, Edwin Fuller, Abraham Sheplar, and William Allman, were severally authorized. Road No. 133, since

known as the "River Road," between Toledo and Maumee, was authorized, with George B. Knaggs, S. B. Comstock and Junius Flagg as Viewers.

The first expenditure by the County for ice, was for the supply of the Supreme Court, for use in drinking, in the Summer of 1844, the amount paid therefor being \$1.00.

June 11, 1844. Horace Waite was paid \$65.00 for services as Commissioner; Lyman Parcher, \$40.00, and G. B. Abell, \$38.00 for same. Haskell D. Warren, Townsend Ellis and Andrew Printap were appointed Viewers for a new Road in Sylvania; Daniel Robbins, Jr., Michael Shields and H. D. Turk, in Providence; E. D. Potter, Lyman Parcher, S. L. Collins, for Road in Oregon; and Benjamin Joy, Alvah Evans and Henry Mercereau, for Road in Sylvania.

January 12, 1845. Proposals for building a Jail at Maumee were examined, to wit: Isaac Hull, \$4,500; J. Miller, \$5,291; Elijah Clark, \$3,775; C. Matthews, \$3,414; J. Hale and George W. Reynolds, \$3,200; Peter H. Shaw, \$960; S. Johnson, \$350; Francis Manor and Samuel Wagner, \$865. The offer of Isaac Hull was accepted. At the same session, a Road (No. 124) was established, to run from Springfield to Swanton, with Thomas Dobbins, Jacob Gnaggy and Solomon Salisbury, as Viewers, and Hiram Davis, as Surveyor. A new Road (No. 126) was authorized from Bean Creek, in Waterville, to the Henry County line, of which P. B. Scott, Phidias Nearing and David Robbins, were Viewers, and William Martin, Surveyor.

March 17, 1846. The County was divided into four Districts for appraisal of taxable property, and Assessors appointed for the same, as follows: District No. 1—S. B. Comstock; No. 2—F. E. Kirtland; No. 3—J. Graham Klinek; No. 4—Elisha Williams; at the rate of \$1.50 per day for time thus "necessarily employed." As Viewers for a proposed Road in Waterville, Welcome Pray, Lorenzo L. Morehouse and Alfred Eldred were appointed; for like purpose in Richfield, Oristen Holloway, Isaac Washburn and D. L. Westcott.

March 4, 1847. J. Austin Scott was appointed Commissioner of the Maumee and Sylvania Free Turnpike, *vice* Francis Hollenbeck, whose term had expired.

June 7, 1847. George D. Treat, Gabriel Crane, John Consaul and D. L. Westcott were appointed Viewers for proposed Roads in Oregon Township; and Benjamin Atkinson, Jacob Fancher and ——— Shields for Road in Providence; William W. Wilson, Marcus Bennett and William M. White, for Road in Richfield; Jacob Fancher, Orson Ballou and John G. Isham, for Road in Providence.

March 9, 1853. The new Township of Monclova was created. It was ordered that the prices to be paid by the County for the use of vehicles for conveyance, be as follows: For

single open buggy, with horse, \$1.50 per day; for covered do., \$2.00; for two-horse do., \$2.80. Dr. William St. Clair proposed to attend upon the inmates of the Jail, and furnish medicines for \$125 per year, which offer was accepted.

December, 1854, the County Commissioners authorized Edgar F. Potter to "take charge of the Jail at Maumee City, for the purpose of receiving female prisoners, criminals, insane persons, and perhaps some County paupers." Dr. H. Graham, of Toledo, was appointed Jail Physician, and as such to "visit, attend to, prescribe for and furnish all necessary medicines for all prisoners in the County Jail in Toledo, at the rate of \$200 per year," until the next session of the Commissioners.

At the March session, 1855 (Joel W. Kelsey, William F. Dewey and Daniel F. Cook, present), the following plan for the employment of certain convicts within the City of Toledo, was adopted by the County Commissioners, at the request of the authorities of said City, to wit:

1st. All able-bodied male persons sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Jail of Lucas County, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed March 12, 1855, shall be employed in the manner hereinafter specified.

2d. All male persons thus committed to the Jail, by the Mayor of Toledo, for the violation of any of the penal ordinances of said City, shall be employed under the direction of the Sheriff of said County or his Deputy: *Provided*, the City of Toledo shall bear and pay all Jail and board fees of prisoners thus convicted and sentenced, and shall be entitled to the work and labor of all such convicts.

3d. All male persons convicted and sentenced as aforesaid by the Probate Court of said County, shall be hired out and let to service by the Sheriff of said County; and the avails of all labor of such convicts shall be collected and received by the said Sheriff, and be by him paid into the treasury of said County, taking a proper receipt therefor, which receipt he shall file with the County Auditor.

4th. The person having charge of such convicts, when performing work or labor as aforesaid, shall adopt such means, by chain and ball or otherwise, for the security and safe-keeping of such convicts as he may deem necessary or proper.

This system was in operation for several years. While under such plan labor was secured which otherwise would have required special outlay, it, nevertheless, was found, that the moral effect, upon both the convicts and the community, was not desirable. The tendency of such public degradation, was to destroy what self-respect remained with the prisoner, and by thus lowering him in his own estimation, depriving him of all ambition and hope for reform. It was seen, that the very quality of surviving manhood which alone could make such service repugnant and induce an after desire to shun it, was being crushed out by hopeless shame, leaving the man lower and more than before abandoned to a vicious life. Subsequently, as a substitute for the Chain-Gang, the City Work-House (or the "Stone-

Yard," as at first called), was established, to which convicts in cases of petty offenses were sentenced and employed at labor. This institution still exists with general favor.

December 1, 1856, that portion of Oregon Township within the City of Toledo (consisting of East Toledo), was annexed to the Township of Port Lawrence, and that portion of Port Lawrence not within Toledo was set off to the Township of Springfield. December 3, 1856, this last named territory, with other, was organized as the Township of Carey, since named Adams.

March, 1857, the names of Drs. W. W. Jones and J. G. Nolen having been presented for appointment as Jail Physicians, the former was selected at a salary of \$200, for attendance and medicine.

At the March session, 1858, Sheriff Springer presented to the Commissioners an inventory of counterfeit Bank bills and bogus coin, taken from prisoners during his service as Sheriff and Marshal of Toledo. The bills, with the exception of one sample of each lot, were burned: and the bogus coin melted, when it was found that the latter contained proportions of pure metal too small to be of any value. The list, as indicating some of the condition of the currency at that time, will be of interest here. It is as follows:

	Pieces.	Total.
Half Dollars.....	23	\$ 11.50
Five-Francis.....	3	2.82
Quarter Dollars.....	4	1.00
Dimes.....	9	.90
Gold Dollars.....	389	389.00
Quarter Eagles.....	513	1,282.50

Bank bills—

Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.....	\$ 3	26	\$ 78.00
State Bank of Indiana.....	3	33	99.00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.....	3	5	15.00
State Bank of Indiana.....	3	22	66.00
Bank of Corning, N. Y.....	10	5	50.00
Bank of Empire State, N. Y.....	2	6	12.00
Exchange Bank of Lockport.....	5	89	445.00
City Bank of New Haven, Conn.....	5	1	5.00
Oneida Valley Bank, N. Y.....	3	4	12.00
Danbury Bank of Conn.....	1	6	6.00
State Stock Bank, Jamestown, Ind.,	1	1	1.00
Bank of Corning, N. Y.....	10	1	10.00

\$2,486.72

March, 1858, Dr. J. G. Nolen offered to act as Jail Physician for \$150 per year (medicine included), and was appointed.

June, 1858, the old County buildings at Maumee were directed to be sold at public auction. Subsequently they were sold to the City of Maumee, the Jail bringing \$250, and the Court-House \$360—in each case the land being included.

The Gas bills of the County for September, October and November, 1858, were as follows: Court-House, \$55.65; and for Jail, \$28.70.

In March, 1859, the Commissioners visited the County Jail and found it "in tolerable good

condition." Cyrus D. Hanks having resigned as County Auditor, Chas. R. Dennett was appointed to the vacancy, receiving two votes, to one for Cyrus H. Coy.

At the September session, 1859, the policy of ditching lands under the laws of the State was introduced, in the approval of the plan and survey of "Ditch or Water Course No. 1." It was located in Washington and Port Lawrence Townships, "commencing at the Creek which runs through the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23; thence Southerly across the same on the line between Secs. 25 and 26, so far as the same was necessary." The survey and plan were made by W. H. Harris, County Surveyor. Ditch No. 2 was approved. It ran from the Air Line Railroad, where the same crosses the center line of Section 7, Town 3, U. S. R. South, along such line to Swan Creek. Ditch No. 3 was in Waynesfield Township.

At the same session allowances were made for assessing real property, as follows: Maumee City—Samuel M. Young, \$98.00; Oregon Township—Peter B. Porter, \$86.00; Toledo—Deelan Allen, \$392.55; Wm. Carew, \$280.00; Michael Callaghan, \$260.00; Patrick Gavin, \$252.00; Patrick Horan, \$64.00; Joseph Delaney, \$54.00. Total for Toledo, \$1,102.55.

At the December session, 1859, the Commissioners visited the Jail, which they found "in as good condition as the unsound physical qualities of the building and moral state of the inmates would permit."

At the March session, 1860, the Commissioners accepted the proposition of the Maumee City Plank Road Company to relinquish and transfer to the County its Plank Road, extending from Maumee City to Swanton. The President of the Company was Wm. P. Homer, and its Secretary Edward Mitchell. A former order of the Board, authorizing the County Auditor to hire persons "to bring in wood and pay for the same out of the County funds," was revoked. The proposition of the Toledo and Woodville Plank Road Company to turn over its Road to the County, was accepted.

At June session, 1860, Ditch No. 5, in Monclova; No. 9, in Oregon; and No. 10, in Sylvania, were authorized.

At the December session, 1860, a petition was presented from a majority of the voters in the Township of Carey, setting forth that the name of the same had been "conferred without consulting the wishes of the people, and that it was repugnant to their feelings and wishes; and that the same was and had been very unsatisfactory; and they therefore asked to have it revoked." The Commissioners being satisfied with the reasons assigned, made an order accordingly, giving the Township the name of Adams, which it yet bears.

At the March session, 1861, the salary of the Probate Judge was fixed at \$400 per year. George W. Reynolds was awarded a contract

for building a bridge over the Canal at Manhattan, at \$120. The first definite provision for the incurably insane in the County was made at this session. For the reason that it was "inhuman and brutal, to continue to keep such where they were" (in the County Jail), it was decided "to erect a suitable building at the Infirmary Farm," the same to be 30x40 feet in size, and 12 feet high. The contract was subsequently awarded to J. Farrell and George Wilson, at \$1,058.

At the June session, 1861, the Board, having "levied a tax for the support of the families of those that volunteered to fight for the maintenance of the Constitution and Government," directed that the sum of \$2,000 be transferred to the Volunteer Relief Fund, the same to be paid to needy families of Soldiers under direction of the Board. The result of a vote in the County on the question of erecting a new Jail had been a majority of 1,099 in the affirmative; but in consideration of the War then in progress, steps in that connection were deferred.

In October, S. A. Raymond was authorized to go to Columbus, to procure the requisite permits and information for a member of the Board to visit the different Regiments having Volunteers from Lucas County, for the purpose of securing assignments of portions of their wages, for the benefit of their families.

At the June session, 1863, bids for the building of a new Jail and Dwelling-house, were considered, and the contract was awarded to William C. Hoffman, at \$31,500, and C. C. Miller was appointed Superintending Architect, with compensation at the rate of 4 per cent. on the expenditure for the work. Subsequently the contractor concluded not to proceed with the work, when proposals were again invited, the lowest bid being that of David J. Silver, at \$58,000; whereupon, it was resolved not then to proceed with the work. On application therefor by residents of the North half of Section 25, Town 2, U. S. R., that territory was set off from Waynesfield, and attached to Adams Township. At this time there had been constructed 335 County Roads, and 44 Ditches, under direction of the Commissioners.

At December session, 1863, application was made to the Board by M. R. Waite and others, a Committee of citizens of the County, for the passage of a resolution agreeing to levy a tax and reimburse to individuals moneys that should by them be contributed to pay bounties to Volunteers enlisting under the President's call for troops, the bounty not to exceed \$50 in each case. Such action was declined, for lack of authority by the Board; but it was resolved to do so when so authorized by the Legislature.

At March session, 1864, several Townships having deposited in the County Treasury sums of money for payment of Volunteers in the Army, the Commissioners authorized the Treas-

urer to pay out not exceeding \$3,000, in amounts of not more than \$100 each, to such Volunteers.

In June, 1864, the Board authorized the payment of claims of citizens of the several Townships for money advanced as bounty to Volunteers, as follows: In Providence Township, 63 different claims; in Adams, 46; Oregon, 46; Manhattan, 62; Swanton, 30; Waterville, 121; Sylvania, 116; Monclova, 28. Toledo—1st Ward, 190; 2d Ward, 291; 3d Ward, 220; 4th Ward, 105; 5th Ward, 141; 6th Ward, 60. These claims, in amounts, ranged from \$5.00 to \$280, the average being about \$20.

At the August session, 1865, new bids for the construction of a Jail and Dwelling house were considered, and the contract assigned to Luther Whitney, for the sum of \$40,098, he furnishing everything but the block-stone. This job being completed, was accepted by the Commissioners at their April session, 1867.

At the September session, 1865, on application, permission was granted the Maubattan Iron Company to lay a Railroad track for the transportation of fuel for the works of the Company, located on the Maumee River, opposite Manhattan. The line extended for a portion of the distance along that of the old Ohio Railroad, and to the Easterly line of Section 35, Town 9 South.

At the June session, 1866, the Commissioners decided to issue to each re-enlisted Veteran Volunteer, who received no local bounty, a bond for \$100.

BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSHIPS.

The following were the boundaries of the several Townships of Lucas County in 1837, those marked with a star (*) having since become portions of Fulton County:

PORT LAWRENCE.

On the South by the Fulton line; on the East by the Maumee River and Bay; on the North by the Harris line; on the West by the line between the surveyed Towns Nos. 6 and 7 East; thence West on the North line of the United States 12-miles Reserve to the line between Towns 2 and 3 in said 12-miles Reservation; thence South to the Fulton line.

WAYNESFIELD.

On the South and East by the North line of Sections 18, 17 and 16, in Town 1, 12-mile Reserve; thence South on the East line of Section 16 to the Maumee River; thence down the Maumee River on the South line of said County to the Fulton line, from the Maumee River to the West of the East line of Section 14 in Town 2, 12-mile Reserve, and South line of Sections 22, 28, 32 and 31, in said Town 2, 12-mile Reserve; on the West by the West line of said 12-mile Reserve and the East line of Sections 32, 28, 22 and 14 in Town 2 of said 12-mile Reserve.

WATERVILLE.

On the South by the North line of Providence Township and Maumee River; on the East by the East line of Section 16, Town 1, United States 12-mile; on the North by the North line of Sections 16, 17 and

18, in surveyed Town No. 1, in said 12-mile Reserve, and by the South line of Wing Township; and on the West by surveyed line between Townships 5 and 6.

SYLVANIA.

On the South by the North line of said 12-mile Reserve; on the East on the line between survey Towns 6 and 7; on the North by the Harris line; on the West by the line between surveyed Townships 5 and 6 East.

WING.*

On the South by East and West line between Sections 19 and 30 in Towns 7 North and 9 and 10 East; on the East by the West line of 12-mile Reserve and line between surveyed Towns 5 and 6; and North by the Fulton line; on the West by the lines between Ranges 5 and 6 East; and North of Fulton line between Ranges 8 and 9 South of Fulton line.

SWAN CREEK.*

On the South by the South line of the County; on the East by the line between Ranges 8 and 9; on the North by the Fulton line; and West by a line between Ranges 7 and 8.

SPRINGFIELD.

On the South by the North line of Waynesfield; on the East by the East line of Town 2 in 12-mile Reserve; on the North by the North line of 12-mile Reserve; on the West by the West line of 12-mile Reserve.

PROVIDENCE.

On the South by the Southern line of the County; on the East by the line of Section 26 in Towns 6 North and 9 East; on the North by the North line of said surveyed Town No. 9; on the West by the West line of the County.

YORK.*

On the South by the South line of the County; on the East by the line between Ranges 7 and 8 East; on the North by the Fulton line; on the West by the West line of the County.

ROYALTON.*

On the South by the Fulton line; on the East by the line between Ranges 3 and 4 East; on the North by the Harris line; on the West by line Ranges 2 and 3 East.

CHESTERFIELD.*

On the South by the Fulton line; on the East by the line between Ranges 2 and 2 East; on the North by the Harris line; and on the West by the West line of the County.

OREGON.

On the South by the Fulton line; and on the East, North and West by Lake Erie, the Maumee Bay and the Maumee River.

CLINTON.*

This Township was organized by the County Commissioners at their March session, 1838, with the following boundaries: On the East by Section 31 in Town 8 North, between Ranges 6 and 7 East, and Sections 18, 19, 30 and 31; South by the South line of the County; and West by the West line of the County; and North by the Fulton line.

GERMAN.*

This Township was organized at the March session of the County Commissioners, 1839, and bounded as follows: On the East by Section 31, in fractional

Township No. 8 North, between Ranges 5 and 6 East, and Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31; and South by the South line of the County; West by the West line of the County; and North by the Fulton line.

GORHAM.*

Incorporated December, 1839, with the following boundaries: East by Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 in Town 9 South, between Ranges 5 and 6 East; also on the East by Sections 6 and 7 in 12-mile Reserve; on the South by the Fulton line; on the West by the line of original surveyed Town between Ranges 4 and 5 East; and North by the Harris line.

WASHINGTON.

Incorporated June, 1840, and bounded on the North by the Harris line; on the East by the line between Ranges 8 and 7 East, and Town 9 South to the City limits of Toledo; thence by the City line to the Southwest corner of said limits; thence South to the Fulton line; thence along the Fulton line to Springfield Township; and on the West by Springfield and Sylvania.

MANHATTAN.

Incorporated June, 1840, and bounded as follows: On the East by the West line of Sections 19 and 30 in Town 9 South, Range 9 East; South by the South line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 in Town 9 South, Range 8 East; West by the Easterly line of the City limits of Toledo and the West line of Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, in Town 9 South, between Ranges 7 and 8; and North by the Harris line.

FULTON.*

Incorporated March, 1841, with the following boundaries: On the North by the South line of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 9 South of Range 4 East; on the East by the West line of Richfield and Wing Townships; on the South by the North line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Township 2 North of Range 8 East; and West by the West lines of Section 6 in Town 7 North, and Section 31 in Town 8 North, Range 8 East, and by West lines of Sections 6 and 7 in fractional Township 10 South, Range 4 East.

PIKE.*

Incorporated by the Commissioners, March, 1841, with the following boundaries: On the North by the South line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in Town 9 South of Range 3 East; on the East by the West line of Sections 31 in Town 9 South, and 6 and 7 in Town 10 South, Range 4 East, and by Section 31 in fractional Township 8 North, Range 8 East, and Section 6 in Town 7 North, 8 East; South by the North line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Town 7 North of Range 7 East; and on the West by the West line of Section 6 in Town 7 North, Range 7 East, and Section 31 in fractional Township 8 North, Range 7 East, and West line of Sections 6 and 7 in fractional Township 10 South, Range 3 East, and Section 31 in Town 9 South, Range 3 East.

FRANKLIN.*

Incorporated March, 1841, and bounded as follows: On the North by the South line of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 9 South, Range 1 East; on the East by the West line of 6 and 7 in fractional Town 10 South, Range 2 East, and West line of Section 31, in fractional Town 8 North, Range 6 East, and West line of Section 2, Town 7 North, Range 6 East; on the South by the North line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; and on the West by the West line of the County.

DOVER.*

Incorporated June, 1843, and constituted as follows: All of fractional Township 10 South of Range 2 East; all of fractional Township 8, Range 6 East, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 from Township 7 North, Range 6 East.

SPENCER.

Incorporated March, 1845, and consisted of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 9, Range 5 East; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Town 10 South, Range 5 East; and Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 Town 8 North, Range 9 East.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

As elsewhere stated, the action of the first session of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Lucas County, held September 7, 1835, under very peculiar circumstances, consisted of the appointment of Dr. Horatio Conant as Clerk of the Court, and of John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway as County Commissioners, after which the Court adjourned.

The second term of the same Court began April 27, 1836, when David Higgins, President; and J. H. Jerome, Baxter Bowman and William Wilson, Associate Judges, were present, with Horatio Conant as Clerk. The first Grand Jury of the County was there organized, consisting of Jacob Gnaggy, Henry Dilgart, Allison DeMott, Samuel Searing, Oscar White, Alonzo Noble, James John, Cornelius Wiltse, Silas Barns, Darius Mills, James M. Whitney, Calvin Comstock, Coleman I. Keeler, Willard J. Daniels, and Luke Draper. Samuel Searing was appointed Foreman of the Jury.

At this term an Auctioneer's license was granted to Munson H. Daniels of Toledo, for \$5.00 and fees; Samuel Searing of Maumee was appointed Inspector of Fish for the County; William Sibley was appointed Guardian of William and Julia Ann Mills, of Washington; a license was granted to Mortimer H. Williams to keep a Tavern, for \$15 and fees; the same to Benj. D. Coffin, of Maumee, for \$12 and fees; the same to James John and John C. Allen, of Maumee, for \$15 and fees; the same to John Burdo of Maumee, for \$10 and fees. License was granted to Alva D. Wilkison, to keep a Ferry across the Maumee River, opposite the Toledo House, in Toledo. Jonathan Wood was licensed to keep a Ferry across the Maumee River, at his residence in Maumee, for \$7.50. C. P. Johnson was licensed to keep a Ferry across the same, at his residence in Manhattan, for \$5.00 and fees. The rates of ferriage were the same in all cases. Cornelius G. Shaw, the pioneer Auctioneer at Toledo, was licensed, paying therefor \$5.00.

At this term declarations of their intention to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, were filed by George Bevins, Thomas Corlett, Thomas Southard, James Southard, Richard Greenwood and Alexander

Bowman, all natives of Great Britain, and all but Mr. Greenwood living in what is now Washington Township.

The first civil action in a Lucas County Court, was the case of Richard Stiles *ex dem.* of David Ladd, *vs.* Richard Roe, *alias* R. A. Forsyth and Smith Daggett.

The first Petit Jury consisted of John Pettinger, Edward Corser, Jarvis Gilbert, William Martin, Willard Gunn, Ralph Farnsworth, Selah Divine, Henry A. Cooper, Amos Stow, John Baldwin, Hopkins S. Mills, and Samuel R. Jennings.

Under appointment by the Court, Andrew Coffinbury acted as Prosecuting Attorney at this term, for which he was allowed \$15. The Sheriff and Clerk were each allowed \$40 for services in cases where the State should fail.

The term continued for two days and tried two criminal cases and one civil case.

The third term of this Court commenced November 5, 1836, with Judges Higgins, Bowman and Baldwin, present. The following persons constituted the Grand Jury: Paris Pray, John Wiltse, John Webb, Henry Reed, Sen., Bishop Snyder, Christian Swartz, Wm. DeMott, John Walters, Peter Strayer, James Egnew, James Knaggs, William Richards, Abner Moulton, Richard Foster and L. S. Lownsbury; Paris Pray acting as Foreman.

In consideration of the fact, that Attorneys of Ohio were admitted to practice in the Courts of Michigan, without formal admission to the Bar of that State, Warner Wing and Robert McClelland of Monroe, Michigan, were granted like privilege at this Court. This is understood to have been the first act of comity and good neighborhood occurring between the parties to the "Toledo War," after the close of that contest. At the same time and for the reason named in the foregoing case, Joseph R. Williams, a member of the Bar of Massachusetts, was admitted to practice in Ohio.

At this term the first clerk, Rev. Orin Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages within the County, "so long as he should continue such regular Minister in said Church."

John Fitch was appointed by the Court as Prosecuting Attorney, and Andrew Coffinbury as Assistant, for the term. Such action had been made necessary from the fact that E. D. Potter, who was elected Prosecuting Attorney in October previous (being the first election after the erection of the County), declined to accept the position, for the reason that the Court had fixed the pay at the low rate of \$50 per year. Such action, in a pecuniary sense, was justified by the fact that he earned during the year several times \$50, by defending parties on trial. Mr. Potter was the Democratic candidate at the election, his Whig opponent being Tappan Wright, a brother of the late Judge John C. Wright. The Whigs had a majority

in the County, and Mr. Potter was elected by running ahead of his ticket in Waterville Township, for which he was indebted to the support of the Pray family, who had known him in the State of New York.

The first native of Ireland declaring in a Lucas County Court his intention to become a citizen of the United States, was Patrick Donar, the same having been done at this term. He was the leader of the long line of his fellow-countrymen, who since have here in the same way assumed the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Eli Hubbard and Julia Wilson were appointed Administrators on the estate of Wm. Wilson, deceased; and Frederick A. Rew, Administrator on the estate of Peter Lombard, deceased.

Tavern licenses were granted to Peter Minor, of Providence; L. S. Lownsbury, of Sylvania; and D. C. Middleton, Charles Patterson, Hezekiah Hubbell and Wm. Ford.

The will of Wm. Sibley of Port Lawrence Township, was probated, with Horace Thacher as Executor, and Rebecca Sibley as Executrix.

Rev. John W. Alvord, a Minister of the Congregational Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages.

The first criminal proceeding for illegal voting in the County was the case of Matthew Byrnes, who pleaded guilty to the charge of voting in two Townships at the preceding election, and was fined \$50 and costs.

The first person to whom naturalization papers were issued in the County, was John Leybourne, of Washington Township, who had filed his preliminary declaration with the Court of Monroe County, in 1831.

The third term of this Court convened April 24, 1837, John Baldwin appearing as Associate Judge, *vice* Wm. Wilson, deceased.

The Grand Jurors were Mason Dobbins, Granville Jones, James Wolcott, Chester Walbridge, Roswell Cheney, Alvin Evans, Coleman J. Keeler, Henry Phillips, Hiram Humphrey, Hiram Steele, Augustus Andrews, Nathan Rathbun, Ralph Farnsworth, Orlando Brown and M. W. West; James Wolcott, Foreman.

Tavern licenses were then granted to Collins Ward, at Port Lawrence; Philip J. Phillips, Tremainesville; Joel Marsh, Port Lawrence; Sylvester Cornell, Manhattan; John Burlin, Providence; James W. Converse, Maumee; Catharine Mead and Philip C. Mosher, Providence; John Allen & Co., Maumee; Thomas King, Port Lawrence; Robert H. Blue, Manhattan; Geo. Hale, Providence; Wm. A. McClelland, Erick M. and Daniel Segur, and Beniah W. Merrill, Toledo; and Miles Randall, Port Lawrence.

At this term John B. Cory, "a native of Great Britain, appeared in open Court, and being duly sworn, said it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States

of America, and forever to renounce all allegiance to all foreign powers, princes, potentates or sovereigns whatsoever, and particularly to William the Fourth, King of Great Britain." Like declaration was made by Bryan O'Farrell, Michael Menter, Daniel Blohm, John Bohan, Wm. Burns, Thos. Barigin, James Elder and James Greenman, natives of Ireland, and John Brock, a native of England. Mr. Cory lived on a farm in Sylvania Township, and died many years since. He was an uncle of Samuel Andrews, now of Toledo. Mr. Brock died in 1883, on the Indiana Road, in Washington Township.

Ferry licenses were granted Jona. Wood, at Maumee; Harmon Crane, at Toledo.

Samuel Searing, of Maumee, was appointed Inspector of Pork, Beef, etc.

At this term, three residents of the County were indicted for having counterfeiting tools in their possession.

Wm. Mitchell was appointed County Surveyor, *vice* Samuel Divine, resigned.

Rev. P. Carabin, of the Catholic Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages within Lucas County, being the first resident Priest of that Church. He came from Cincinnati, where like authority had been granted him in 1831.

The fourth term of Common Pleas Court convened July 10, 1837.

Tavern licenses were then granted to Benj. D. Coffin, at La Point Place, Waterville Township. He afterwards lived at Maumee, where he was Deputy under Sheriff Shaw, and where he died.

At this term 13 different parties were indicted for selling liquors without license, including one of the Judges of the Court. In that case (says the record), "came the Prosecuting Attorney and said he would not further prosecute the suit; therefore, it was ordered that the said defendant go acquit and be released from his recognizance." Several convictions were had under these indictments, in which cases, upon pleas of guilty, the parties were each fined from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and costs, the latter being about \$5.00. The fine of \$10.00 was in cases of second offenses.

John Mack was appointed Deputy Clerk, on request of Horatio Conant, Clerk.

July 27, 1837, a special term of the Court convened, when James Myers acted as Clerk.

The April term for 1838, began April 30th, when the Court consisted of Ozias Bowen, President, and J. H. Jerome, James Wolcott, and John Berdan, Associate Judges. The Grand Jury consisted of Samuel DeMott, Wiley Hamilton, Samuel Barrett, A. W. Boynton, Solomon Johnson, John Knaggs, Coleman I. Keeler, Joseph Roop, Thomas Clark, Josiah Baker, James W. Converse, Avery Lamb, Geo. Knaggs, Henry W. Goettell, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr.; Coleman I. Keeler acting as Foreman.

This term was chiefly distinguished for the

then unprecedented number of collection suits, and applications for "benefit of the insolvent laws." In several instances debtors were committed to the custody of the Sheriff and so held, awaiting action by the Court. This class included parties who subsequently became both prominent in business and successful in the acquisition of property. At that time the collection laws were far more stringent than they now are, imprisonment for lack of property to pay a debt being a feature of the system.

Tavern license was granted to Nicholas Demorest, at East Marengo; James Wilson, at Manhattan; Gabriel O. Kinney, at Maumee; Peter Minor, at Providence; Wm. Kingsbury, at Maumee; Elijah Clark, at Maumee; and Samuel Fox, at Manhattan.

At this term occurred the second case in Lucas County of naturalization. It was that of Wm. Tavernor. The next case, at the same term, was that of Gershom Crabb. Both of them had made preliminary declarations in other Courts. Both were Englishmen, Mr. Tavernor being a bachelor and the uncle of Mr. Crabb, who lived with him, and still resides on the farm originally taken. Mr. Tavernor was very fond of hunting, especially of birds, and kept dogs trained for that purpose.

Tavern license was granted to Philip I. Phillips, at Tremainesville; Samuel Moore, Toledo; George Weir, Waterville; John J. Voglesang, Toledo; and Smith Daggett, Waterville.

Ferry license was granted to Marmaduke Bunting, at Maumee.

Rev. Uriel Spier, of the Methodist Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages. Like authority was granted to Rev. Nathaniel S. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

John Lord, from the Isle of Man; Patrick McCarty, from Ireland; and Henry Clark, from the Isle of Wight, declared their intentions to become citizens of Lucas County. Philip Adolph Hagenburgh, from the County of Mecklenburg, Germany, who arrived in the United States in 1834, when 18 years of age and who renounced all foreign allegiance, and was admitted to full citizenship, being probably the first German naturalized in Lucas County. He, too, was followed by numbers of countrymen, far beyond anything then conceived. Patrick Donar, at the head of the Irish, and Mr. Hagenburgh, at that of the German nationality of citizens, are pioneers of many thousands, the numbers of the two peoples in the County, in 1880, being—Irish, 3,284; German, 8,267; making 11,551, out of 17,354 foreign, and a total population of 67,377.

Peter Brown, the first native of Scotland, made application for naturalization at this term (April, 1838). He was followed by Alex. Bruce Brownlee, also a Scotchman, and subsequently a prominent citizen of Maumee and Toledo, having been Mayor of the latter City.

John Laushe, John Kiemple, John Gontine and Gerard Kernine, all natives of Switzerland, made like application.

Marcus Baldwin was appointed administrator on the estate of John Baldwin, deceased.

David Higgins (Ex-President Judge), and Andrew Coffinbury, were each allowed \$15, for services in defending criminals at this term.

The Court was occupied chiefly with collection cases, together with applications by insolvents for relief from pecuniary liabilities.

At the October term, 1838, William W. Wilson was granted a Tavern license for Sylvania, the first under Ohio authority in that Township; the same was granted to Thomas Wing, of Port Lawrence, and to Beriah W. Merrill of the same place.

John R. Osborn and J. Baron Davis, young Attorneys of Toledo, were appointed School Examiners, the first appointments of the kind in Lucas County.

At the March term, 1839, Emery D. Potter was the President Judge, with John Berdan, J. H. Jerome and James Wolcott as Associate Judges. The Grand Jurors were Joseph Chambers, Benjamin Joy, William Smith, Hezekiah D. Mason, Andrew Palmer, Abraham Wilcox, Peter Strayer, Jr., C. E. Brintnall, Horace Green, Ezra S. Dodd, Luke Draper, Lyman Wheeler, Joseph Prentice and Jairus T. Andrews; H. D. Mason acting as Foreman.

Tavern license was granted to Abram Lewis, at Sylvania; Stephen Marsh, at Toledo, and Porter Kelsey, at Sylvania.

Daniel Strayer was appointed Administrator on the estate of Joseph Gnaggy, deceased.

Samuel Southard, from England, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; as did Matthias Boos of Baden, and Heinrich Leiser of Bavaria.

Thomas Corlett, a native of England and resident in Toledo, was admitted to citizenship, as was Timothy O'Connell, of Maumee, a native of Ireland.

Daniel O. Morton was appointed a Master Commissioner in Chancery.

Thomas T. Tuttle was licensed to keep a Ferry at Manhattan.

At the June term, 1839, Thomas Wood, of Springfield, was granted a Tavern license, and the same to Patrick McCarty, Richard Townsend and William Knox, Toledo.

Frederick A. Rew, Horatio Conant and Samuel Eddy were appointed School Examiners for Lucas County.

Wm. Hill Woodward, of Maumee, was licensed as Auctioneer.

At the October term, 1839, Harvey Kellogg, now of Adams Township, was appointed Administrator of the estate of Joseph Edward Kellogg, deceased.

Oliver P. Stevens, John R. Osborn and J. Baron Davis were appointed School Examiners for Lucas County.

A Tavern license was granted to Oliver Pray, at Waterville.

Jerome Myers was appointed Deputy Clerk, *vice* Daniel McBain, resigned.

At this term 32 indictments were returned by the Grand Jury, of which 25 were for selling liquor without license; one for burglary; one for grand larceny; one for keeping ferry without license; one for petit larceny; and one for robbery. Several of those indicted for selling liquors pleaded guilty, and were fined from \$5 to \$25 each and costs.

At the March term, 1840, Abram Lewis, of Sylvania, was granted Tavern license; as was Daniel E. Elliott, at Toledo.

Valentine Wall, of Toledo and from Ireland, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; as did Robert Talbot.

R. C. Denman was licensed to keep a Ferry at Manhattan.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The first annual statement of the finances of Lucas County, consisted of the report of Sanford L. Collins, Treasurer, made January 2, 1837, and covering the year 1836. It contained the following showing of receipts, to wit:

RECEIPTS.

1836.			
Jan. 26.	—To cash from	Horatio Conant, on fines.....	\$5 00
Apr. 28	— " "	John Van Fleet, horse license.	5 00
May 26	— " "	R. A. Forsyth, " ".....	5 00
May 26.	— " "	John Marshall, " ".....	4 00
June 30.	— " "	Willard Smith.....	5 00
July 15.	— " "	C. G. Shaw, auctioneer's license	5 00
July 18.	— " "	Henry County, amount due....	4 87½
July 29.	— " "	John Allen & Co. tavern license	15 00
July 29.	— " "	Mortimer H. Williams, " "	15 00
July 29.	— " "	Jona. Wood, ferry license.....	7 50
July 29.	— " "	Jona. Wood, auctioneer's license	5 00
Sept. 13.	— " "	S. B. June, caravan license.....	20 00
Dec. 6.	— " "	Wm. Ford, tavern license.....	5 00
Dec. 6.	— " "	M. H. Daniels, sheriff, jury fees	6 00
Nov. 9.	— " "	D. C. Middleton, tavern license	10 00
Dec. 26.	— " "	H. Hubbell, tavern license.....	5 00
Dec. 26.	— " "	Peter Minor, " ".....	8 00
1837. Jan. 2.	—Amt. from taxes for County purposes, '36.	\$2,088 19	
			\$2,219 56

The amount of State and Canal taxes paid in Lucas County, 1836, was \$940.05; and that for School purposes, \$626.45.

The total receipts for 1837 were \$4,901.35. This sum included payments for Tavern licenses from Joel Marsh, Daniel Segur, Collins Ward, S. Cornell, E. B. Dodd, John Booth, Philip I. Phillips, Smith Daggett, Hiram Steele, J. W. Converse, David Mills, Catharine Mead, John J. Voglesang, Jesse Blue, George Hall, David Johnson, B. W. Merrill, Wm. W. Wilson, Joseph Hartwell, Allen D. Gibbons; for Ferry licenses, from Jonathan Wood and Harmon Crane; and Caravan license from Latham Roadley.

The collections for Road purposes, were as follows: Port Lawrence, \$1,313.75; Waynesfield, \$656.20; Waterville, \$128.91; Sylvania, \$52.89; Wing, \$2.08; Swan Creek, \$7.71; Springfield, \$15.30; Providence, \$24.28; York, \$17.30. Total, \$2 269.08.

The collections for Township and Poor purposes in 1837, were: For Port Lawrence, \$402.78; for Waynesfield, \$214.99; Waterville, \$41.15; Sylvania, \$17.63; Wing, \$0.68; Swan Creek, \$2.57; Springfield, \$5.10; Providence, \$8.09; York, \$5.77. Total, \$699.79.

The following persons paid for Tavern licenses in 1842: Oliver Pray, Abram Lewis, Patrick McCarthy, Thomas Wood, A. J. Majors, S. G. Roach, Robert A. Howard, Henry C. Jordan, Wm. D. Herrick, Amy Adams, Catharine Mead, Philip I. Phillips, L. Radway, Wm. Stair, P. C. Mosier, R. Hastings, E. Clark, E. B. Dodd, Joseph W. Converse, G. W. Foote, Wm. Kingsbury, Antoine Murk, Jonathan Neeley, Jairus Manning, J. M. Warner, George Williams, James Carr, Charles Gruber, S. F. Howard, M. Schonacker.

The first order for the payment of money by the County Treasurer was issued to Abraham Sarber for services on State Road, and bore date of November 4, 1836. The eight succeeding orders were for like service, and to John Patrick, F. C. Fitch, George Miller, George Phillips, Peter Fox, Fred'k Lord, Wm. DeGroff and Richard Leonard—the whole amounting to \$27.52. The 26 orders following were to as many persons for services on County Roads such service consisting in viewing and locating new Roads—the 26 orders amounting to \$99.06.

The next class of orders was for expenses of the first term of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, held in April, 1836. Of these 29 were issued to Jurors (Grand and Petit), to wit: John Pottinger, Edward Courser, Jarvis Gilbert, Wm. Martin, Willard Gunn, Ralph Farnsworth, Selah Divine, Henry A. Cooper, Samuel Searing, George W. Hill, John Baldwin, Hopkins J. Mills, Samuel R. Jennings, Jared Van Fleet, Jacob Gnaggy, Henry Dilgart, Ellison DeMott, Alonzo Nobles, James John, Cornelius Wiltse, Silas Barnes, David Mills, Oscar White, James M. Whitney, Calvin Comstock, Coleman I. Keeler, Willard J. Daniels, Luke Draper, Amos Stow. The pay to these was \$1.00 per day, and the average received by them was \$2.00. The Grand Jury was in session but one day, the Jurors being paid \$1.00 each.

The only orders issued during the first six months of the County's existence, were for services in laying out Roads, and amounted to \$99.06. The first payment to a County officer, was made May 21, 1836, being \$20 to Horatio Conant, as Clerk. That officer's pay was then \$20 per term of Court. The next payment was June 28, 1836, to Robert Gower, County Commissioner, \$35.25. The bill of S. M. Young, County Auditor, from September 7, 1835, to July 11, 1836, amounted to \$47.66. Junius Flagg, Sheriff, for the fractional year 1835, was paid \$13.25. Up to November 1, 1836 (14 months), the Prosecuting Attorney (Andrew Coffinbury) was paid \$15. The first bill for printing, was paid November 24, 1836—\$10—to George M. Schipper, for printing the list of delinquent taxes. The first pauper was buried at the expense of the County, in November, 1836, for which Samuel L. Brown was paid \$9.00. The first Coroner's Inquest was held May 8, 1836, which cost \$12.00 for 12 Jurors; \$1.00 for two witnesses; \$1.20 for summoning the Jury; \$2.00 for taking the Jury to make view of the body; and \$3.83, Coroner's fees. The aggregate of the first year's expenditures, was \$830.74, and number of orders, 117.

The first Coroner's Jury in the County, consisted of Daniel Hubbell, Horace Waite, Luther Hutchinson, William P. Homer, Elisha Mack, Stephen L. Gilbert, Jona. D. Peckham, Robert Gower, Amos Adkins, and Fred. E. Kirtland.

Judges of elections were then paid 75 cents, and Clerks 50 cents per day.

The first payments for services of Associate Judges were made August 5, 1837, consisting of \$25 each to J. H. Jerome, Baxter Bowman and John Baldwin.

August 11, 1837, J. Chappell, Sheriff of Wood County, was paid \$169.40, for subsisting criminals, &c., from Lucas County to that time, there having been no jail for the keeping of criminals in Lucas County. At the same time Peter Cranker, Jailor of Wood County, was paid \$35.90.

The first Auditor's exhibit of County affairs, was that of Auditor Samuel M. Young, made June 9, 1837. It covered the period extending from the time of his taking the office, September 14, 1835, to June 9, 1837, being nearly 21 months of time. The showing was as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
County tax for 1836.....	\$2,161 70
Three Per Cent. Fund—1835, \$230; 1836, \$773.50.....	1,003 50
Tavern and Ferry licenses.....	182 50
Fines and recognizances.....	15 00
Stud-horse licenses.....	30 00
Jurors' fees.....	42 00
Auctioneers' licenses.....	20 00
Caravan licenses.....	20 00
Tax for Swan Creek Tp. paid by Henry County.....	1 87
Total receipts.....	\$3,512 57
EXPENDITURES.	
Treasurer's fees on \$2,194.70 County tax.....	\$105 68
" " 1,003.50 Three Per Cent Fund.....	50 17
" " 107.37 money collected.....	15 70
Paid on County orders—	
Jonathan H. Jerome, Associate Judge.....	25 00
Baxter Bowman, Associate Judge.....	22 50
Samuel Barrett, County Commissioner.....	16 00
Robert Gower, County Commissioner.....	57 25
John Baldwin, County Commissioner.....	20 12
William F. Daniels, County Commissioner.....	16 00
Andrew Coffinbury, Prosecuting Attorney.....	40 00
Horatio Conant, Clerk of Common Pleas.....	20 00
Sheriff, for advertising elections in 1835 and 1836.....	28 72
Sheriff's allowance.....	40 00
Grand and Petit Jurors' fees, and witnesses' fees in State cases.....	151 05
Justices' and Constables' fees in criminal cases.....	41 10
Coroner's and Jurors on inquests.....	67 03
Judges and Clerks of elections.....	58 00
C. Comstock, attending Court as Constable.....	6 50
Averill & Way, for printing.....	7 00
Schipper, publishing delinquent list (in <i>Blade</i>) 1836.....	10 00
S. M. Young, County Auditor's fees, &c.....	361 63
Prosecutions of Grocers and passers of counterfeit money.....	12 50
Office rent, stationery, books, &c.....	73 37
Making of records, &c.....	35 00
Expenses for a Court room.....	20 37
John H. Hobart, Assessor for 1836.....	76 94
—Stow, Deputy Assessor.....	18 33
John B. Abell, Assessor for 1837.....	170 50
D. Newell, County Seat Locating Commissioner.....	45 00
J. M. Gray, County Seat Locating Commissioner.....	63 00
—McDonald, County Seat Locating Commissioner.....	48 00
Recorder's blank books.....	47 50
H. Conant, for Clerk Common Pleas blank books.....	82 10
J. W. Comstock, for advertising election, 1835.....	11 90
J. H. McBride, printing blanks for Clerk of Court.....	86 00
County Treasurer's receipt.....	22 00
Morse & Brother, books for Auditor's office.....	10 25
Murfee & Darlington, books for Auditor's office.....	2 75
S. Jones, amt due Swan Creek Treasurer from Henry County.....	1 87
Viewers, Surveyors, &c., (of Roads).....	214 04
Appropriated for Delaware Creek Bridge.....	350 00
Appropriated for Swan Creek Bridge, Wing Township.....	82 00
Appropriated for Road from Toledo to Providence.....	150 00
Thomas Wing on Road, Toledo to Tremainesville.....	50 00
Michael H. West, on Monroe Turnpike, in Port Lawrence Township.....	50 00
Total expenditures.....	\$3,008 47
Balance in Treasury, for County and Road purposes.....	504 10
Treasurer, for Township tax for 1836, Dr.....	\$168 63
Treasurer, percentage, Cr.....	\$7 81.3
Order from Port Lawrence Township.....	160 88.7— 168 63
School Fund.	
Tax for 1836, Dr.....	\$657 15.8
Treasurer's per cent., Cr.....	\$30 45 1
Amount paid on orders.....	598 96.1—629 41.5
Balance in Treasury for School purposes.....	\$27 74.3
July 10, 1837.	SAMUEL M. YOUNG, County Auditor.

An incident in Mr. Young's experience while Auditor of the County, will illustrate something of the condition of the roads and the means of travel at that early date. In the Winter of 1836-7, that gentleman found it necessary to visit Toledo (then the County-Seat), for the

purpose of making the annual settlement with the County Treasurer (Sanford L. Collins). The only direct road from Maumee City (Mr. Young's residence) to Toledo, was a bridle-path, lying along the West bank of the Maumee River. On the way Delaware Creek had to be crossed, and as result of rains and a thaw, that stream was full to its banks, with a strong current. It was too deep for wading, and the only recourse left was for Mr. Young to dismount and employ his faithful horse in towing him across. To this end, he obtained a log large enough for a float. Driving his horse into the stream ahead, he placed himself on the log and took hold of the animal's tail, when he was towed in safety to the other side. The extreme chilliness of the water made the trip anything but agreeable, but as no injury was caused thereby, he regarded the transit an entire success. The contrast of the situation at that time, with the River Road, and the Wabash and the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railways, which now connect Toledo and the Maumee City of former days, can be duly appreciated by those who were compelled to employ the early facilities.

From the organization of the State Government until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, it was the practice of the County Treasurer to give public notice of the rates of taxes annually levied, and of the times and places, within the several Townships, when and where he would be present to receive the same. The latter regulation was a matter of much convenience to a large portion of the taxpayers, who lived at points distant from the County-seat, without good roads, and largely without any. The following notice of Treasurer Collins will show the form of these annual announcements:

TAXES FOR 1837.

The proprietors of taxable property in Lucas County, Ohio, are hereby notified that the amount levied for the present year on each hundred dollars valuation, is

For State and Canal purposes.....	32½ cents.
For County and School purposes.....	50 "
For Road purposes.....	30 "
For Township purposes.....	10 "

For the purpose of receiving taxes, I will attend myself or by Deputy in the several Townships, at the usual places of holding elections therein, on the following days, to wit:

Sylvania, September 4th.	Waynesfield, September 9th.
Springfield, September 5th.	Port Lawrence, September 11th.
Wing, September 6th.	Swau Creek, September 12th.
Waterville, September 7th.	York, September 13th.
Providence, September 8th.	Chesterfield, September 14th.
At Phillip's Corners, in Royalton, September 15th: at the house of S. I. Keeler, in Amboy, September 16th: and at my office in Toledo, during the months of October and November. A penalty of 10 per cent. accrues on all taxes which remain due and unpaid from and after the first day of December next.	
S. L. COLLINS, County Treasurer.	

Toledo, August 15, 1837.

A somewhat remarkable showing was made of the condition of the Lucas County finances, covering the time between June 9, 1837, and October 27, 1838. It appeared, that with \$3,051.12, as total collections from taxes for County purposes for 1837, the expenses for prosecutions in State cases alone, had reached \$4,667.67, during the 16 months above stated, being \$1,616.58 more than the entire collections for County purposes in 1837. Of the amount expended, \$1,440.95 was for subsisting prisoners; \$1,685.70 for jurors and witnesses; \$628.30 for Justices' and Constables' fees; \$227.03 for County Treasurer's fees for redeeming orders. The entire amount received for fines and recognizances, was \$99.94. It seems that no small portion of these expenses were incurred in the conviction and support of parties who committed petty crimes for the purpose of securing comfortable Winter quarters at the public expense. Thus, one of the County boarders was confined for the fourth time, his offense consisting of stealing an old razor-strop, worth not more than six cents; whereas, the cost of boarding him was between \$200 and \$300. That was a period of extreme financial depression throughout the country, and especially at the West.

The following is a recapitulation of taxable valuations for Lucas County, in the year 1837:

Townships.	Lands.		Town Lots	Horses.		Cattle.		Pleasure Carriage	Merchants Capital and Money.	Total Valuation.
	Acres.	Value.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
1. Port Lawrence.....	17,070	145,303	315,659	261	10,440	465	3,720	960	18,125	\$484,307
2. Waynesfield.....	10,917	78,378	165,456	240	9,600	268	2,144	120	36,104	282,892
3. Waterville.....	4,431	31,875	19,098	93	3,720	218	1,744	510	2,400	59,347
4. Sylvania.....	2,722	10,195	45,948	50	2,000	242	1,936	50	2,550	32,637
5. Wing*.....	-----	400	-----	5	280	38	304	-----	300	1,204
6. Swan Creek*.....	-----	-----	-----	18	720	125	1,000	-----	-----	1,720
7. Springfield.....	2,070	6,676	-----	52	2,080	-----	1,408	-----	200	10,364
8. Providence.....	1,099	4,200	5,073	35	1,400	22	176	30	1,320	12,195
9. York*.....	-----	600	-----	28	1,120	155	1,240	-----	300	3,260
10. Clinton*.....	-----	-----	-----	38	1,520	155	1,240	-----	-----	2,760
11. Gorham*.....	-----	-----	-----	6	160	73	584	-----	-----	744
12. Chesterfield*.....	-----	-----	-----	9	360	89	712	-----	100	1,172
13. Royalton*.....	160	320	-----	21	840	184	1,472	-----	-----	2,632
14. Amboy*.....	-----	-----	-----	11	440	110	881	-----	75	1,395
15. Oregon.....	3,436	30,170	7,282	26	1,040	80	640	50	1,000	13,083
Totals.....	41,807	308,111	528,517	891	35,640	2,400	19,200	2,810	62,474	\$956,852

*Since set off to Fulton County.

As shown in the foregoing table, the average valuation of lands was \$7.33 per acre; the valuation of horses, \$40; and that of cattle \$8. Pleasure carriages, then by no means common, and possessed chiefly by those having for them other use than that of "pleasure," ranged from \$30 upward. Of these there were then but 25 in what now constitutes the Counties of Lucas and Fulton—nine in Port Lawrence, eight in Waynesfield, five in Waterville, one in Sylvania, one in Providence, and one in Oregon; the average value of the same having been \$112. Of the persons charged with taxes on personal property in 1837, not to be found by the Treasurer, there were 46 in Port Lawrence, 16 in Waynesfield, five in Wing, three in Providence, and 20 in York—a total of 100. This fact indicates something of the unsettled condition of the population in that early and formative period. And yet, the aggregate delinquencies in payments at the close of that year, amounted to only \$863.16, in a total duplicate of \$17,485.28, or less than 5 per cent. delinquent. The total taxable valuation of the Townships now constituting Lucas County, was \$894,825.

Lucas County in account with the Townships of the same. Amounts of taxes collected for the Townships in 1837:

Townships.	Road Tax.	Township		
		Tax.	From Tax.	School Revenue.
Port Lawrence.....	\$1,313 75	\$402 78	\$656 87	\$130 99
Waynesfield.....	656 20	214 99	328 10	90 48
Waterville.....	128 91	41 15	64 45	15 69
Sylvania.....	52 89	17 61	26 41	29 60
Wing.....	2 06	68	1 03	6 25
Swan Creek.....	7 71	2 56	3 83	-----
Springfield.....	15 30	7 65	5 10	21 12
Providence.....	24 28	8 09	12 14	3 85
York.....	17 30	5 77	8 65	22 24

The annual report of County Auditor Young, made June 20, 1838, showed the total receipts to have been \$4,131.23, with a total expenditure of \$6,559.95. Auditor's fees amounted to \$600—for Mr. Young, \$475, and for L. S. Lownsbury, his successor, \$125; for printing \$117.50; Prosecuting Attorney (John Fitch), \$135; for defense of criminals, David Higgins and Andrew Coffinbury, each \$15. The Treasurer, S. L. Collins, received as fees, \$396.02.

The financial report of Lucas County for the year ended June 20, 1840, showed the aggregate receipts to have been \$5,585.94; and the expenditures, \$7,945.18; showing the excess of the latter to have been, \$2,359.23. The chief items of expenses were—Infirmity Farm and support of the poor, \$1,784; witnesses' fees in State cases and jurors, \$903.62; Justices', Constables' and witnesses' fees in criminal cases, \$420.22; Prosecuting Attorneys', \$599; printing, \$288.53; boarding prisoners, \$122.75.

The total expenditure by the County for the

year ended June 30, 1841, was \$8,112, of which \$1,311, or 16 per cent. was paid for advertising and printing—chiefly for advertising lands delinquent for taxes. This sum was more than the total expenses of the Poor House Farm and the support of the poor.

As the result of the financial policy of the Government under Jackson's Administration, whereby the currency of the country was enormously inflated by excessive Bank issues, speculation was rife and heavy investments made in Government lands throughout the West. From this source, largely, the public resources became much greater than was the demand of the service. Consequently, a large surplus was accumulated, the disposal of which came to be a leading question in National politics. The Whigs demanded the distribution of the surplus money among the States, while the party of the Administration (the Democrats) were disposed to hold it in the Treasury, for an emergency that might arise. At the session of 1836-7, Congress passed a law providing for the distribution of this surplus, according to the representation of the several States in Congress. The amount coming to Ohio, was \$2,686,347.12. By act of March 28, 1837, the State Legislature apportioned this sum among the several Counties, according to their population, where the money was to be loaned by the County Commissioners at the rate of 6 per cent. interest, on good real estate security. The amounts assigned to the several Counties named were as follows: Huron, \$61,144.07; Seneca, \$31,755.73; Sandusky, \$21,270.70; Wood, \$14,497.15; Lucas, \$11,229.39; Williams, \$5,614.69; Paulding, \$5,381.41; Henry, \$5,615.69; Hamilton, \$119,042.86; Franklin, \$46,164.05; Cuyahoga, \$66,489.27. The ratio was \$11.22 per voter. At the time, this distribution of money was generally regarded as a great benefit to the country, and especially to the borrowers—so much so, that there was no little contention among applicants, and jealousy awakened by alleged "favoritism" on the part of the Commissioners. But when the loan had terminated and the money was to be paid—as much of it was upon suit and foreclosure of mortgages—there arose serious doubt as to benefit derived from the use of the money. In fact, the common judgment was, that more harm than good came of the transaction. Many a suffering farmer then wished the money had remained a surplus in the National Treasury.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

In no other way were as clearly shown the effects and the extent of the memorable era of land speculation, beginning in 1834, and ending with the financial collapse of 1837, as in the extended lists of lands delinquent in payment of taxes. This was more specially notice-

able in the case of lots in the great number of Towns projected by speculators throughout the West, of which the Maumee Valley furnished its full quota.

The first levy of taxes made in Lucas County, was in 1836, and was about 12 mills on the dollar of valuation, aside from Town taxes. The first list of delinquent taxes published, appeared in the *Blade*, November 1, 1837. The parcels of land numbered 26, of which 21 were in Port Lawrence and 5 in Waterville Townships. The owners in Port Lawrence, with the number of acres, were as follows: Port Lawrence Company, River Tracts 1 and 2, 360 acres; Wm. Oliver, parts of Tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, and 182 acres in Section 12, Town 10, Range 10—in all, 661 acres, valued at \$7,612, or \$11.53 per acre. Elisha Whittlesey owned 512 acres in Sections 2 and 3, U. S. Reserve, and in River Tract 3. The other owners were Wm. Andrews and Starr, W. J. Daniels and J. N. Stebbins, C. S. Patterson, Isaac Street & Co. (125 acres), and 5 parcels (400 acres), unknown. The Waterville lands belonged to John F. Cobean, James G. Honnot, Alexander Howard, and Mary Johnson, the whole amounting to 640 acres, and valued at \$1,428, with taxes of \$35.12, or 54 cents per acre.

The list of 1837, was chiefly devoted to Town property in Port Lawrence and Vistula plats (Toledo). Of the former, Wm. Oliver represented 85 lots, with 125 divided between "Unknown" other owners. The valuation of lots ranged from \$10 to \$800, the average being about \$140. The taxes were about 27 mills on the dollar. Among the owners were Fred. Bissell, Baxter Bowman, Joseph English, C. I. Keeler, Wm. Oliver, Converse Porter, Raymond D. Lynde and Volney Spaulding. Mr. Oliver owned 75 lots. Some 60 were "unknown." About 100 Vistula lots were given, belonging to Edward and Fred. Bissell, Frederick Belknap, W. H. Chapman, Samuel Eddy, Merceno Fox, Gilman & Wright, P. M. Irving, W. H. Lathrop, C. J. McKnight, Elijah Porter, Theophilus Pitcher, Geo. Redding, Peter H. Shaw, Albert Swift, B. F. Stickney and Amos Stow. The valuation of Vistula lots ranged from \$15 to \$350. About 20 lots were in Maumee and Miami City, belonging to R. A. Forsyth, Hunt, Beebe & Beaugrand, Wm. Oliver, Norman C. Baldwin, Bronson & Crocker, Wm. Hunsford and James Shepard. The highest valuation was \$670, and the lowest \$12. Waterville had 4 lots, in the names of Lyman Dudley, John Pray, Wm. Schenck and Hiram C. Smith, the valuations being \$20 to \$25.

At the time of this sale, S. M. Young was the County Auditor, and Daniel McBain the County Treasurer, both of whom are still living.

The full measure of tax delinquency did not appear until 1840, the unparalleled lists of which year yet stand as "high-water mark" in that department of financial conditions.

First, we have the list of lands and lots of Toledo, as returned by Edson Allen, City Clerk, and advertised for sale on the last Monday of December, 1840. This list occupied one and a half pages of the *Blade*, and contained 1,000 pieces of property. Of these, 30 were tracts of lands within the City of Toledo, ranging in quantity from 7 to 160 acres, and charged with taxes of from 55 cents to \$23.33. The taxable valuation ranged from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

The County delinquent list occupied no less than 10 pages of the *Blade*. It embraced about 200 parcels of lands, in the several Townships, of which 55 were in Port Lawrence, 40 in Waynesville, 20 in Waterville, 20 in Sylvania, 28 in Wing, 22 in Swan Creek, 2 in Providence, 3 in York, 9 in Royalton, and 11 in Oregon. The list consisted mainly of Town lots, located in Toledo (Port Lawrence and Vistula), Manhattan, Maumee City, Miami City, Waterville, Sylvania, Whiteford and Lucas City.

Of the Toledo lots (2,200 in number), 90 belonged to Sidney Bissell, 40 to Charles Butler (of New York), 70 to S. B. and A. J. Comstock, 80 to the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Co., 300 to Henry W. Hicks, 40 to C. W. Lynde, 400 to William Oliver, 130 to Pratt & Taylor of Buffalo, 180 to B. F. Stickney, 80 to American Land Company, 560 to "unknown" owners, 70 to Micajah T. Williams. The valuation of these lots ranged from \$10 to \$1,500, the latter being lot 9, Port Lawrence, the property of William P. Daniels (Northeast corner of Summit and Perry), on which stood the Indiana Hotel and Daniels's Store. The range of taxes due was from 52 cents and 5 mills, to \$94.38: the rate being about 5 per cent. of valuation. The larger portion of the Toledo lots stood at \$60 and less, and a large part at and below \$20. Lots, 30 in number, bounded by Huron and Erie and Lafayette and Monroe Streets, were valued in a lump at \$600, or \$20 each, the tax on which for 1839 was 42 cents per lot.

The following lots were advertised for sale as "forfeited" for non-payment of taxes, previous to 1840: Port Lawrence—Lot 1, corner of Summit and Monroe, now occupied by Commercial National Bank building, belonging to Wm. Oliver, was appraised at \$1,500, the highest in the plat, and was taxed \$11.79 for City purposes in 1839. Lot 2 (East half), property of Baldwin & Co., valued at \$100, and taxed 78.6 cents. Lot 14, North side Summit Street, next to Monroe West, valued at \$140 and taxed \$1. Lots 9 and 10, Northwest corner Summit and Perry, aggregate tax \$44.28. Lot 8, corner Summit and Perry (Burnett Hotel), value \$420, tax \$3.30. Lot 12, Baldwin, Keeler, *et al*, Southwest corner of Monroe and Summit, tax \$8.17. Lot 19, Morris Sleight, North side Summit Street, next to Jefferson, tax \$26.80. Lot 20, Daniels & Goettell, Northwest corner Summit and Jefferson, tax \$26.80. Lot 101, Summit, between Adams and Madison (1st National

Bank building), value \$140, tax \$857.64. Lots on the South side of Summit then ran through to the River, and were taxed heavily for the opening and filling of Water Street, which gave them three frontages, instead of the one originally possessed. This tax was from \$20 to \$26 per foot front. The site of the present Hall Block, corner Superior and Jefferson (lots 177 and 178) was delinquent in \$1.10 taxes. The Union Hotel Company owned lots 109, 110 and 111, South side, and lots 119 and 120, North side Summit Street, next to Adams, extending from Trinity Church to the River. The valuation of these was \$700, and the amount of City tax \$40.23. Lot 122, Northwest corner of Summit and Adams, belonging to the same Company, was taxed \$17.86. Trinity Church lot (163) corner St. Clair and Adams, was taxed \$18.96, of which \$17.86 was for Summit Street grade tax. Lot 95, the property of Ira Smith, South side Summit and next to Madison West (site of Store of C. L. Luce & Co.), was valued at \$140, with a general tax of \$1.10, and a Water Street improvement charge of \$770.28. Lots 105, 106 and 107, owned by Edward Bissell, South side Summit, between Adams and Madison (including the present Toledo Commercial building, 178 Summit), were charged \$5,288.64, or \$22.03 per foot front as Water Street tax. Lot 108, on the Southwest corner of Adams, paid or was taxed \$1,043.60, of which \$1,040.14 was for Water Street.

Vistula Division: Lots 1,423, 1,424, 1,425, 1,434, 1,435, 1,436, 1,437, and 1,438 (8 in number, and 100x128.4 feet in size), comprising the present site of the Court House, were valued at \$40 each, with a total tax of \$2.51, or 31.4 cents per lot. That was some 13 years before the property was selected for its present use. Lot 489, corner of Cherry and Superior, on which then stood the First Presbyterian Church, and now the site of St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church, was valued (with building) at \$1,620, and was charged \$12.73 taxes. It stood in the name of John Berdan & Co. It never belonged to the Church. Lot 480, owned by M. H. Tilden, Northeast corner of Superior and Walnut, now the site of M. D. Carrington's residence, was valued at \$20, and taxed \$1.04. Lots 601 and 602, Northwest corner of Huron and Levee, then owned by J. R. Williams, and now the residence of Fred. Eaton, were valued at \$240, and taxed \$1.73. Lot 1,077, the site of St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner Cherry and Michigan Streets, was valued at \$80, with a tax of 62 cents—being owned by the American Land Company. Lot 1,103, the property of Sidney Bissell, was valued at \$20, and taxed \$1.04. It is now the site of the Moulding Works, corner of Chestnut and Champlain Streets. One-half of lots 743 and 744, Northeast corner Cherry and Erie Streets, then belonging to Pierre M. Irving, was valued at \$89, and taxed at 78 cents. The property was never

improved and has thus lain since platted in 1832. In 1836 it was held at \$500. Calculating the interest as doubling every ten years—it has done that oftener in Toledo—and the value of 51 years ago, now (1887) amounts to \$24,000. Calling the average of taxes \$10 per year (and it has probably been more than that), these with interest, now stand at \$3,850, making a grand total of \$27,850, as the investment made in property which is worth about one-third that amount. It is now owned by Maro Wheeler. A like arithmetical calculation as to all other City property which has lain for the half-century without use, would present a startling aggregate. And yet, the proportion of such in Toledo has been far below the average of Cities of its age. In very few of these, has investment in real estate been attended with equal return. Lots 310, 311 and 313, North side of Summit, between Lagrange and Elm, owned by Edward Bissell, were taxed \$14.71 each for Summit Street improvement. The block bounded by Madison and Jefferson and 13th and 14th Streets, containing 10 lots, and now the residence of S. M. Young, was valued at \$15 per lot, and taxed 11.7 cents each. It was then considered too far from the settled portions of the City to have actual market value. And yet, it was only 13 years later, that James Johnson erected the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Young. Lots 801, 802, 806, 807 and 808, North side Ontario, between Chestnut and Mulberry, belonging to Sidney Bissell, were offered for sale for taxes in 1839, without purchaser, at \$1.14 each; and again offered in 1840 at the same price, without sale. The block now occupied by the Central School and Manual Training School building, were offered for sale in 1840, at 52½ cents each, the taxable valuation being \$10. These lots were 10 in number and were 100x100 feet in size, and might all have been purchased for \$5.25, with the liabilities to redemption under the law. There were 520 lots in a body in Vistula Division, the aggregate valuation of which was \$5,200, and the tax levy under which they all were offered for sale only \$273. They comprised nearly all lots in Vistula Division between Nos. 1180 and 1656—an aggregate of 450, largely in the Third Ward and constituting much of the best improved property in the City. Some 80 lots in Port Lawrence, owned by the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company, were valued at \$20 each, and taxed \$1.04, or \$83.92 in all. Oliver's Addition pretty much entire—from No. 1 to 311—was included in the sale of 1840. From No. 1 to 200, the valuation was \$60, and the balance \$20—all standing in the name of Wm. Oliver. B. F. Stickney had in the Vistula list, 180 lots, of values of \$20 to \$140, and scattered as to numbers between 239 and 1,133. The American Land Company had 80 lots in Vistula, while of 600 lots in the same, the owners were "unknown."

By all odds, the Manhattan Land and Railroad Company represented in this list the largest quantity of property. It embraced very nearly the entire plat of Manhattan, consisting of 5,250 lots, constituting 211 blocks, of from 4 to 32 lots each. The values of the lots were \$10, \$15, \$20, and \$30; the larger portion being \$10. The taxes (for 1839 and 1840) were 21 mills on the dollar per year, to which were added penalty and interest on those for 1839. Thus, on a valuation of \$10, the tax was 21 cents per year, and the penalty and interest for 1839, 10 cents and 4 mills, making 31 cents and 4 mills for that year and 21 cents for 1840, and a total of 52 cents 4 mills for the 2 years. The larger valuations were in the same proportion. Of the 5,250 lots, but 11 were valued above \$30. This list occupied 25 columns of the *Blade*, and seems to have severely taxed the typographical resources of the office, from the extent to which—using the Printer's term—it "ran on sorts." Thus, after exhausting the stock of figures, it was found necessary to use the word "ten," instead of the unit and cipher, and to fill up columns with "do," as abbreviation of "ditto." This is not surprising, in view of the fact that the office was a small one, and was called to provide for a job, which, of its kind, has since never been equaled in extent. It contained 325 columns, of 210 lines each, making a total of 68,250 descriptions and amounts in figures. The average valuation was about \$25 per lot, making the aggregate, say \$58,750.*

Next to Manhattan, in this list, came Miami City, Waynesfield Township, of which the Miami City Company was the proprietor, and in whose name some 350 lots were taxed. The valuation of unimproved lots ranged from \$15 to \$80. Of those in the name of the Company, but 2 seem to have been improved. Lot 4, block 4, was placed at \$3,820, with a tax of \$178.67. Lot 6, block 21, had a valuation of \$380, and was taxed \$18.17. Scott's Addition contributed 150; and Wolcott's Addition about the same number of lots. Individual owners were Nathan Rathbun, Geo. A. Sackett, S. A. Sargent, Wolcott Stebbins, Daniel Strayer, Andrew Trapp, John Trapp and Marcus Wilcox, with many "unknown."

Maumee City had about 75 lots, scattered among Hunt's, Hunt & Beaugrand's, and Mrs. Gibbs's Additions, the names of owners being Anthony Ambrose, heirs of Levi Beebe, John Brandage, B. M. Burtiss, Chas. M. Briggs, Bronson, Crocker & Fitzhugh (Oswego, N. Y.), N. C. Baldwin, H. N. Converse, David Coles, A. H. Ewing, James H. Forsyth, R. A. Forsyth, Chloe Gibbs, John E. Hunt, C. C. P. Hunt, C. L. Henderson, Edward Hallen, J. B. McBride,

Luke Mason, John McNees, Wm. Mumford, Madison Reynolds, Wm. Richardson, Atwood & St. John, Waite & White, Oscar White, Wagner & Horn, Brittain Wolsey, Horace Waite, S. M. Young, Eli Kitts, and "unknown."

Waterville was represented by about 50 Town lots, about one-half of which belonged to Ira White and associates. The other owners were Galen B. Abell, Jacob Courson, James H. Forsyth, D. P. Farmer, — Cole, J. Hall, Burton H. Hickock, John Pettinger, Welcome Pray, Pray & Abell, Wm. Schenek, Hiram Smith, and Theophilus Short. The valuations ranged from \$8.00 to \$300.

Sylvania held a prominent place in the list, having therein about 800 lots, of which 300 stood in the name of Heman Walbridge, 100 in that of Wm. Wilson's heirs, and 35 in that of John U. Pease (the same being in the Whiteford plat). Besides these the names of Elkanah Briggs, Beebe Comstock, Charlotte Decker, D. Greenvaut, Delavan D. Hawes, Abram Jessup, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., E. & S. Morse, Geo. Parker, Joseph Roop, Samuel Smith, H. H. Smith, Wm. L. Smith, Dwight F. Stone, Joseph Titsworth, Thos. Townsend, W. H. Townsend, John Wall, Thos. Jefferson Cromwall, Joseph Clark, Jedediah Jessup, John Fitch, David White, and heirs of David White, with 100 down to "Unknown"

Lucas City had its place in the list, contributing 450 lots. Of all these, the owners were "Unknown." The valuation ranged from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per lot; the tax being 5.11 per cent. There seems to have been no improvement on any of the lots named. About 60 lots were in Platt Card's Addition, of which 4 had been transferred to Z. Prescott. Ironville now occupies a portion of the site of Lucas City.

The Town plat of Oregon was represented by 2 lots in "Water Block," the property of George Powesland—the one (No. 11) being valued at \$280, and the other (No. 12) at \$25. The other Oregon lot, was No. 2, "Upland Block," belonging to Luther Whitmore, Jr., and valued at \$330. The tax was about 3 per cent. on the valuation. Mr. Whitmore still resides within the plat of Oregon.

The list of lands delinquent for payment of taxes in 1841, occupied six pages of the *Toledo Register*. Among the Town property thus advertised, was the entire plat of Amsterdam, German Township (now in Fulton County), consisting of 282 lots, belonging to Albert Helfenstein; which were valued at the uniform price of \$5.00, or which taxes were delinquent to the amount of 12 cents and $9\frac{1}{2}$ mills each. Of this amount 4-7 cents was for the year 1840 (interest and penalty included), and 8 cents and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for 1841. The Maumee Land and Railroad Company was represented in 120 Manhattan lots, varying in values from \$5.00 to \$17.00 each, with taxes thereon ranging from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 cents each. The largest single levy

* Soon after the Town was platted, residence lots, distant from the business center, were sold at \$600 each, and sales were suspended by the owners, on the ground that prices were too low; and contracts made were denied execution.

in the list was that on the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad depot and machine shop, \$203.12, the valuation thereof being \$3,151. The next highest tax was \$30.00. Vinton, Waynesfield Township, furnished lots from 1 to 54 inclusive, in the name of Daniel Hubbell, valued at the uniform rate of \$5.00, with taxes varying from 17½ to 37 cents.

The list of lands advertised in September, 1842, as delinquent for taxes, embraced 1,300 lots, of which 380 belonged to William Oliver, and were in Oliver's Addition; and 160 were those of B. F. Stickney, in Vistula Division. The amounts of taxes due ranged from \$31.44 to 19 cents and 6 mills per lot. The valuation was from \$2,300 to \$5.00 per lot—the former consisting of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Depot.

The location of the several Towns projected along the Maumee River in early times, and more or less prominent in delinquent tax-lists, will better be shown by the map herewith of that stream from Maumee and above to Maumee Bay and the Lake. Commencing up the River, we have, in succession, on the West side, Maumee, Miami, Marengo, Toledo and Manhattan; and on the East side, Perrysburg, Oregon and Lucas City. Of these, Marengo, Oregon and Lucas City soon ceased to exist—conceding that either of them ever had real existence; while Manhattan has been lost in Toledo, as has Ironville, largely a successor of Lucas City. This map bears no date, but was made about 1836.

Lucas City was laid out in the Spring of 1836. The first announcement of its existence consisted of the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Toledo Gazette*:

LUCAS CITY LOTS.

The undersigned offer for sale about 1,500 lots on this important site. It stands at the mouth of the Maumee River, near its junction with Lake Erie. The back country is wide and rich, and the channel which passes has been acknowledged by experienced navigators to be deep and broad enough for vessels of the largest tonnage. The establishment of Roads and Canals, as well as other public works, which are projected within its neighborhood, gives it extraordinary and marked advantages. The public attention seems to be directed to this important point, as the great outlet of the West; and this fact tends to render it an important object to the speculator or actual settler.

The City lots may be secured upon the most advantageous terms, upon application to

WILLARD SMITH,
E. C. HART,
GEO. HUMPHREY,
Trustees.

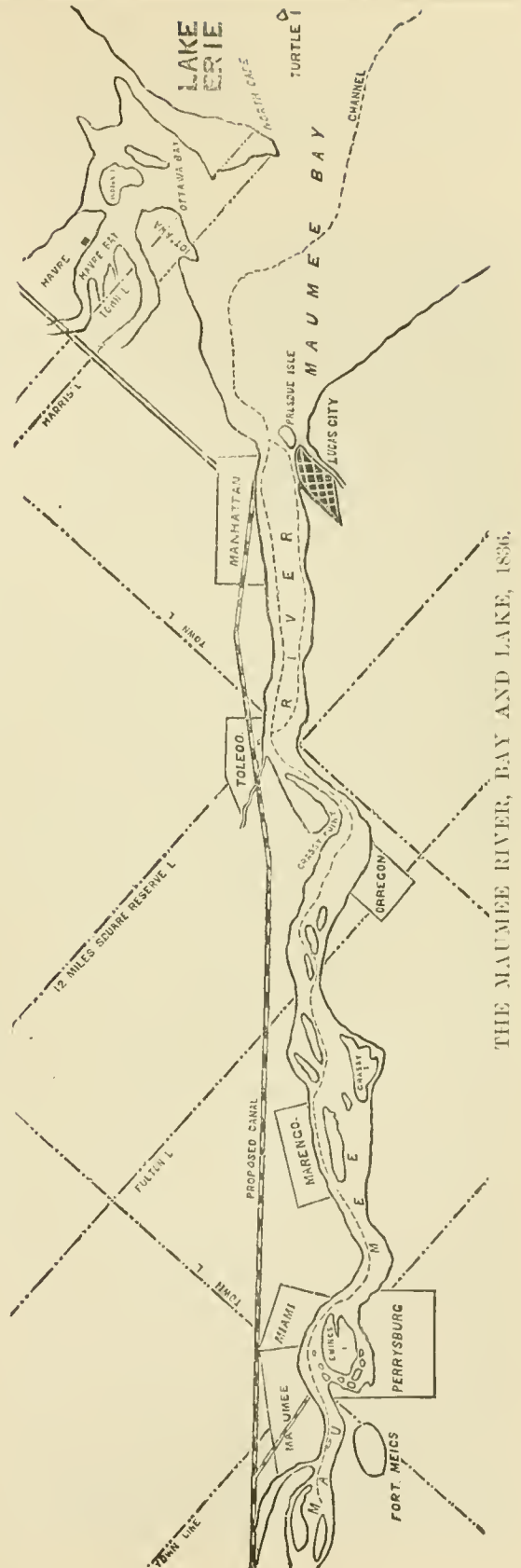
Lucas, May 6, 1836.

N. B.—The local advantages of the place may be ascertained by applying to the Masters of Vessels and Steamboats, who ply upon this track.

LIKEWISE

500 CITY LOTS,

By WILLARD SMITH.



CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL parties in this country first took definite shape, in the contest between the adherents of Adams and Jefferson, after the retirement of Washington. As the result of different intervening causes, the lines then formed between the Federalists on the one hand, and the Republicans on the other, became more or less obscured or weakened through the Administrations of Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Under President Jackson (1829 to 1837), party divisions, upon new issues, soon assumed the sharpness and bitterness of former days, and soon came to be known as the Democratic (that of the Administration) and the Whig party, with such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Thomas Ewing for its leaders. The questions of policy on which these parties were mainly divided, related to finance, the currency, the tariff, and the disposal of moneys received from sales of publiclands. The real starting point of the division which followed, consisted in the veto of the act of Congress for the re-charter of the United States Bank. This was done on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality of the bill. That institution, through its main office in Philadelphia and its branches in different States, not only supplied currency and exchange facilities to the country, but was the depository of public funds. Soon after the veto of the Bank charter, the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. J. Duane, to remove the public moneys from the Bank, and deposit with State Banks, which refusing to do, the Secretary was displaced and Roger B. Taney appointed to the place, who complied with the order, for which action the President was censured by resolution of Congress, on the ground of alleged usurpation of power. The deposits not only were so changed, but the local Banks were given to understand that they were expected through their issues of notes and liberality in accommodations, to make good the deficiency to be caused by the withdrawal of the United States Bank and its circulation. The issue thus raised, as to both the currency and the deposit of the public moneys, at once came to be, as for many years it continued, the main ground for party division in the country. Second to this, was the question of the disposal of proceeds of sales of the public lands—the Democrats insisting that these should be treated as public funds, and be used accordingly, while the Whigs claimed that the lands rightfully belonged to the States, in their separate capacity,

and that the proceeds from their sale should go to the States, accordingly. This policy never was adopted, although in June, 1836, the surplus revenue in the National treasury, was distributed to the States. Ere long, as the result of the financial policy adopted, the excessive issue of paper money by State Banks, and the spirit of speculation stimulated, the business of the country became demoralized, the currency vicious and general panic and depression ensued. This state of things was greatly promoted by the "Specie Circular" of 1836, by which paper money of all sorts was forbidden in the sale of public lands. The effect of this sudden change of policy was especially severe at the West, where it caused general financial depression and distress. Under such state of things it was, that President Van Buren came into office March 4, 1837. The policy of the preceding Administration, which the new President had approved, was specially objectionable at the West, where its financial effects were most keenly felt. Many Democrats in that section joined the Whigs in their opposition. As the residuary legatee of the Jackson Administration, Mr. Van Buren was called to assume such responsibility, with little of the personal prestige which had so largely contributed to the strength and success of his "illustrious predecessor."

Political lines in Lucas County from the time of its creation until 1840, were not very clearly defined, although the Whig and Democratic organizations were both maintained. Up to that time, as on many occasions thereafter, there were found to be a plenty of causes of a local nature for division at elections. The conflicting interests of the rival Towns of Toledo, Manhattan and Maumee City, with the additional contest for the County-seat, furnished ample sources of disputes, without the aid of National issues.

1837.

The first election in Toledo under its charter was held in the Spring of 1837, when the issue, "Upper Town" (late Port Lawrence) *vs.* "Lower Town" (late Vistula), was the main issue. The result was a victory for the latter, so far as the Mayor was concerned.

The first record found of a political organization in the County, is that of a Whig meeting held in Toledo, July 28, 1837, of which General Andrew White, of Sylvania, was Chairman, and George B. Way, of Toledo, Secretary.

The following delegates to the Whig State Convention, were chosen: George B. Way, Wm. P. Daniels, Levi S. Lownsbury, Abram Jessup, Wm. Martin, Platt Card, Oscar White, Samuel M. Young, and Welcome Pray. As County Central Committee—James M. Whitney, S. M. Young, A. P. Tuttle, Pierre M. Irving and George B. Way. But even so modest a movement by the Whigs, could not take place, without an outcropping of the irrepressible County-seat question. Thus, the *Blade* (the Toledo Whig paper), under date of August 22d, had this:

We are informed that emissaries from Maumee have been visiting every cabin in the Western part of the County, with the view of stirring up disaffection and exciting prejudice against the continuance of the seat of justice at Toledo.

The Democrats held their County Convention in Maumee City, September 16, 1837, of which John Van Fleet was Chairman, and E. Lathrop, Secretary. Samuel Barrett was nominated for Commissioner, H. H. Smith for Auditor, H. K. Steele for Recorder, Samuel Searing for Assessor, Sanford L. Collins for Treasurer, John Fitch for Prosecuting Attorney, D. Cole for Coroner, D. S. Westcott for Surveyor. For Sheriff, the Democrats supported Benj. D. Coffin, "Independent." This was largely "Maumee" in appearance.

The Whig nominating Convention was held September 25, of which S. W. Allen was Chairman, and G. H. Rich Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Sheriff, Cornelius G. Shaw; Auditor, Levi S. Lownsbury; Prosecuting Attorney, John Fitch; Commissioner, Eli Hubbard; Coroner, Sylvester Cornwell; Surveyor, William Martin; Treasurer, S. L. Collins. This looks like a "Toledo ticket."

The result of the election in the County in 1837 was as follows: Senator—John Patterson (Whig), 500 votes; Curtis Bates (Democrat), 420. Representative—G. W. Crawford (Whig), 500; Parlee Carlin (Democrat), 415. The Whigs elected their entire County ticket, except Coroner.

At the annual City election, March 5, 1838, the following officers were chosen: Mayor—John Berdan (re-elected); Treasurer—Samuel B. Scott; Marshal—Calvin Comstock; Aldermen: First Ward—Junius Flagg, Daniel Segur, Leander Hill; Second Ward—Emery D. Potter, Elijah Potter, C. E. Brintnall; Third Ward—S. B. Comstock, M. H. Daniels, Caleb F. Abbott. James M. Whitney was elected Justice of the Peace, and Township Treasurer; and Luke Draper and James L. Chase, Overseers of the Poor.

1838.

The Whigs held a County Convention at Toledo, May 1, 1838, of which Judge Jonathan H. Jerome was made the President and Richard

Cooke, the Secretary. The main business consisted in passing resolutions and appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention, May 31st. From the list of delegates appointed (60 in number) it would seem that the Lucas County Whigs took a very deep interest in the action of the State Convention. Their names were as follows:

B. F. Stickney, P. M. Irving, H. D. Mason, Joseph R. Williams, Sanford L. Collins, W. F. Dewey, Platt Card, A. T. Tuttle, Wm. Martin, M. H. Daniels, W. M. Richardson, C. E. Brintnall, Dan. Segur, Fred. Bissell, John Berdan, Heman Walbridge, Eli Hubbard, Henry Phillips, S. W. Allen, John R. Osborn, Richard Mott, Junius Flagg, Edson Allen, Richard Cooke, G. B. Way, James M. Whitney, William P. Daniels, Charles W. Hill, S. M. Young, H. L. Hosmer, John Pray, Oscar White, Jessup W. Scott, G. B. Abell, J. J. Brigham, R. A. Forsyth, George S. Hosmer, Henry Reed, Jr., J. A. Forsyth, James Wolcott, Samuel Eddy, Josiah Baker, B. P. Peckham, C. L. Keeler, Jr., Myron H. Tilden, Elkanah Briggs, L. S. Lownsbury, Charles M. Dorr, S. Cornwell, James Wilkison, Samuel Barrett, W. J. Daniels, William Kingsbury, Horatio Conant, John Allen, Elisha Mack, G. P. Knaggs, Wiley Hamilton and J. Austin Scott.

The Convention declared Daniel Webster to be its choice as a candidate for President, naming Henry Clay as an acceptable substitute. The result of the October election in the County (1838) was as follows, (those marked thus * being Whigs, and those marked thus † being Democrats): Governor—Vance,* 753; Shannon,† 466. State Senator—Hollister,* 741; Bates,† 465. Congress—Goode,* 757; Sawyer,† 466. Representative—Taylor,* 751; Carlin,† 473 (both residing in Hancock County). Commissioner—Bartlett,* 401; VanFleet,† 811. Assessor—Fisher,* 740; Dodd,† 469. Recorder—Flagg,* 657; Rathbun,† 436; Nichols, 419. Toledo cast 457 votes, and Maumee City 257—there being about 100 Whig majority in each Town.

A Whig mass meeting was held in Toledo, August 27, 1838, with H. D. Mason as Chairman, and A. T. Tuttle as Secretary. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, when the following named delegates to a Young Men's State Convention at Mt. Vernon, were appointed: John R. Osborn, C. E. Brintnall, Daniel McBain, Two Stickney, A. W. Fairbanks, S. M. Young, Henry Reed, Jr., H. L. Hosmer, D. F. Cook, W. R. Hoyt, S. L. Collins, C. F. Abbott, C. W. Hill, W. N. Richardson, A. T. Tuttle, L. S. Lownsbury, P. B. Peckham, Dan. Segur, Chester Walbridge, John Mack, A. Jessup, Elijah Mack, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Clark, Wm. Martin, F. Lyon, E. E. Evans, C. B. West, Elkanah Briggs, Platt Card, Pliny Lathrop, George B. Way, C. G. McKnight, W. J. McNamee, E. Roys, C. M. Dorr, W. J. Daniels.

The Whigs held their County Convention July 11, 1837, of which Richard Cooke was President, and S. M. Young, Secretary. Pierre M. Irving, S. M. Young, G. B. Way, William I. Daniels and A. T. Tuttle were appointed as the Central Committee. John Hollister of Perrysburg was the Whig candidate for State Senator.

1839.

The result of the election of October 8, 1839, was the choice of General John E. Hunt (Democrat) for Senator; Moses McNelly (Democrat) for Representative; David Hobart (Democrat) for County Commissioner; C. G. Shaw (Whig) for Sheriff; John H. Pease (Democrat) for Treasurer; L. S. Lownsbury for Auditor; D. Garlick for Coroner; C. F. Abbott for Prosecuting Attorney. The majority against a review of the County-seat question, with reference to re-location, was 50—whereat Toledo was pleased, and Maumee City was not.

The Whig Legislative Convention for the Counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Williams, Paulding, Allen and Hancock, for 1839, was held at Findlay, August 29th, with John Patterson, of Hancock, as President, and H. L. Hosmer, of Wood, and Henry Reed, Jr., of Lucas, as Secretaries. Col. John Taylor, of Shelby, was nominated for Senator, and William Taylor, of Hancock (father of Milton Taylor, now of Toledo), for Representative.

1840.

The cumulating embarrassments of the Democratic Administration, together with the acceptable nomination of General Harrison for President by the Whig National Convention in December, 1839, enabled the Whigs of the country, and especially of the West, to start their campaign of 1840, with a zest and a hope entirely new to them. After unbroken subjection of 12 years to Democratic rule, they were in good condition of mind to hail even the faintest white on the lining of the cloud which had so long enshrouded them. The conditions could hardly have been more favorable to them. Mr. Van Buren, the incumbent and Democratic candidate for re-election as President, was loaded down with the accumulated errors and misfortunes of three Administrations, from which there was no escape; and especially had he to carry the severe financial depression which for three years had subjected the country to an experience unknown to that generation. On the other hand, the Whigs were not only free of such load, but had a candidate combining the precise elements essential to the most enthusiastic campaign. Identified with the West from the very beginning of its settlement, and particularly with the military events of the War of 1812-15 and of the Indian Wars from 1790, he was well calculated to enlist a strong personal sympathy in his support; while he was fortunate in having escaped the personal antagonisms common to men long prominently active in public life. To all these advantages, the Democratic leaders were indiscreet enough to add an attempt to belittle General Harrison's candidacy through sneers at his alleged unfitness for the office, his pov-

erty and his humble position, and by attempts to depreciate his military record. All these, skillfully employed by his friends, contributed to give him a hold upon the public sympathy, which otherwise he could not have secured. The simple blunder of an attempt to deny him credit for the management of the battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, in 1811, only made the more popular the title ("Old Tippecanoe") which his friends at once gave to him, and which was an effective rallying-ery throughout the campaign, which in wildness of enthusiasm, in personal effort, and in sacrifice of time, as in the number and extent of public demonstrations, was then, as it is now, and as it must continue to be, without parallel in the country. Probably no one thing was made to contribute more to the enthusiasm of the Whigs, than did the appearance in the *Baltimore Republican* (a Democratic paper) of this unfortunate reference to General Harrison:

Give him a *Burrel of Hard Cider*, and settle a pension of \$2,000 a year on him, and, our word upon it, he will sit the remainder of his days in a *Log Cabin*.

This simple paragraph, it was, that suggested to the Whigs the key-note, which at once was taken up and most effectively employed throughout that contest. From this ill-timed sneer at Harrison's poverty, sprang all the "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider" of that historic campaign. Throughout the country, the "Log Cabin" came to be the emblem and sign of the Whigs, as it was extensively made the local headquarters of that party. Log Cabins were constructed in most Cities and Towns, with such provision of accommodations and ornamentation as best carried out the pioneer idea. Toledo was not without such a structure. Following is a reproduction of the cut used in the *Blade* as the Whig insignia during that campaign:



A WHIG LOG CABIN OF 1840.

The first conspicuous demonstration of the campaign in the country, was the Ohio Whig Mass Convention of February 21-22. As the first clear manifestation of the real state of the

popular heart, it was both a surprise and a stimulus to the many similar, but few equal, occasions which followed. Local gatherings throughout the State, unprecedented of their kind, had raised high expectations as to both numbers and enthusiasm of the coming assemblage, but the imagination of the most sanguine fell largely below the reality. Then, the rain, which was continuous for some days previous to the appointed gathering, causing a complete "break up" of the roads and a depth of mud to be reached only after an annual "thaw" had made travel as nigh to impossible as such condition could produce. And it will be here borne in mind, that at that time there was not in all the State a Railroad of sufficient length to be available to a single passenger on that occasion. Private conveyance—chiefly by farm wagons, supplemented to some extent by teams more or less immense in size—with what little the few stage lines could do, constituted the entire means of transportation. With this fact, and the weather and state of the roads in mind, the reader may form some slight idea of what was involved in such a demonstration; it being also remembered, that some of the delegates had before them not less than 400 miles of that sort of travel, requiring for the trip not less than two weeks of time; with the further incident, that they were liable, as many were called to realize, to be compelled to find lodgings in barns and in the wagons in which they rode—their food, the meantime, consisting of the ample "lunch" supplied by the ready zeal of wives, mothers and sisters. There were present on the occasion not less than 20,000 people, representing every County in the State.

No record has ever given adequate idea of that event, and in here referring to it, dependence is made on the imperfect reports at hand, supplemented by the memory of the writer, which could hardly be more vivid than it is of what he saw, heard and was part. He made the trip in the stages of Neil, Moore & Co., from Lower Sandusky (Fremont); the fare for the round trip, \$5.00, or half regular rate. The down passage involved some 40 hours of continuous travel, but was so much more rapid than the average, that many delegations and cavalcades were passed on the way. Among these was the extraordinary contribution of the Maumee Valley, *Fort Meigs* constructed in miniature, chiefly by the Whigs of Perrysburg, under the superintendence of Rev. Joseph Badger and John C. Spink—the former having been a Chaplain in General Harrison's army and a Missionary in this region, and the latter a leading lawyer at Perrysburg. The miniature was *Fort Meigs* in all its parts, and complete as the original existed when so heroically and successfully defended by General Harrison and his command in May, 1813. All this was displayed on an ample platform, resting on four ponderous wheels drawn by six or

eight horses, and wide enough to occupy the entire width of the average roadway. The movement of such a load must at best be difficult and slow, and was made almost impossible by the terrible state of the roads and the heavy rain. This unique structure, with the immense cavalcade attendant, reached Columbus about 11 A. M. on the first day of the Convention, in the midst of the protracted rain, its appearance being hailed with surprise and enthusiasm on every hand.

The arrival of *Fort Meigs* was preceded and followed by a variety and extent of demonstrations too great for detail here. Among these were 600 horsemen from Franklin County. A delegation of 1,100, with bands and banners, came from Ross County. A train of many hundreds from Clark County, was led by a veritable Log Cabin on wheels, its sides ornamented with coon-skins, and on its roof "Charley" Anthony, then Senator from that County, and subsequently United States District Attorney, whose best energies were devoted to munching "hoe-cake," the staple bread of the pioneers. From Cleveland came a splendid Brig, admirably equipped and large enough to accommodate a crew in its rigging. Licking County sent a Steamboat, fully rigged with wheels, pipes, etc., and drawn by four horses, with a banner inscribed, "The Farmer of North Bend." Upon the front of the National Hotel was a painting, representing General Proctor (the British commander), demanding of General Harrison the surrender of *Fort Meigs*, with Harrison's memorable reply, "Tell General Proctor, if he takes the fort, he will take it in a manner which will do him more honor than would a thousand surrenders." A Canoe on wheels was drawn by eight white horses, driven by the veteran stage proprietor, William Neil, of Columbus, the stern of the Canoe containing a Buckeye tree in full leaf—the leaves being the handiwork of Whig ladies of Columbus. This was followed by several hundred Franklin County Whigs on foot. From Ross County came a double Log-Cabin, with "Old Tip" between, drawing cider from a barrel. The Crawford County delegation marched under a banner with a living bald eagle perched on the staff, 10 feet high. Greene County had a Log-Cabin on wheels, its occupants dressed in hunting shirts, the roof covered with old hunters eating pone, or johnny-cake. From Guernsey, an Ohio River Boat drawn by six horses and filled with "Guernsey Reformers," the boat bearing the name, "Tippecanoe." The Whigs from Jackson County wore a bit of ribbon on their coats, with the couplet:

With Tip and Tyler,
We'll bust Van's biler.

The "Mad River Trappers" came in a "lodge" similar to those used to protect trap

pers from the weather. Skins were stretched on the sides, curing for the market. The Trappers were led by a hardy, venerable man on a mule, dressed in hunting shirt, with his tin-cup and knapsack. His company consisted of 30 Trappers, dressed in Indian blankets. From Union County came a Log-Cabin on wheels, filled inside and out with the "truck" of that primitive tenement, the delegates on the roof singing, loud and shrill, to the tune of "The Blue Bells o' Scotland," the following original

LOG CABIN SONG.

Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry Boys that wield the plough and spade,
Where the Log Cabins stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade.
'Twas built, &c.

Oh what, tell me what, is your Buckeye Cabin's fate?
Oh what, tell me what, is your Buckeye Cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capital, and place it there elate,
For a token and a sign of the bonnie Buckeye State.
We'll wheel it, &c.

Oh why, tell me why, does your Buckeye Cabin go?
Oh why, tell me why, does your Buckeye Cabin go?
It goes against the Spoilsmen, for well its builders know,
It was Harrison that fought for their Cabins long ago.
It goes, &c.

Oh, who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
Oh, who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
He drove the savage legions and British armies, too,
At the Rapids and the Thames, and old Tippecanoe.
He drove, &c.

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
The Spoilsmen and Leg-Treasurers will soon begin to run,
And the Log Cabin candidate will march to Washington.
The Spoilsmen, &c.

Oh what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
Oh what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
He'll follow in the footsteps of Price and Swartwout, too,
While the Log Cabins ring again with Tippecanoe.
He'll follow, &c.

The Convention was held in the open air, at the corner of High and Broad streets (being the Northwest corner of State House Square). It was called to order by James Wilson, of Steubenville, and was organized by the appointment of General Reazan Beall, of Wooster, as President, with a Vice-President from each Congressional District, among whom were Aurora Spafford, of Wood County, and Eleutheros Cooke, of Erie, with nine Secretaries. General Beall made a brief and stirring address, when Captain "Dick" Douglas, of Ross County, offered resolutions directing the order of proceeding. The Convention was then addressed by Thomas Ewing, Sen., and General W. S. Murphy, when an adjournment was taken until the next day.

The second day's session was held at the same place, and amid an unbroken fall of rain, with "Charlie" Anthony, as a Vice-President, in the Chair. Nehemiah Allen, of Geauga County, made the report of the Committee on nomination for Governor, and presented the name of Thomas Corwin, of Warren County, which was received with great enthusiasm. Ex-Governor "Joe" Vance, of Champaign County, reported the names of Presidential Electors.

The grand procession, which came off on the second day, was greatly embarrassed by the continuous rain and the consequent mud in streets without a particle of pavement. Truly did the enthusiastic Whigs then sing,

"Bravely we'll tramp the mud through."

Despite all drawbacks of rain and mud, however, the procession was a grand display, being four deep, and led by several military companies and many bands, the whole being about a mile in length, with Fort Meigs, the Steamboat, the Brig, the Log Cabins, the Canoe, the Trappers' Lodge, the River Boat, etc., attended by an immense troop of footmen, horsemen and carriages of every sort. The homeward trip of these thousands, as the result of almost uninterrupted rain, was even worse than that to the Convention. This fact will be better understood when it is stated that the stage, with six passengers, in which the writer returned, was drawn most of the distance by six horses, and was 60 hours continuously traveling in making the 105 miles—or $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour for the trip.

The Whigs of Lucas County held their Convention June 3d, in Toledo, for the choice of delegates to the Congressional District Convention, when Andrew Palmer (who had recently left the Democratic party) was made President. Morrison R. Waite was the Secretary, such being the first public position occupied by him in Ohio, as it probably was the first of his life. The delegates chosen were as follows:

Toledo—Geo. B. Way, S. B. Comstock, C. M. Dorr, Dan Segur, L. S. Lownsbury, Sylvester Cornwell, S. L. Collins. Maumee—Oscar White, Isaac Hull, Eli Kitts, G. B. Knaggs, S. M. Young. Waterville—Oliver Pray, David Robbins, Jr., Welcome Pray. Providence—Aaron B. Mead. Amboy—Cyrus Fisher. Chesterfield—Harlow Butler. Oregon—Oliver Stevens. Clinton—Elisha Williams. Royalton—Wm. Smith. Sylvania—D. L. Westcott. Richfield—Pliny Lathrop. Swan Creek—John Emery. Springfield—Peter Holloway. Wing—P. B. Scott. York—E. C. Lathrop. Gorham—Gorham Cottrell. German—Samuel Gibney.

A "Tippecanoe Club" was organized by the Whigs of Toledo, April 3, 1840, to "promote the good cause of Harrison and Reform," with the following officers: President, Edward Bissell; Vice-President, S. B. Comstock; Treasurer, W. N. Richardson; Secretary, Robert W. Titus. The Club held weekly meetings.

Second only to the wonderful manifestation of popular sentiment made at Columbus, February 22, was that which took place on the site of Fort Meigs, near Perrysburg, June 11, 1840. In some respects the latter was most remarkable, but these referred more to the greater system and order of its characteristics and the numbers present, than to the degree of enthusiasm manifested, although this was seen in force beyond anything shown previous to that extraordinary year. Then, it should be

borne in mind, that the Fort Meigs demonstration had the great advantage of the Summer season, with its good weather and good roads, with the further essential aid of Steamboat communication with all points on the Lakes—considerations which can be appreciated only by those who have both “bravely tramped the mud through” and traveled on smooth, solid roads and by steam navigation in June. The anniversary of the siege of Fort Meigs by the British force under General Proctor, occurred May 1st-9th, but the celebration of that event was judiciously postponed to June 11th, for prudential reasons, chief of which was the better condition of the roads and the more settled weather of the latter date—which decision was fully justified by the result. The occasion, as will be seen, was something more than a local or a State affair; but one of National interest. The tens of thousands that made up the immense throng there assembled, were drawn from every State in the Union, although chiefly from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York. Of course, the expected presence of General Harrison added largely to the attraction of the gathering. A large number of military Companies were present, including the Buffalo Flying Artillery, Major Fay; the Buffalo City Guards, Captain Vaughn; the Lafayette Guards of Buffalo, Captain Hanner; the Washington Guards of Buffalo, Captain Palmer; the Fredonia (N. Y.) Guards, Captain Barret; Cleveland Grays, Captain Ingraham; the Summit Guards of Akron; the Tiffin Blues; and the Toledo Guards, Captain C. W. Hill. With these were several excellent bands of music from Buffalo, Fredonia, Cleveland, Bellevue and other places. It was estimated that 35,000 people were there. So great was the multitude, that no attempt was made to form a procession.

The exercises at the Fort, on the 12th, consisted of an organization, with Thomas Ewing for President, and Vice-Presidents from the several States, followed by speeches from Colonel Love, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Paine, of Lake County, Ohio; Oliver Johnson, of Michigan, and John R. Osborn, then of Norwalk. Upon his arrival at the stand, General Harrison was seated with Colonels Tod and Clarkson of Kentucky, who had acted as his Aides in the battle 27 years before; and also several of the old Soldiers who were with him at Presque Isle, when Aide to Wayne; at Tippecanoe, when Governor of the Northwest; at Fort Meigs and the Thames, when Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army. There, too, in his 85th year, was his Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Badger. Upon this occasion, as upon the thrilling occasions of 1813, he put up a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace. General Harrison delivered an address to the immense throng about the stand, which was received with great enthusiasm, and a portion of which, for its historical

bearing, is here reproduced. After stating that he had come there only at the earnest solicitation of his friends and against his own judgment, he said:

And yet, fellow citizens, had I been absent in body, my spirit would have been present with you. For what spot could excite such reminiscences, as this upon which I now stand? My eye now rests upon a field (the battleground of General Anthony Wayne's Victory in August, 1794, across the Maumee River), where a hero of the Revolution carried out principles which I have humbly tried to imitate. *There*, gentlemen, I saw the banner of liberty unfurled. *There* I saw the American Eagle pounce on the British Lion. *There* I saw the gallant youths, who, with me, had entered the public service, act upon the noble principle which bids the American citizen to die, if need be, for his country. *There* [pointing to another part of the field], I saw interred the remains of my beloved companions in arms, friends of my youth. If military propriety then forbade that I should mourn for those who had given up their lives for their country's good, we may now be permitted to drop a tear to their memory and their worth. Nineteen years after these events, gentlemen, I was here as Commander-in-Chief of our Army. We saw here the regular army of the Revolution. Time and disease had thinned the ranks of my old associates, but there was no diminution of valor. Glorious reminiscences crowd on my mind. Would that they were unaccompanied with pain. I expected the gratification I now receive in seeing you come here to raise another banner to Liberty. I expected to receive on this field to-day those evidences of your satisfaction with my conduct which are now bestowed, the adequate reward for the anxiety and pain I suffered here. With difficulty can you realize their extent. Can a Commander-in-Chief be satisfied with the glitter and paraphernalia of war, and implicit military obedience? Oh, no. These may, indeed, serve the office of tyranny; but let an American place himself in the situation which I then occupied, and say if any reward, except the kind consideration of his fellow-citizens, can compensate him for the intense anxiety which every commander must suffer, not only from concern for his own errors in judgment, but for the mistaken judgment and defective execution of his subordinates. The painful emotions were increased when I considered who they were that then gathered upon this spot. Lawyers were here, who left their briefs; physicians, who had left their instruments; mechanics, who had left their tools; and, above all, the yeoman who had left his plow in the furrow and his fields uncultivated, to give up that life that was necessary and dear to his family, to his country, if her good required it. I knew, too, gentlemen, that by coming here to-day, I should be able to take by the hand men—brave and good men—who fought in and who accomplished the Revolution. I behold them here. Would to God, that long ago they could have been placed in the situation they deserve. Why, fellow-citizens, should the army of Wayne have been so long neglected? The American Revolution terminated, not at Yorktown, nor at any other Town, but on this battlefield, in August, 1794. Until that day, the settlers of the West were constantly assailed and made victims of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. Why the distinction between those who acted in the War proper of the Revolution and those who struck the finishing blow in the work of the National defense? If any distinction were to be made, to my mind it appears that it should be in favor of him who fought the savage in a savage country. Where the country is settled, remedies and means of comfort for the sick and

wounded are easily procured; but where could the sick and wounded Soldier of Wayne be borne for necessary comfort and shelter? Whenever after the war, you saw a poor object moving about, from settlement to settlement, seeking in intemperance temporary alleviation from pain and sorrow, you found on inquiry, that he had been a Soldier of the Revolution. I never ceased to employ my humble efforts in behalf of the Soldier of the frontier. I always insisted that the debt of these Soldiers should be paid first of all. The Treasury can afford it, if the string of the door-latch is kept pulled in. I refused, when in Congress, to vote for the bill allowing members \$1,500 a session, until provision should be made for Revolutionary and other Soldiers. Gentlemen, I have little to say to you upon the politics of the times. That subject I must leave to be touched upon by others. But I must be permitted to say, that the charge that I refuse to declare my opinions, is untrue. Indeed, I believe that no pledges should be given. I have always supposed that the best guaranty for fidelity would be the previous conduct of the man whose acts had been performed under no temptation to deceive.

Not least of the events of the occasion, was the Mock Battle on the night of the first day, in which a portion of the military in the fort, met a force of five tribes of Indians banded together outside under their chosen Tecumseh, which was witnessed by an immense throng of spectators. The following public account of the engagement was written by Geo. Dawson, then the editor of the *Detroit Advertiser*, and for many years thereafter the proprietor of the *Albany Evening Journal*:

The old battleground, on the night of the 10th presented a scene worth a journey of a thousand miles to see. During the day Major Fay's Buffalo detachment pitched their snowy tents on the Old Fort, and planted their standards "on the outer walls." Their beautiful brass war-dog breathed defiance to the British batteries of Fort Miami across the River. The Cleveland Grays displayed a similar encampment at an equally commanding position on Fort Meigs, and their flag was unfurled over the marquee of Col. Ingram. The Toledo Guards also arrived, and the Old Fort again exhibited all the

"Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

As evening came on, who could describe the encampment? The bivouac of an army with banners was presented. The Fort itself was a mass of life and splendor, and the low, sparse greenwood adjacent was brilliant in every direction with watch-fires, and picturesque with tents, flags and banners. The patriotic shout and song went up from thousands of freemen preparing to sojourn for the night on grounds hallowed by deeds of deathless renown. From still farther in the woods the whoop of the savage was occasionally heard; for there five tribes had banded under the brave Tecumseh, preparing wigwams, kindled a council fire, and were concerting an attack of extermination on the Fort that night. Heaven's arch above was clear, bright and glorious. The meeting for speaking had held till midnight, when suddenly was heard the alarm drum, the trumpet's clangor, the savage yell, the rifle's crack, the blazing musketry, and the cannon's roar. The firing commenced with a few scattering shots from the picket-guards. In a moment the sharp crack of an Indian rifle was heard from the adjoining thicket. At first the reports were scattered and infrequent, but momentarily became more frequent. Very soon a fire

was opened from the lower part of the Fort by the musketry, aroused and gathered by the first shot of the guard. Then were heard volleys of musketry from the upper part of the battery, opposite which point the sharp crack of the Indian rifle had also been heard. Volleys were regular, whole companies firing at once; but soon the order was given to load and fire as rapidly as possible, when the air rang with continuous cracking of musketry for several minutes. Then were "let slip the dogs of war." The heavy crash of the cannon added sublimely to the scene, and as the din of small arms increased, and the report of cannon became more frequent, and the shouts of the soldiery were heard above the thunder of roaring artillery, it was difficult to keep off the impression that we were in conflict with the foe, and that Fort Meigs was again the scene of deadly strife. The illusion was perfect and the scene sublime. The lighting up of the heavens by the quick flashes from the small arms; the thick smoke which rolled out from the cannon's mouth; the rushing soldiery as they changed position to repel the attacks of the assailants; the burnished musket, as it cast back the reflections of the moonbeams, presented a spectacle really magnificent. And when to it is added the cheers of the vast multitude gathered to witness the siege, the echo of the cannon's roar, as it bounded from hill to hill, and made the forest vocal with its power, and the occasional sound of bugle and drum, the reader may form a faint conception of the real splendor of the *fête*. It was certainly well gotten up, well managed and well executed. It will be remembered as one of the most agreeable pastimes of this glorious and never-to-be-forgotten gathering of the people.

We understand that after open hostilities had ceased, the Indians stole into the Fort and captured three standards and a sentinel. The alarm was given and the enemy driven from the Fort. Two Indians were taken in the skirmish. In the morning an exchange of prisoners was made, according to the usages of war, the calumet of peace smoked and the hatchet against Old Tip buried forever.

The following touching and beautiful song, set to the tune, "Oh, Lonely is the Forest Shade," was written for this occasion by a "Soldier who fought there:"

Oh, lonely is the old green Fort,
Where oft in days of old,
Our gallant Soldiers bravely fought,
'Gainst savage allies bold.

But with the change of years have passed
That unrelenting foe,
Since we fought here with Harrison,
A long time ago.

It seems but yesterday, I heard
From yonder thicket nigh,
The unerring rifle's sharp report,
The Indian's startling cry.

Yon brooklet flowing at our feet,
With crimson gore did flow,
When we fought here with Harrison,
A long time ago.

The River flows between its banks,
As when, of old, we came—
Each grassy path, each shady nook,
Seems to me still the same.

But we are scattered now, whose faith
Pledged here through weal or woe,
With Harrison our soil to guard,
A long time ago.

And many a Soldier's lip is mute,
And clouded many a brow:
And hearts that beat for honor then,
Have ceased their throbbing now.

We ne'er shall meet again in life,
As then we met, I trow,
When we fought here with Harrison,
A long time ago.

On his return from Perrysburg, General Harrison, pursuant to the invitation of the citizens of Toledo, made a short stop there. He was escorted from the landing to the American Hotel, where he received the calls and congratulations of those who had not previously an opportunity of taking him by the hand. The reception at the landing was enthusiastic, while his escort to the hotel by the military, under Generals Chase and Dodd, and their staffs, and the Toledo Guards, under Captain Hill, was creditable. The *Blade's* report said: "After receiving the calls of all who desired an introduction, which was conducted in an easy, gentlemanly and dignified manner by our worthy and excellent Mayor, M. H. Tilden, Esq., the General was escorted back to the Boat, and took his departure about 12 o'clock a. m., amidst the deafening cheers of a multitude of people who had assembled on the bank of the River to witness the departure of him upon whom many in the crowd looked as the last hope of the Republic."

A call appeared in July, 1840, for a meeting of those Democratic electors in Lucas County, who had thus far supported the Democratic party, but were willing to vote for Harrison. The call was signed by Andrew Palmer, C. I. Keeler, Jr., E. B. Dodd, Edward Bissell, Wm. S. Gaylord, John Goettell, John Mosher, Chas. McLean, Samuel Allen, Leverett Bissell, B. F. Stickney, John Divine, J. W. B. Hyatt, Stephen Sawyer, B. F. Snow, Henry Trask, Dorus Dusenbury, Jos. Chambers. This meeting was held August 8, when a "Democratic Reform Club" was organized.

The Fort Meigs Tippecanoe Club (Perrysburg), Henry Bennett, Secretary, announced arrangements for an excursion by the Steamboat Commodore Perry, Captain David Wilkison, to the Perry's Victory celebration at Erie, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1840—fare \$3, for the round trip—meals 25 cents each. The Toledo Guards went to this celebration, and adopted resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended them—Dan. Segur, President, and Charles B. Phillips, Secretary.

This extraordinary campaign, as decisive in its general results as it was remarkable in its character, closed with the complete success of the Whigs, who elected General Harrison as President and John Tyler as Vice-President, by an electoral vote of 234, to 60 for Martin Van Buren for President, and for Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President. Ohio gave Harrison a majority of 23,375, his majority in Lucas County being 415.

It is proper here to state, that the predominance of Whig record in this connection, is largely due to the fact, that none but Whig papers were published in this County until 1841. Consequently, Democratic record is very meagre. There was then a Democratic organization, active and earnest, and embracing

many prominent citizens, some of whose names appear.

1841.

The result of the Toledo election, March 1, 1841, was a Whig success, in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Myron H. Tilden; Treasurer, H. G. Cozzens; Marshal, John Goettell. This was the Whig ticket. The Democratic ticket was as follows: Mayor, Richard Mott; Treasurer, Peter Palmer; Marshal, O. W. Whitmore.

March 4, 1841, the Whig Administration was installed, with much glee and hope on the part of its friends, who expected much of partisan advantage, as well as much public good from the change then made. The more promptly to render the relief which the condition of the country needed, President Harrison, March 17th, called an extra session of Congress, to consider financial questions, and to meet May 31st. On the 4th of April, the new Administration, so hopeful and so strong in the public sympathy, was suddenly closed by the death of President Harrison; when Vice-President Tyler succeeded. At the extra session of Congress, the several financial questions were acted upon, and it soon became evident that between that body and the President, there was an antagonism in policy which was irreconcilable. This was clearly shown in the veto of two bills for a United States Bank passed by Congress, and other evidences of antagonism, including the resignation of every member of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State (Daniel Webster) excepted. The result was disastrous to the Whigs as a party, inasmuch as they lost the prestige of Executive power and patronage, which soon were employed for building up a personal party, in the interest of President Tyler—a movement which was no more successful, than have been different similar ventures in later years. President Tyler had been a Democrat, but was a member of the Whig Convention, and there supported the nomination of Mr. Clay, and was selected for Vice-President in recognition of Mr. Clay's claims to consideration. This operated to make even more bitter the feeling of Mr. Clay's friends toward the President. As might be supposed, Toledo, with most other Towns in the country, had its "Tyler party," and "Tyler meetings." Of the latter the *Blade* of November 25, 1842, had a report, which is of historical interest. The report was, that the Postmaster and another man constituted the "meeting," the one acting as Chairman and the other as Secretary. It seems they found little difficulty in transacting the business of the occasion. But when the time for adjournment arrived, the true situation was revealed. The Secretary made a motion to adjourn, which the Chairman could not consistently put, for the reason that it met with no second; and as there was no one who could

second the motion, the dilemma was serious. The Secretary begged that the Chair "under the circumstances" waive his scruples on parliamentary law, but he was inflexible. Thus tied up, the "meeting" passed a cold and solitary night, and were relieved in the morning only when, hearing footsteps on the sidewalk, they called in the passer-by, explained to him their distress, and promised that he should have an office, if he would then second the motion to adjourn, attend another "Tyler meeting" the Saturday following, and there render like service. Out of sympathy for the prisoners of parliamentary law, as much as from hope of office, he complied with the request, and the "large and respectable meeting of the friends of President Tyler in Toledo," was released. This may be an exaggerated report, in some respects, but the real record of the "Tyler party" makes it a plausible one.

Political matters in Lucas County at once became "mixed." The Whig ticket for 1841, was as follows:

For Sheriff, Daniel Segur; Auditor, Cyrus Fisher; Treasurer, Horace Thacher; Recorder, Junius Flagg;* Commissioner, John Pray; Prosecuting Attorney, Caleb F. Abbott;* Coroner, David B. Mooney; Surveyor, William Martin.* What was known as the "Union ticket"—made up of Democrats and "Tyler Whigs"—was as follows: For Sheriff, E. S. Frost;* Auditor, Uriel Spencer;* Treasurer, John U. Pease;* Recorder, Luther Dodge; Commissioner, Alfred C. Hough;* Prosecuting Attorney, James M. Coffinbury; Coroner, Eli Kitts;* Surveyor, M. D. Hibbard. Messrs. Pease, Frost, Hough and Hibbard were Democrats; and Messrs. Spencer, Dodge and Coffinbury, Whigs. Those indicated by a star (*) were elected.

The Legislative District tickets for Lucas County, were as follows: Democratic—For Senator, Dr. Jacob Clark; Representatives, James B. Steedman, of Henry County, John W. Waters. Whig candidates—Senator, Robt. A. Forsyth, of Maumee City. Representatives—John F. Hinkle and Calvin T. Pomeroy. The Democrats were elected.

The Democrats of the County held a Convention November 30, 1841, to select delegates to a State Convention. Ex-Judge David Higgins (then practicing law at Maumee City), was the President, and Charles I. Scott, Secretary. The following named delegates were chosen:

John E. Hunt, Dr. Jacob Clark, David Higgins, Daniel O. Morton, James Myers, E. S. Frost, Pliny Hoagland, Horace Green, Sam. B. Scott, Thomas Clark 2d, Peter Palmer, James Vickers, John R. Bond, Samuel Jay, Daniel Williams, A. G. Hibbard, David Smith, Lyman Wheeler, D. C. Middleton, Paul Hawes, John Kendall, M. D. Hibbard, Daniel Chase, Elijah Porter, Jona. Barnes, Daniel Swift, R. Hastings, J. H. Forsyth, P. C. Mosher, Luther Whitmore, A. C. Hough, William Prentice, James Mc-

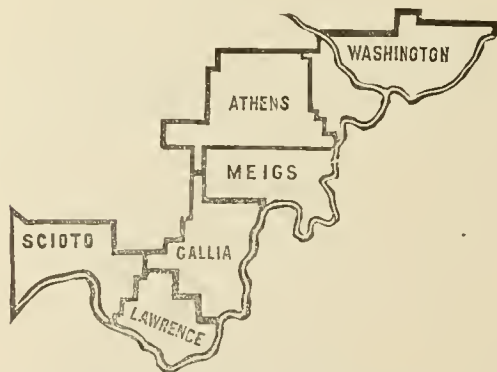
Cabe, D. B. Mooney, Francis L. Nichols, J. Young, James Egnew, John Spencer, J. Van Fleet, John Fitch, C. I. Scott, Richard Mott, Asahel Beals, J. Printup, John U. Pease, J. Hibbard, L. B. Lathrop, C. H. Ryder, John W. Collins, Jared Cotherell, E. S. Dodd, Jesse Browning, Dr. James L. Chase, Daniel Durgin, M. S. Van Fleet.

1842.

The political campaign of 1842 in Ohio, was mainly distinguished for the long and bitter contest over the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts under the census of 1840. The Democrats had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and had prepared an apportionment bill, to which the Whig minority took most determined exception. After a long and bitter contest, the Democrats persisting in their measure, the Whig members, as the only means left them to defeat the bill, resolved to resign their seats in a body, and thus break up the Legislature, and appeal to the people in a new election. This they did in August, and issued an address to the people setting forth their grievance. The style of apportionment of which they complained, was then and still is known as "Gerrymandering"—taking its name from an alleged unfair apportionment of Massachusetts at an early date, under the auspices of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Another term quite freely used by the Whigs, was "Tin-Pan," which referred to the Legislative caucus of the Democratic members, to which all political matters were referred, and the decisions of which were rigidly enforced. The style of campaigning to which that contest led, is shown by the call issued by the Whig Central Committee of Lucas County, September 5, 1842, for a Mass Meeting. It was as follows:

RALLY, WHIGS, AND KILL THE MONSTER!

"FIRST, LOOK ON THIS PICTURE"—



Sixteenth Congressional District (extending about 250 miles along the Ohio River).

"AND THEN ON THIS!"—



The Gerrymander.

THE GERRYMANDER, delineated above, is a rare animal of the genus *Locofoco*.* He was discovered in the "Tin-Pan," at Columbus, on the 10th of last month, where Byington & Co. had got him so trained that he could destroy annually, for ten years to come, from twenty-five to THIRTY THOUSAND WHIG VOTES, and thus secure to the Locofocos for that time, though vastly in the minority, *fourteen* of the twenty-one members of Congress!! As soon as the intentions of his keepers were known, the Whig members of the Legislature gave chase to the "Varmint," and commenced a fire of hot shot upon the whole menagerie. His keepers were routed, and the Gerrymander, severely crippled, was taken, and now awaits the sentence of the People. Here is a

SPECIMEN OF BYINGTON & CO.'S GERRYMANDERING:

A Whig District (16th.)		A Locofoco District (4th.)	
Washington.....	20,823	Stark.....	34,603
Athens.....	19,109	Tuscarawas.....	25,631
Meigs.....	11,452		
Gallia.....	13,441	Population.....	60,234
Lawrence.....	9,738	Locofoco Majority....	163
Scioto.....	11,192		
Population.....	85,758		
Whig Majority.....	3,440		

The Whig District (a map of which may be seen above) has a population of more than 15,000 above the ratio; while the Locofoco District is more than 10,000 *below* the ratio! And this is done by those who prate about "Equal Rights" and "Democracy." Out upon such Hypocrites! Whigs of Lucas! Let

*The term "*Locofoco*," was in common use in this country for several years, being applied to the Democratic party by the Whigs. It was the original name given to friction matches. In 1834, it was sportively applied to the extreme portion of the Democratic party in New York, because at a meeting in Tammany Hall, at which there was great diversity of sentiment, the Chairman left his seat and the lights were extinguished with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those in favor of extreme measures produced "*Locofoco*" matches, relighted the room, continued the meeting and accomplished their object. From such application the use of the term was extended until it came to be applied to the entire Democratic party.

us have a Mass Meeting at the House of David Mills, in Swanton,

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH INST., AT 10 A. M.

And try, like good citizens and *real* Democrats, to kill this monster of a Gerrymander. Several Stump Speakers are expected to be present, and among them,

NATHANIEL B. ADAMS AND JAMES DUBBIN,

Whig candidates for the Legislature from this District, will be present to speak to the People and learn their wishes. Come up, then, one and all—Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and Professional Men—and let us counsel together. Friends of CLAY and CORWIN, turn out, and organize for the coming election! AROUSE, WHIGS! and make one more struggle for the election of honest men, the ascendancy of correct principles and the payment of the Contractors and Laborers on the Public Works! Delegates are to be appointed to attend a Whig Mass Convention at Tiffin, in Seneca County, on Friday, the 23d instant, where TOM CORWIN, "the Wagoner Boy," TOM EWING, "the Salt Boiler," and many other prominent Whig Speakers, will be present and address the People. Rally, Whigs! Rally as you did in 1840, and all will be well.

M. R. WAITE,
C. MATTHEWS,
S. L. COLLINS,
DAN. SEVER,
CHAS. W. HILL,
Whig Central Committee.

September 5, 1842.

This matter would hardly be complete, without the characteristic description of the "Gerrymander," by the Whig Poet of the time, John Greiner, who, for many years, bore a prominent part in political campaigns in Ohio:

THE GERRYMANDER;

OR THE ANIMALS STIRRED UP WITH A LONG POLE.

TUNE—*Rosin the Bow.*

Come all ye Young Whigs of Ohio,
All ye, who are curious to see
The Wonderful Works of Creation,
Composing the MENAGERIE.

Holmes, Summit and Wayne in this figure,
Display all the forms of a QUAIL,
Escaped from the hands of its keeper
And fled with the loss of its tail.

Here Franklin, Champaign and Miami,
With Logan and Madison, too;
A sprightly and beautiful creature,
Is this same little KANGAROO.

Old Ross, Adams, Jackson and Hocking,
Would make a GREYHOUND without fail,
And Pike, the strong-hold of the Locos,
Lies snug at the root of the tail.

Washington, Scioto and Lawrence,
(Be sober, ye Whigs, and don't laugh),
With Gallia, Meigs and Old Athens,
Present to your view a GIRAFFE.

There's Morgan, and Perry and Licking,
Into Congress one *Taylor* to help,
In which you see plainly out-sticking
The form of a huge WATER-WHEEL.

In Delaware, Knox and Coshocton,
We surely discern a great WHALE,
If the genius of man can concoct one
Complete, with head, body and tail.

In Marion, Richland and Union,
A Torpedo's shape is displayed,
Where Locos enjoyed sweet communion,
And thought to live long "in the shade."

Cuyahoga, with Lake, Ashtabula,
A CROCODILE on Erie's shore—
A collection of "Varmints," this, truly,
Whose like has been seen ne'er before.

The result of the vote in Lucas County in 1842, was as follows :

Governor—Corwin (Whig), 805; Shannon (Democrat), 609; Lewis King (Anti-Slavery), 3. The Whigs had about 200 majority on their whole ticket. Horace Waite, of Maumee, was elected Commissioner, over James McCabe; and James M. Whitney, James Trowbridge and James Wilkison, Directors of the Poor, over Peter H. Shaw, Andrew Printup and Wm. Limbrick. James B. Steedman and Gilman C. Mudget (Democrats) were elected in the Representative District.

The *Blade* announced the result in the State with this introduction :

"The OLD COON IS DEAD! that 'same Old Coon' is dead, at last! We are completely used up!"

The Democrats gained largely through the Whig resignations, and had a larger majority in the Legislature than before; while Wilson Shannon was elected Governor, over Corwin, by 3,343 majority, against Corwin's majority of 16,130 over him in 1840. So, the "Gerryman-der Monster" was not "killed" by Whig rashness, but lived through his appointed decade of life.

1843.

The Whigs held their County Convention August 10, 1843, with B. F. Stickney as President, and C. Matthews as Secretary. The following delegates were present from the Townships named:

Springfield—A. U. Hamilton, Harvey Kellogg, Herbert Holloway, Jacob Knaggy, A. H. Drummond, Thomas Wood, Samuel Divine, John Wilsey, John Burdo. Richfield—Isaac Washburn, Pliny Sanderson, Marcus Burnett. Waterville—H. J. Curtiss. Waynesfield—James Wilkison, F. E. Kirtland, C. A. Lamb, U. Spencer, Henry Reed, Jr., H. F. Waite, George Richardson, C. Matthews. Port Lawrence—George B. Way, C. M. Dorr, C. W. Hill, S. B. Constock, D. McBain, B. F. Stickney, Edson Allen, C. G. Keeler. Washington—C. G. Shaw. Manhattan—Wm. Martin, I. S. Parker.

A second County Convention September 20th, of which Horace Waite was President and A. W. Fairbanks and O. Johnson, Secretaries, nominated a County ticket.

The vote of Lucas County, in October, 1843, was as follows :

Congress—M. H. Tilden, 697; E. D. Potter, 633. Senator—J. G. Sackett, 752; J. W. Waters, 561. Representative—Wm. Sheffield, 757; S. S. Sprague, 564. Sheriff—C. G. Shaw, 493; E. S. Frost, 813. Auditor—Uriel Spencer, 940; Samuel Durgin, 402. Treasurer—F. E. Kirtland, 549; M. H. Butler, 279; John U. Pease,* 504. Commissioner—Galen B. Abell, 331; Arunah Lathrop, 439; Lyman Haughton,* 275. Coroner—John Hamilton, 740; Matthias Van Fleet, 673; G. G. Keeler, 96. Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Coffinbury, 725; Frank Johnson, 716. Poor Directors—James Trowbridge, 762; John W. Collins, 520;

Lyman Parcher,* 73. (The first named were Whigs, the second Democratic, and those marked with a star (*) independent candidates.)

The *Blade* spoke of the result as a "defeat, disgraceful to the Whig party," the editor feeling "angry, dispirited, humiliated." Judge Potter was elected to Congress over Mr. Tilden by 1,015 majority.

1844.

The campaign of 1844 was made memorable by both the candidates and the issues involved. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay, then that party's favorite leader; while the Democrats, rejecting Mr. Van Buren, on the ground of his opposition to the annexation of Texas—had selected James K. Polk. The two main issues of the canvass, were the Tariff and the annexation of Texas to the Union, that then being an independent Nation. The Whigs supported, and the Democrats opposed, the policy of Protection in the levy of import duties; while the former opposed, and the latter favored, the admission of Texas. The campaign, while lacking in degree the more distinctive features of that of 1840, partook somewhat of its enthusiasm, while in partisan bitterness it exceeded its predecessor. The important question of the Tariff, before or since, has not been as thoroughly discussed, as it was at that time—a fact largely due to the candidacy of Mr. Clay, known as the "father of the American System." That gentleman found his chief embarrassment with the Texas question, in consequence of the recognized fact that the annexation of that Nation was sought in the interest of the South, as means for maintaining the political power of that section in the Government. Himself a Southern man, Mr. Clay found it difficult, while opposing annexation, to avoid a seeming indifference to the will or interest of the South. In order to relieve himself of such embarrassment, it was, that he wrote his celebrated letter of July 1, 1844, in which he used the words: "Personally, I have no objection to the annexation of Texas; but I certainly would not be willing to see the Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized, for the sake of acquiring Texas." This sentence, as the occasion, far more than as a just cause, of accusation of double-dealing with the question, may have been the turning point of Mr. Clay's candidacy. Being used as evidence of real sympathy on his part with annexation, it is probable that the State of New York, from that cause, was lost to him, and with that the Presidency—Polk's plurality there being only 5,106; while James G. Birney (Anti-Slavery) received 15,812 votes, an increase of 13,004 over his vote in 1840, which increase was believed to be due mainly to the apprehension on the part of Anti-Slavery Whigs, that Mr. Clay was "personally" favorable, if not to the annexation of Texas, at least to the strengthening of the Slave-holding power in the Government.

It would certainly be a remarkable coincidence if two words—"personally," in 1844, and "Romanism" 40 years later—should each have decided a Presidential contest, and in each case by the change of a few votes in the State of New York.

Encouraged by the signal success of the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, the Whigs naturally were ready for a repetition of the same policy in the Presidential contest of 1844. While "the spirit of 1840" was yet with the party leaders and earnestness among the rank and file, the novelty of former methods had disappeared. To vary the programme, the "Coon" was made specially prominent in 1844. Thus, the Whigs had a favorite song, which was illustrated with the following picture, and commenced with the words here quoted, to wit:



As I walked out by de light ob de moon,
Merrily singing dis old tune,
Dah I spy dat same Old Coon,
A sittin' on a rail.

A favorite picture with the Whig press throughout the campaign, was one which presented the Democratic emblem (the Rooster) on his back, with the Coon on him and "making the feathers fly." The result of the campaign, however, was such, that this picture was not in use after the Presidential election.

"The Hickory Club of Toledo" was organized March 27, 1844, at the National Hotel, A. B. Waite, proprietor. The Club had a constitution of 18 sections, with 7 by-laws beside. Its declared object was "to render efficient aid to the Democratic party at all times, prior to and at the next Presidential canvass," &c. Its officers were:

President, Lyman Wheeler; 1st Vice-President, Edmund Fitch; 2d Vice-President, Clark H. Ryder; Recording Secretary, Truman C. Everts; Corresponding Secretary, D. O. Morton; Treasurer, C. I. Scott. Vigilance Committee—First Ward, S. B. Scott, Pat.

McCarty, J. J. Voglesang; Second Ward, Thomas Carr, Ira L. Clark, Charles Mertz; Third Ward, A. Clum, A. Willey, M. Shumaker. Committee on Printing, Timothy Tredwell, G. D. Palmer.

The first meeting for the Club, after perfecting its organization, was in connection with the appointment of Canal Collector at Toledo. It seems that Clark H. Ryder had served in that capacity, and was the choice of the Club for re-appointment; but the Board of Public Works had appointed Abner L. Backus, of Maumee City. The matter was referred to a special committee, whose report is not given.

The following members of the Ohio Legislature were elected in 1844:

Senators—Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa, Charles W. O'Neal (Whig); Huron and Erie, John R. Osborn (Whig); Sandusky, Seneca and Crawford, Amos E. Wood (Democrat). Representatives—Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa, Elijah Huntington (Whig); Sandusky, John Bell (Democrat); Seneca, Henry Cronise (Democrat); Huron and Erie, Benjamin Summers (Whig); Putnam, Paulding, Williams and Henry, E. S. Dodd (Democrat).

One feature of the campaign of 1844 in Lucas County, consisted in the selection of M. R. Waite, Henry Reed, Jr., C. W. Hill and Frank Johnson, as speakers for the Whigs, who published a notice, expressing their readiness, upon proper notice, to meet champions of the Democratic cause in public discussion.

The result of the State election in Lucas County in 1844, was as follows:

Governor—M. Bartley, 1,069; David Tod, 789; Leicester King,* 12. Congress—J. Watson Riley, 1,071; Wm. Sawyer, 786. Senator—C. W. O'Neal, 1,065; W. V. Way, 522; Richard Mott,* 265. Representative—Elijah Huntington, 1,074; Daniel F. Cook, 519; S. H. Steedman, 232. Recorder—Junius Flagg, 1,036; Nathaniel Leggett, 804. Commissioner—Lyman Parcher, 1,068; Leonard Whitmore, 771. Surveyor—Wm. Martin, 1,093; Chester Briggs, 722. Poor Directors—Mayor Brigham, 1,066; James Wilkison, 1,066; John W. Collins, 777; John Leonardson, 585. (The first named were Whig candidates, the second Democratic, and those marked with a star (*) were independent candidates.)

The vote of Toledo then stood—Whig, 184; Democratic, 150; Liberty (Anti-Slavery), 2. The vote of Lucas County was—Whig, 1,069; Democratic, 789; Liberty, 12.

1845.

The Whig County Convention for 1845, was held at Swanton, September 27th, with L. L. Morehouse, of Waterville, for President, and W. H. Hall, of Maumee, for Secretary. Wm. Baker, H. T. Smith and John C. Espy prepared the resolutions. Daniel Segur, C. W. Hill, F. E. Kirtland, C. Matthews, W. Pray, J. G. Klinek and W. Richards, were appointed as Central Committee. The result of the election in the County was as follows (the first names being those of Whigs, and the second of Democrats):

Representative—Lyman Parcher, 964; Eber Wilson, 540; Commissioner—Pliny Lathrop, 775; Daniel Swift, 725. Treasurer—Frederick E. Kirtland, 754; Elisha S. Frost, 723. Auditor—Wm. F. Dewey, 886; John U. Pease, 578. Sheriff—Luther Dodge, 717; Alfred C. Hough, 704. Coroner—Edwin Avery, 882; John Van Fleet, 620. Prosecuting Attorney—Thomas Dunlap, Jr., 848; Henry S. Commager, 614. Infirmary Director—Jessup W. Scott, 704; Daniel B. Mooney, 666. (Mr. Scott had declined the nomination given him.)

1846.

The Whig District Convention was held at Section Ten, Miami & Erie Canal, July 14, 1846, of which J. Y. Sackett, of Putnam, was President; F. E. Kirtland, of Lucas, and Thomas H. Huzzey, of Mercer, Vice-Presidents; and J. S. Conklin, of Shelby, and E. Marot, of Allen, Secretaries. Morrison R. Waite was nominated for Congress. The Whig County Convention was held September 2d, at Swanton, with Major B. F. Stickney as President, and A. W. Fairbanks and H. T. Smith as Secretaries. A County ticket was nominated and the following Central Committee appointed: C. Matthews, E. Mack, D. Segur, L. L. Morehouse and J. G. Klinck.

The vote of the County in October (Whigs first, Democrats second) was as follows:

Governor—Wm. Bebb, 1,028; David Tod, 749. Congress—M. R. Waite, 1,042; Wm. Sawyer, 731. Senator—Lyman Parcher, 1,023; Jesse Wheeler, 682; Representative—Aaron H. Bigelow, 1,074; John McMahon, 663. Commissioner—L. L. Morehouse, 985; George W. Reynolds, 744. Surveyor—D. L. Westcott, 1,015; Andrew Young, 709. Infirmary Director—Daniel Segur, 1,026; John U. Pease, 678. For Samuel Lewis (Liberty candidate for Governor)—six votes in Waynesfield, one in Waterville, one in York and one in Chesterfield (the latter two Townships being now in Fulton County).

Mr. Bebb was chosen Governor, by a vote of 118,857, to 116,489 for Tod, and 10,799 for Lewis. Mr. Sawyer was elected to Congress.

1847.

The Whigs held a County Convention at Swanton, September 4, 1847, of which C. W. Hill was President, and J. G. Klinck, Secretary. A ticket was nominated, and Elisha Mack, D. Segur, L. L. Morehouse, J. G. Klinck and Lyman Parcher appointed a Central Committee. The vote in October was as follows:

Representative—John C. Spink, 1,045; E. D. Potter, 826. Treasurer—L. Parcher, 968; John E. Hunt, 884. Sheriff—Elisha Mack, 1,051; E. S. Frost, 840. Auditor—W. F. Dewey, 1,076; M. D. Hibbard, 806. Recorder—Horace Thacher, 1,025; Lucien B. Lathrop, 831. Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. H. Hall, 939; D. O. Morton, 911. Commissioner—Daniel Knowles, 1,085; —Kendall, 797. Coroner—Edwin Avery, 1,061; Clark H. Ryder, 807. Infirmary Director—Wm. St. Clair, 1,070; Austin Willey, 803. (First names, Whigs; second, Democrats.) Judge Potter was elected Representative.

1848.

The Presidential campaign of 1848, was not as active as its two immediate predecessors, but had the new feature of a "third candidate" (Martin Van Buren), who ran as the "Free Soil" or Anti-Slavery champion, General Zachary Taylor being the nominee of the Whigs and General Lewis Cass that of the Democrats. The candidacy of Van Buren operated differently in different States. In Ohio, its result was the success of the Cass electors, while New York was by such means given to Taylor, and his election assured.

A County "Free Soil" meeting held at Toledo in July, 1848, appointed 25 delegates to the Buffalo National Convention. Richard Mott was Chairman, and P. Smith, Secretary. The following named delegates were chosen:

John Fitch, Charles R. Miller, P. Smith, T. U. Bradbury, John U. Pease, Decius Wadsworth, M. H. Tilden, J. A. Mooney, J. M. Brigham, Jacob Clark, J. E. Kendall, Wm. H. Newton, P. B. Peckham, Thos. Clark, 2d, C. F. Abbott, E. P. Bassett, Dr. Isaac Hazlett, Lyman Wheeler, David Crane, Charles A. Crane, Richard Mott, D. B. Mooney, S. L. Collins, E. H. Fassett, Charles A. King.

The Whig Senatorial Convention for Lucas, Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa and Henry Counties, was held at Perrysburg, of which M. R. Waite was President, and H. T. Smith and S. T. Hosmer, Secretaries. Among the delegates present were Sardis Richard and R. B. Hayes, of Sandusky County.

The vote of Lucas county at the State election, 1848, was as follows:

Governor—Seabury Ford*, 1,239; J. B. Wellert†, 1,126. Congress—John Fitch‡, 1,234; E. D. Potter†, 1,082. Senator—John C. Spink*, 1,145; James Myers†, 1,165. Representative—Harlow Butler*, 1,163; Freeborn Potter†, 1,172. Commissioner—Pliny Lathrop*, 1,158; Stephen Houghton†, 1,182. Poor House Director—Daniel Segur*, 1,131; Thos. Clark, 2d,† 1,207. (* Whigs. † Democrats. ‡ Free Soil.) The vote for President stood: Taylor, 1,298; Cass, 1,197; Van Buren, 327.

As will be seen, the "Free Soil" vote was drawn most largely from the Democrats.

1849.

The Whigs of Lucas County held a Convention at Swanton August 11, 1849, of which M. R. Waite was President, and H. T. Smith, of the Maumee River *Times*, and A. W. Fairbanks, of the Toledo *Blade*, Secretaries. After nominating a County ticket, the Convention declared its views as to Slavery as follows:

WHEREAS, The institution of Slavery is opposed to natural law, the spirit of a Republican Government and the tendency of the age; therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of our sister States to regulate their internal policy, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, we

regard Slavery as a grievous moral, social and political evil, and that the efforts of our Government, both State and National, should be so directed as to effect the entire eradication of the same and its consequent evils from our favored land.

The "Free Democracy" of Toledo held a meeting August 11, 1849, with David Crane as Chairman, and John Fitch as Secretary. James Love, C. R. Miller, J. W. McGee, and Alex. Henderson were appointed to select delegates to a County Convention, and reported the following:

John Fitch, James Love, Mayor Brigham, David Crane, W. J. Kendall, C. R. Miller, T. U. Bradbury, J. W. McGee, Edson Allen, John P. Freeman, M. Mooney, Alex. Henderson, F. L. Nichols, C. Drake, Pat. Carey, A. B. Waite, W. C. Sage, C. F. Abbott, Ira E. Lee, Andrew Shurtz, J. Jessup, A. Case, B. Pfanner, Decius Wadsworth, Benj. Hobert, Quinby Church.

The "Free Democracy" held a County Convention in Swanton, August 15, 1849, with John U. Pease as President, and Mayor Brigham and Don A. Pease Secretaries. A County ticket was nominated and a platform adopted. The latter declared Slavery to be "a moral, social and political evil;" and asserted that, without the slightest interference with the independence and sovereignty of the several States, Congress ought to use its constitutional power to prevent the increase, to mitigate, and finally eradicate the evils of Slavery. John U. Pease, John Fitch, C. C. Allman, Mayor Brigham and Wm. E. Parmelee were appointed as a Central Committee. The Democratic County Convention was at the same time in session at Swanton, and conference was had between the two bodies, resulting in the adoption of a common platform and the choice of the same ticket.

The Lucas County Democratic Convention, at Swanton (August 15), had Andrew Young for President, and Jerome B. Myers and A. B. Mead for Secretaries. Its platform was the same as that of the Free Democratic Convention, and adopted the same ticket, with the exception of John J. Schnall for Surveyor. The following Central Committee were appointed: Daniel Swift, T. C. Everts, Andrew Young, A. Lathrop, T. W. Walker, E. Dodd, A. C. Hough.

The Whig candidate for Representative in the State Legislature (Lucas and Henry Counties) was Morrison R. Waite, then of Maumee City. The Democratic candidate was Lucien B. Lathrop, and the Free Democratic candidate, Freeborn Potter. The vote of Lucas County was as follows:

Representative—M. R. Waite*, 1,261; L. B. Lathrop†, 1,029; F. Potter‡, 114. Treasurer—Lyman Parcher*, 1,369; A. C. Hough*, 1,052. Sheriff, Elisha Mack*, 1,338; J. R. Bond*, 1,070. Auditor—W. F. Dewey*, 1,219; T. Clark, 2d*, 1,119. Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. H. Hall*, 1,310; H. S. Commager*, 1,086. Commissioner—Samuel Divine*, 1,291; James McCabe*, 1,088. Coroner—Geo. D. Treat*, 1,266; David Crane*, 1,130. Infirmary Director—Robert A.

Howard*, 1,277; Two Stickney*, 1,105. Surveyor—Henry J. Vaughn*, 1,284; J. J. Schnall†, 1,026; D. A. Pease‡, 90. (* Whigs. † Democrats. ‡ Free Democrats. * Democratic and Free Democratic candidates.)

Mr. Waite had 232 plurality in Lucas, while Mr. Lathrop had 74 plurality in Henry—electing the former by 158. Mr. Potter had 8 votes in Henry.

1850.

A Democratic County Convention was held at Maumee City January 2, 1850, of which John E. Hunt was President, Clark H. Ryder and T. W. Walker Vice-Presidents, and C. I. Scott Secretary.

The candidates and vote in Lucas County, at the State election of 1850, were as follows:

Governor—Wm. Johnston*, 785; Reuben Wood,† 776. Congress—J. W. Riley,‡ 820; A. P. Edgerton,† 775. Senator—John Kelley*, 830; James Myers,† 741. Representative—Sanford L. Collins*, 876; S. H. Steedman, 716. Recorder—Horace Thacher*, 962; — Hunt,† 735. Commissioner—Robert A. Forsyth*, 862; — Holloway,† 654. Infirmary Directors—Haskell D. Warren*, 823; — Willey,† 771; Wm. St. Clair*, 809; — Young,† 761. (*Whigs. †Democrats. ‡Independents.)

The result of an attempt made in Toledo in October, 1850, to protest against the Fugitive Slave law, then recently enacted by Congress, may be worth recording here. About 100 citizens—chiefly Whigs and "Free Soilers"—called a meeting for the purpose named, of which Ira L. Clark was Chairman, and H. Graham Secretary. The Chairman appointed John Fitch, Chas. R. Miller, E. P. Bassett, James Myers and Wm. Baker, as a Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions prepared in advance, though not satisfactory to all of the Committee, as being too revolutionary in character, were introduced, and freely discussed by Messrs. H. D. Mason, E. D. Potter (member of Congress), James Myers, C. R. Miller, D. O. Morton, Wm. Baker, and John Fitch, when Judge Mason introduced other resolutions, more conservative in spirit and tone, and recognizing the binding force of law as the only security for liberty and order. These were accepted by a large majority.

1851.

The vote in October, 1851, in Lucas County, was as follows:

Governor—S. F. Vinton, 897; Reuben Wood, 1,038; Samuel Lewis (Anti-Slavery), 28. District Judge—R. P. Buckland, 910; Lucius B. Otis, 1,045. Senator—James M. Coffinbury, 904; Wm. Mungen, 1,053. Representative—Elisha Mack, 957; Lucien B. Lathrop, 972. Probate Judge—James M. Whitney, 886; Chas. I. Scott, 939. Clerk—Walstein H. Hickox, 906; Denison Steele, 943. Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. H. Hall, 936; John J. Manor, 987. Sheriff—H. D. Kingsbury, 797; Elijah Dodd, 936; Jonathan Lundy (Independent), 157. Coroner—Wm. D. Herrick, 875; John

G. Kemme, 1,039. Auditor—Samuel Blanchard, 872; Andrew Young, 946. Treasurer—Haskell D. Warren, 752; John E. Hunt, 1,056; Harvey Kellogg (Independent), 155. Commissioner—Russell C. Daniels, 961; Peter C. Lewis, 977. Surveyor—Samuel Divine, 877; Thos. Clark 2d, 1,044. Infirmary Director—Luke Tipton, 883; Geo. Atkinson, 995. (First named, Whigs; and second named Democrats).

This was the first election held under the new State Constitution.

1852.

In the Presidential campaign of 1852, the candidates were: Whig—General Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, of North Carolina. Democratic—Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King. Anti-Slavery—John P. Hale and George W. Julian.

The delegates from Lucas County to the "National Democratic Convention" at Pittsburgh, which nominated the latter ticket, were John Lambert (a Revolutionary soldier), Wm. M. White, John U. Pease, James Love, W. E. Parmelee, Dr. Oscar White, Mavor Brigham, C. R. Miller, Philo Hall, Decius Wadsworth, Dr. J. L. Chase, J. Jessup, Two Stickney, J. Lundy, J. V. Straight, E. Newland Morely, Lewis Lambert, J. P. Freeman.

A call was issued in July, 1852, for a meeting of voters of Lucas County favorable to the election of Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee for President. As showing who were among the active Democrats of the County at that time, the following names signed to that call are here given, to wit:

Ira E. Lee, Matthias S. Vanfleet, James M. Ashley,* Truman H. Hoag, Geo. W. Reynolds,* Freeborn Potter, Elijah Dodd, Henry S. Commager, John Fitch,* D. O. Morton, Stephen J. Springer, James Myers,* Chas. W. Chesebro, Chas. I. Scott, John Vanfleet, Andrew Young, John Halpin, Chas. Dodge,* Alex. Anderson, E. P. Bassett,* Joel W. Kelsey,* Denison Steele,* John J. Manor, Chauncey Merrills, Wheeler French.

Of the above, the eight indicated by an asterisk (*) acted with the Republican party subsequently formed, withdrawing from the Democratic party on account of the Slavery agitation.

The October election of 1852 was given unusual interest in this County, by the vote then to be taken on the question of a removal of the County-seat from Maumee City to Toledo.

The vote on candidates was as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—D. A. Haynes,* 1,391; W. B. Caldwell,† 2,097. Congress—D. C. Parker,* 1,386; A. P. Edgerton,† 2,098; Woolsey Welles,‡ 100. Commissioner—W. F. Dewey,* 1,887; A. J. Eldridge,† 1,529; W. M. White,‡ 100; Benj. Joy,† 54. Infirmary Director—S. B. Comstock,* 1,387; Dennis Coghlin,† 2,076; W. E. Parmelee,‡ 101. (*Whigs. †Democrats. ‡Free Democrats).

1854.

The campaign of 1854, was chiefly distinguished for the unparalleled popular uprising, which was caused mainly by the attempt to repeal the "Missouri Compromise line," of 1820, which divided Slave from Free territory belonging to the United States. Such action was then sought in connection with the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with the right of property in Slaves therein until they should become States. The effect of this movement at the North was to arouse a latent Anti-Slavery sentiment existing in both the Whig and Democratic parties, leading to combined action against the proposed policy. The Whig party, as a body, with a large number of Democrats, became merged in what was temporarily known as the "Anti-Nebraska," and soon came to be the Republican party. In Ohio, this organization received its start at a State Convention held at Columbus in March, 1854.

The first step in such movement in Lucas County, consisted of a Mass Convention, held at Toledo, September 2, 1854, with David Harroun, of Sylvania, as temporary, and Wm. Taylor, of Spencer, as permanent President, and F. L. Nichols as temporary, and Wm. E. Parmelee as permanent Secretary.

The candidates for Judge of Common Pleas Court, were: Anti-Nebraska, John Fitch; Democratic, Thomas M. Cooley.

The Anti-Nebraska Congressional Convention was held at Defiance, September 16th, of which Asher Cook was President, and S. M. Snodgrass Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of Samuel B. Scott, of Lucas; W. L. Cook, of Wood; P. C. Bassett, of Putnam; S. E. Blakeslee, of Williams; and John Paul, of Defiance. Richard Mott, of Lucas, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress. The following District Committee was appointed: Woolsey Welles, of Defiance; Chas. Kent, of Lucas; Geo. W. Baird, of Wood; A. S. Latty, of Paulding; and P. C. Bassett, of Putnam.

On the question of Slavery, as presented by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, then before Congress, the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Toledo (5th) District, declared that said bill had produced great difference in opinion in the Democratic party of the District, as to the practical effect of that measure; and that while such division in sentiment existed, the party agreed that "Slavery was an unmitigated evil;" and that they were opposed to its extension, and would do what they could to prevent its extension to any of the Territories and confine it to its present limits. On this platform Henry S. Commager, of Toledo, was nominated for Congress. The President of the Convention was T. S. C. Morrison, of Henry, and the Secretaries, C. C. Allman, of

Fulton, and Henry Brown, of Hancock County. The delegates from Lucas County were James Myers, J. R. Bond, J. B. Steedman, Denison Steele, Elijah Dodd, Thos. Brophy, S. H. Steedman, Michael Shields, John Van Fleet, H. V. Ayers, Josiah Riley, A. V. Stebbins, Freeborn Potter, R. C. Lemmon, Francis Manor, Jacob Fancher, Seneca E. Sterling.

The vote in Lucas County at the October election (1854) was as follows (the first named candidates being Anti-Nebraska and the second Democratic):

Judge of Supreme Court—J. R. Swan, 1,589; S. F. Norris, 795. Congress—Richard Mott, 1,614; H. S. Commager, 764. Judge of Common Pleas—John Fitch, 1,577; T. M. Cooley, 815. Probate Judge—Horace Thacher, 1,590; Chas. I. Scott, 787. County Clerk—F. L. Nichols, 1,413; Denison Steele, 975. Commissioner—Joel W. Kelsey, 1,557; P. C. Lewis, 844. Surveyor—D. A. Pease, 1,547; — Doane, 844. Infirmary Director—H. Holmes, 1,575; — Colburn, 813.

The result in the Judicial District (majorities being given), was as follows:

	<i>Fitch.</i>	<i>Cooley.</i>
Lucas County	762	---
Ottawa "	1,441	---
Sandusky "	100	---
Erie "	561	---
Huron "	---	74

Fitch's majority, 2,650.

The vote in the County as compared with 1853, was as follows:

	<i>Governor—1853.</i>			<i>Congress—1854.</i>		
	<i>Medill.</i>	<i>Burrer.</i>	<i>Lewis.</i>	<i>Com-</i>	<i>Mott.</i>	
	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Whig.</i>	<i>Free Soil.</i>	<i>mager.</i>	<i>Anti.</i>	<i>Neb.</i>
Toledo—1st Ward	63	61	4	42	152	
" —2d Ward	84	101	13	29	222	
" —3d Ward	367	69	13	84	174	
" —4th Ward	298	85	7	205	215	
Port Lawrence	29	2	0	22	4	
Maumee—1st Ward	100	70	9	73	123	
" —2d Ward	42	12	4	19	14	
" —3d Ward	21	13	2	13	20	
Waynesfield	12	2	2	5	7	
Sylvania	47	67	29	13	100	
Monclova	43	19	0	26	44	
Waterville	97	71	2	62	79	
Oregon	40	39	22	18	97	
Richfield	35	49	8	18	61	
Spencer	45	14	3	9	43	
Swanton	23	20	0	10	22	
Washington	52	77	16	38	78	
Springfield	46	62	22	36	78	
Manhattan	50	33	0	18	57	
Providence	74	22	0	25	27	
Totals	1570	886	216	764	1614	
Majorities	684	---	---	---	850	

Probably, the most extraordinary change in public feeling, as shown by popular elections, was that which occurred in Ohio between 1852 and 1854. The extent of such change is indicated by the following table, showing the majorities in the several Congressional Districts in this State, at the two elections referred to.

<i>Districts.</i>	1852.		
	<i>Whig Majority.</i>	<i>Democratic Majority.</i>	<i>Free Soil Vote.</i>
1	---	1535	83
2	931	---	142
3	147	---	---
4	---	1270	183
5	---	4511	102
6	---	271	108
7	2565	---	1259
8	2781	---	442
9	---	6104	762
10	895	---	---
11	---	2354	323
12	---	66	333
13	---	709	2390
14	---	2828	3030
15	31	---	2630
16	815	---	189
17	---	1088	1708
18	---	1833	5274
19	---	---	5752
20	---	---	1220
21	---	538	---
			25945

<i>Districts.</i>	1854.		
	<i>Members Elected.</i>	<i>Majority.</i>	<i>Change.</i>
1	Timothy Day	3274	4809
2	John S. Harrison	3671	2740
3	L. D. Campbell	2565	2418
4	M. H. Nichols	5930	7200
5	Richard Mott	3112	7623
6	Joseph R. Emrie	4540	4811
7	Aaron Harlan	7621	5056
8	Benj. Stanton	7650	4869
9	C. K. Watson	2781	8885
10	Oscar F. Moore	4159	3261
11	V. B. Horton	2911	5265
12	Samuel Galloway	3308	3374
13	John Sherman	2823	3532
14	Philemon Bliss	2747	5575
15	W. R. Sapp	2855	2824
16	Edward Ball	2193	1378
17	C. J. Albright	2315	3403
18	Benj. F. Leith	3685	5518
19	Edward Wade	4620	---
20	J. R. Giddings	3190	---
21	John A. Bingham	4622	5160
		80562	87924

In 1852, the 19th and 20th Districts elected Free Soil members over both other parties, the vote standing as follows:

Nineteenth District—Case (Whig), 4,046; Wilson (Dem.), 3,715; Wade (Free Soil), 5,275.

Twentieth District—Newton (Whig), 4,179; Woods (Dem.), 4,227; Giddings (Free Soil), 5,752.

The vote on State ticket in 1852, stood as follows: Whig, 128,500; Democratic, 146,795; Free Soil, 22,167. In 1854—Republican, 186,498; Democratic, 109,075. Republican gain, over Whig vote, 57,998; Democratic loss, 37,720.

As seen, while the Democrats elected 12 of the 21 members in 1852, they did not secure one in 1854.

1855.

A Democratic County Convention was held at Toledo, September 5, 1855, of which H. S. Commager was President, Arunah Lathrop and John Van Fleet Vice Presidents, and Jerome B. Myers and G. P. McCadden Secretaries. The following delegates were appointed :

To a Senatorial Convention—Birt. Keeley, Pat. Carey, L. B. Lathrop, S. E. Sterling, S. C. Brainard, Arunah Lathrop, B. Fairchilds, B. Linsley, J. Goodrich, J. M. Sankson, S. H. Steedman, Edward Bissell, Valentine Wall, Ira E. Lee, John J. Manor, J. Colburn, J. B. Steedman, F. Jennings, W. King, R. C. Lemmon, S. J. Springer, W. W. Howe, David S. Wilder, H. S. Commager.

To a Representative Convention—Freeborn Potter, Pat. Carey, O. Holloway, B. Barnes, N. C. Hall, C. C. Lathrop, James Egnew, P. C. Lewis, S. Jay, A. N. Cromwell, Ed. Bissell, J. R. Bond, R. C. Lemmon, J. J. Manor, A. L. Backus, J. B. Steedman, F. Jennings, H. Rudd, W. W. Howe, M. Shields, David S. Wilder, H. S. Commager, J. G. Isham, Wm. Kraus. The Central Committee consisted of Andrew Young, J. Colburn, L. B. Lathrop, Fred. Bissell, F. Manor, S. E. Sterling, S. Jay.

The result of the October election, 1855, in Lucas County, was :

Governor—S. P. Chase, 1,618; Wm. Medill, 1,409. Senator—W. S. Lunt, 1,548; M. C. Whitely, 1,518. Representative—L. H. Upham, 1,482; R. C. Lemmon, 1,445. Auditor—Titus, 1,504; C. H. Coy, 1,546. Sheriff—H. D. Kingsbury, 1,495; S. J. Springer, 1,576. Treasurer—Benjamin Joy, 1,633; Wm. Limbrick, 1,338. Prosecuting Attorney—J. J. Manor, 1,541; H. L. Hosmer, 1,496. Commissioners—D. F. Cook, 1,564; Wm. Taylor, 1,336; Dan. Segur, 1,444; S. C. Brainard, 1,538. Infirmary Director—Hathaway, 1,494; Andrew Printup, 1,514; Dennis Coghlin, 1,533; C. C. Lathrop, 1,526.

1856.

The political chaos caused by the combined influences of the Kansas-Nebraska movement and the Know-Nothing or American organization, had so far been resolved to order, in 1856, as to bring forth the Republican party for the Presidential campaign. That organization was composed mainly from the Whig party (which practically ceased to be in 1854), with large numbers of Anti-Slavery Democrats. The American party maintained its organization and placed in the field a ticket (John Bell for President, Edward Everett for Vice-President). The Republican ticket consisted of John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton; while that of the Democrats was composed of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. Between the latter two parties the main issue related to the Slavery question, as raised in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On that, the South was an unit, while the North was divided. The result was the success of the Democratic ticket.

The vote in Lucas County at the State election, October, 1856, was as follows :

Governor—S. P. Chase, 1,371; R. P. Ranney, 1,629; Daniel Peck, 398. Judge of Common Pleas—S. F. Taylor, 1,381; Horatio Wildman, 1,621. Congress—Richard Mott, 1,497; A. P. Edgerton, 1,602. Recorder—J. G. Klinck, 1,172; Thos. Brophy, 1,595; C. B. Holloway, 536. Surveyor—W. M. White, 1,356; W. H. Harris, 1,665; J. B. Marston, 400. Commissioner (3 years)—John H. Whitaker, 1,351; Sereno C. Brainard, 1,655; W. H. Raymond, 483. Commissioner (1 year)—Wm. Taylor, 1,357; Dan. Segur, 1,559; J. M. Brigham, 423. Infirmary Director (3 years)—John U. Pease, 1,335; Clark C. Lathrop, 1,655; Wm. Richardson, 408. Same, 1 year—Jos. Langenderfer, 1,348; Jorathmel Colburn, 1,609; W. D. Herrick, 476. For Bank Charter, 1,650. Against same, 35. (First named being Republican, second Democratic, and third American candidates.)

1857.

The Republicans held their County Convention for 1857, on the 8th of August, with James M. Ashley as President, and E. W. Lenderson as Secretary. E. W. Lenderson was nominated for Auditor, H. D. Kingsbury for Sheriff, Henry Bennett for Probate Judge, F. A. Jones for Prosecuting Attorney, Peleg T. Clark for Clerk, Samuel Blanchard for Treasurer, Wm. Taylor for Commissioner, R. A. Forsyth for Infirmary Director, and Dr. Valentine Braun for Coroner. The Democratic Representative Convention (Lucas and Fulton Counties) was held at Delta, August 19, 1857, with Freeborn Potter as President, and Patrick H. Dowling, of Lucas, and James K. Newcomer, of Fulton, as Secretaries. Octavius Waters was nominated for Representative.

The Lucas County American (Know-Nothing) Convention met at Monclova, August 22, 1857, and nominated the following ticket: Probate Judge, Horace Thacher; Clerk, Warren Russell; Sheriff, Wm. Warren; Treasurer, B. H. Bush; Prosecuting Attorney, E. D. Nye; Commissioner, Wm. D. Herrick; Infirmary Director, Moses McKissick; Coroner, Dr. Chadwick.

The result in Lucas County was :

Governor—S. P. Chase,* 1,632; H. B. Payne,† 1,661; P. Van Trump,‡ 203. Senator—C. W. Hill,* 1,801; J. N. Westcott,† 1,633. Representative—S. A. Raymond,* 1,760; Octavius Waters,† 1,614. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Americans.)

The Republican candidates for Clerk, Infirmary Director, Sheriff, Coroner and Treasurer were elected, and the Democratic candidates for Probate Judge (Thos. Dunlap), Commissioner (Edward Bissell), Prosecuting Attorney (Ira E. Lee), and Auditor (Cyrus D. Hanks), were elected.

Mr. Westcott (Democrat) was elected State Senator by 136 majority over General Hill. Mr. Raymond (Republican), was elected Representative. Daniel F. Cook, of Maumee City, was first nominated by the Republicans, but declined

for the reason that he had no partisan policy which he wished to promote. Chase was elected Governor by a vote of 160,568, to 159,065 for Payne and 9,263 for Van Trump.

1858.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, met at Defiance, July 22, 1858, of which C. M. Godfrey, of Putnam, was President; John Taylor, of Defiance, and J. W. Ross, of Wood, Vice-Presidents; and W. C. Earl of Lucas, E. A. Higgins of Wood, J. D. Baker of Defiance, E. W. Fuller of Fulton, Geo. Weimer of Henry, and I. R. Sherwood of Williams, Secretaries. A ballot for candidate for Congress stood: Richard Mott, 83; James M. Ashley, 110. Mr. Ashley was declared the nominee and addressed the Convention. It was generally understood, that but for a pervading doubt as to Mr. Mott's accepting the position for a third term, he would have been nominated without serious opposition, he having served with very general acceptance.

The vote in Lucas County, October 12, 1858, was as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—W. V. Peck,* 1,768; T. W. Bartley,† 1,581. Congress—J. M. Ashley,* 1,746; Wm. Mungen,† 1,557. Judge of Common Pleas Court—S. T. Worcester,* 1,764; Horatio Wildman,† 1,567. Commissioner—Wm. Taylor,* 1,737; Benj. Joy,† 1,600. Coroner—Alfred Bostwick,* 1,804; Thos. Tiernan,† 1,494. Infirmary Director—I. N. Hathaway,* 1,628; W. W. Howe,† 1,698. (* Republicans. † Democrats.)

The vote on question of a new Jail stood—Yes, 1,566; No, 1,181.

Mr. Ashley was elected to Congress by a vote in the District of 10,532, to 9,987 for Mr. Mungen. The Republican majority in the State was 20,344. Worcester's majority for Judge was 913 in the District.

1859.

The local campaign of 1859 was mainly distinguished for the active and somewhat bitter contest in connection with the election of Judge of the Common Pleas Court, for the Sub-District embracing Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron Counties. Judge John Fitch was the incumbent and the Republican candidate for re-election. The Democrats presented no nomination of their own, but at their District Convention recommended the members of the party to support Charles Kent, a Republican and an independent candidate. The contest had but little effect upon the balance of the tickets of the two parties.

The Republican Representative Convention (Lucas and Fulton Counties) was held at Waukeon, August 23, 1859, with Clark Waggoner, of Lucas, as President, and E. W. Fuller and H. Bays, of Fulton, as Secretaries. Dennison

Steele, of Lucas, was nominated for Representative, on a vote of 39, to 28 for L. L. Morehouse of Lucas County.

The Democratic County Convention met September 6th, with Andrew Young as President, and Michael Hayden and C. R. Dennett as Secretaries.

The result in Lucas County was as follows:

Governor—Wm. Dennison, 2,225; R. P. Ranney, 2,073. Judge of Common Pleas—John Fitch, 2,102; Chas. Kent, 2,139. Senator—Geo. Laskey, 2,281; H. J. Boehmer, 2,008. Representative—Dennison Steele, 2,237; Edward Bissell, Sr., 2,032. County Auditor—Alex. Reed, 2,262; Henry Brand, 1,988. Treasurer—Valentine Braun, 2,481; John B. Murphy, 1,648. Sheriff—Henry D. Kingsbury, 2,519; Elijah Dodd, 1,765. Surveyor—Elijah W. Lenderson, 2,135; W. H. Harris, 2,116. Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. P. Este, 2,391; John J. Manor, 1,890. Recorder—Jonathan Wynn, 2,300; Thos. Brophy, 1,928. Infirmary Director—Edward Gordinier, 2,231; Foster R. Warren, 2,042. (The first named candidates were Republicans and the second Democrats.)

The vote in the District for Judge stood—Fitch, 8,431; Kent, 6,678. Fitch's majority, 1,553. Mr. Laskey was chosen Senator by 629 majority.

1860.

In its direct and indirect results, the political campaign of 1860, beyond all question, was the most important of all which have occurred under this Government. It is even yet too soon to form a just estimate of the various and momentous National issues and results which therein had their source. Without stopping here for detailed statement or for discussion of these, it will suffice to say that the one question of the day was, whether the institution of human Slavery should be regarded and treated as local or national in its legal status and rights. That is to say—whether it was the creature of the States in which it existed, dependent wholly upon State authority for such existence; or was National in its character, and should be recognized wherever National authority was in force. The Republican party, while recognizing the right of the States to establish and maintain Slavery within their limits, and the obligation of the General Government to respect such right, squarely and positively denied the right of such States, separately or collectively, to extend or maintain the institution beyond their several jurisdictions. That party further insisted that all domain of the Government was free, and denied the right of Congress to establish or to recognize Slavery within the territory belonging to the United States.

The candidates of the Republicans were Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. The Democrats of the country were divided as to the policy which should prevail in the treatment of Slavery outside the States. One portion, holding to what was known as "Squatter

Sovereignty," insisted that the settlers of an organized Territory should have the same power in the management of the matter, that the people of a State had, and thus admit or reject Slavery, as they might choose, while in such inchoate political condition, and not await the organization of a State Government. This portion had Stephen A. Douglas for their Presidential candidate, and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President. The other portion of the Democratic party held to the nationality of Slavery, in so far, that slaves could lawfully be taken and held, not only in any territory belonging to the United States, but for temporary business or sojourn within any State of the Union. In other words, their claim, resting largely on the then recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was that "slave property stood upon the same footing as all other property, and that neither the General Government nor any Territorial Government could destroy or impair" such title of slave-owners. The candidates of this portion of the Democrats were John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane. A fourth ticket, composed of John Bell and Edward Everett, was presented by the "Constitution and Union party," made up chiefly of members of the "American party" of 1856. In their platform of 1860, they omitted the distinctive doctrine of the previous campaign as to native and foreign-born citizens, and limited their policy to the defense of the constitution and laws of the United States, as the sole guaranty for the preservation of the Union and of the rights of the people in all its parts—making no special reference to Slavery.

The campaign was marked by much spirit and no little bitterness, and was largely sectional in its character—the Republicans finding their sole effective support in the Free States, while the opposition factions divided the Democratic party, both North and South, although the Breckenridge portion was predominant at the South, while of the other two, the Douglas portion polled much the largest vote at the North.

The Republican Club of Toledo was organized June 2, 1860, with following officers:

President—S. A. Raymond; Vice-Presidents—Paul Jones, Wm. C. Earl; Secretary—Otto Reide-meister; Treasurer—Wm. Kraus; Executive Committee—R. H. Bell, Charles Pratt, Joseph Stanbery, Andrew Stephen and Lyman Parcher.

John A. Chase, John Greiner, John Gavin, E. W. Haynes and George P. Este were appointed to organize a "Wide Awake Club." Such Club was organized June 8th, with the following officers:

Captain—George P. Este; Lieutenants—J. A. Chase, Valentine Braun and C. S. Woodbury; Secretary—Victor Keen; Treasurer—Henry T. Bissell.

Early in the campaign, the Republicans took steps for securing suitable headquarters, which

resulted in leasing a vacant lot (168-172 Summit Street), between two blocks, on which were placed front and rear walls and a roof, with a floor and seats, which constituted their "Wigwam," the Indian name given the large building improvised for the Republican National Convention at Chicago. It proved admirably adapted for the occasion, and superior to any like provision in Toledo, before or since that time. After the campaign closed, the place was for a time used for public concerts and meetings; and subsequently by Uriah Gregory's Commercial College, and in later years by a Laundry.

The Republican County nominating Convention was held July 31st, with Darwin E. Gardner as President, and E. W. Henderson and Noe Nelson as Secretaries. The following ticket was nominated:

County Clerk—Peleg T. Clark. Probate Judge—Fred. A. Jones. Commissioner—S. A. Raymond. Coroner—Dr. S. H. Bergen. Infirmary Director—Robert A. Forsyth.

The following delegates to a Congressional Convention were appointed:

Toledo—C. W. Moulton, Alex. Reed, Robert Bell, Wm. Kraus. Oregon—R. V. Boice. Manhattan—J. B. Strait. Sylvania—Robert Talcott. Richfield—Isaac Washburn. Spencer—Wm. Taylor. Swanton—B. T. Geer. Providence—A. B. Mead. Waterville—Thomas Shoemaker. Carey—G. W. Norton. Monclova—W. B. Gunn. Washington—Henry Bennett. Springfield—Hiram Wiltse. Maumee City—Norton Graham, R. H. Forsyth, Edward Lloyd. For the County at large—Valentine Braun, Wm. Baker and William Limbrick.

The Republican Convention for the Fifth Congressional District was held at Toledo, August 4th, of which John M. Palmer, of Hancock, was President; W. O. Ensign of Defiance, M. H. Hayes of Fulton, Charles Hornung of Henry, Henry Stanford of Hancock, William Taylor of Lucas, R. S. Banks of Paulding, John M. Dixon of Putnam, I. N. Alexander of Van Wert, W. C. Morrison of Williams, and John Russell of Wood, Vice-Presidents; and Joseph Ralston of Defiance, J. C. French of Fulton, W. E. Kintigh of Henry, Ezra Brown of Hancock, George Trine of Lucas, S. R. Brown of Paulding, Elam Day, Jr., of Putnam, A. W. Baker of Van Wert, I. R. Sherwood of Williams and E. A. Higgins of Wood, Secretaries. James M. Ashley was nominated for re election to Congress, and Dresden W. H. Howard of Fulton for Presidential Elector. The Convention was briefly addressed by Mr. Ashley, and at considerable length by Hon. John Sherman, then representing the Thirteenth Congressional District.

The Breckenridge and Lane Democrats of Ohio held a Convention at Columbus August 7th, with Judge Renben Wood for President, and 24 Vice-Presidents and 21 Secretaries. Among the Vice-Presidents was John E. Hunt

of Lucas, and of the Secretaries, James C. Wales of Lucas. G. A. Carpenter, W. S. Johnson, E. D. Potter and C. I. Scott, of Lucas, also took part in the proceedings. T. C. Stewart of Lucas was nominated for Elector for the District.

A Bell and Everett Club was organized in Toledo, August 11th, with the following officers: President, C. Yardley; Vice-President, Wm. H. Raymond; Secretary, J. H. Boggis; Treasurer, I. R. Nelson. The following named delegates to a State Convention were appointed: A. C. Harris, J. H. Boggis, C. Yardley, J. B. Foreman, Warren Russell, I. R. Nelson, W. H. Raymond, C. B. Phillips, Matthew Brown and C. K. Pheatt.

A Douglas County Convention was held August 18th, of which Edward Bissell, Sen., was President, and H. P. Platt and Dr. Cronise, Secretaries. The following County candidates were nominated:

Probate Judge—Thomas Dunlap. Clerk—James H. Maples. Commissioner—Edward Bissell, Sen. Coroner—David S. Johnson. Infirmary Director—T. L. Clark.

A Breckenridge Democratic County Convention was held September 1st, with Captain E. Parmelee as President, and George A. Carpenter as Secretary, and nominated the following ticket:

Probate Judge—Ralph Tarbox. Clerk—J. H. Maples. Commissioner—C. A. Crane. Coroner—M. M. Goulden. Infirmary Director—Robert Dietrich.

A Douglas Club was organized in Toledo, June 12th, with the following officers: President, A. V. Stebbins; Vice-Presidents, Nathan M. Landis, Gilbert Rogers, Jr., Henry Brand and John W. Fuller; Secretary, C. H. Coy; Treasurer, Andrew Young; Executive Committee, Thos. Dunlap, Robert Cummings, E. B. Bronson, Ed. Connelly, John Miller, Jr., Ferdinand Johnson and Dennis Coghlin.

The vote in Lucas County October 9, 1860, was as follows:

Attorney General—James Murray, 2,631; D. W. Stambaugh, 1,862. Congress—J. M. Ashley, 2,681; J. B. Steedman, 1,929. County Clerk—P. T. Clark, 2,646; J. H. Maples, 1,992. Probate Judge—F. A. Jones, 2,577; Thomas Dunlap, 2,021; Ralph Tarbox, 36. County Commissioner—S. A. Raymond, 2,659; Ed. Bissell, Sr., 1,836; C. A. Crane, 130. Infirmary Director—R. A. Forsyth, 2,658; T. L. Clark, 1,862; James M. Brigham, 76. Coroner—S. H. Bergen, 2,647; David Johnson, 1,831; Andrew J. Seeley, 83; Michael Goulden, 51.

Ashley's majority in the District for Congress over Steedman was 1,204.

The vote of Ohio stood: Republican, 215,277; Democratic, 189,999; Union (Bell and Everett), 8,640.

The vote of Lucas County for President, stood: Lincoln, 2,889; Douglas, 1,716; Breckenridge, 83; Bell, 131.

The vote for President in the State was: Lincoln, 231,610; Douglas, 187,232; Breckenridge, 11,405; Bell, 12,193; Smith (Anti-Slavery), 136.

The result in the Electoral Colleges for President,

stood: Lincoln, 180; Breckenridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

Between 1853 and 1860, there existed in this country a secret organization, known as "Know Nothings." It was chiefly political in its character and design, though partaking more or less of religious sentiment. The main object sought through its instrumentality, was restriction of the political influence of foreign-born residents, to be obtained through such modification of the naturalization laws, as should largely exclude such from the ballot. For a time this organization exercised considerable influence, not so much by its own independent power, as by acting as a "balance of power" between the old political parties. In this way its secrecy in action enabled its leaders to direct its political force in such ways as to prevent observation of their plans and purposes, which often were first made known through results. Their places of meeting were kept a secret, and even membership and knowledge of the existence of the order were denied by those assuming its vows.

In 1855 appeared another secret political organization, known as the "Sag Nichts." To what extent it existed, is not certain; but it was probably limited. While its name indicated a German origin and membership, it was probably made up largely of other nationalities, including skilled political managers. It seemed to have been designed chiefly as an offset for the "Know Nothings," or "Americans." The published basis of the movement was as follows:

That in order that our opposition to Know Nothingism may be more effectual in preventing the incendiary efforts of those who seek to change the Government as regards religious freedom, and who seek to make birth a qualification for office, we form ourselves into an association, to be known as the "Sag Nichts Constitutional Convention."

About the same time, another secret organization (the "Know Somethings") came into existence, also having for its object resistance to the "Know Nothings;" but it was short-lived and limited in membership.

1861.

The facts and circumstances attending the great Rebellion for the overthrow of the Union and the establishment of a Slave despotism in the South, which immediately followed the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, need not to be recited here. Suffice it now to say, that the effect of that gigantic crime against humanity and good Government, was substantially the same in Lucas County, as throughout most of the Northern States. The first result was the manifestation of a degree and extent of loyalty to the Union, as gratifying to the hearts of true Americans, as it was surprising and disheartening to the chief authors of that movement.

The prompt and effective response of this section to the call for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion in the field, is shown in another portion of this volume. Here will be proper a brief record of the political support given to the government in the same connection.

The first movement in that direction after the breaking out of the War, consisted in the calling of a "Union County Convention," by about 100 citizens of all former party affiliations. The call was as follows:

The undersigned, believing that in the present struggle for the preservation of the Government and of the Union, men of all parties ought to unite for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the War for that purpose, respectfully invite all voters of Lucas County, who are willing to place their country's need above party fealty, and adopt for their principle of union—"The Constitution and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and "No Compromise with traitors in arms against the Government"—to meet by their delegates in County Convention, at College Hall (formerly the Wigwam), in Toledo, August 31, 1861, for the purpose of nominating a County ticket, to be supported by those of like sentiment at the State and County elections next fall, and also to choose delegates to the State and District Conventions to be held for like purpose.

Under this call, a Convention was held, of which Colonel James B. Steedman was the President, and P. T. Clark and Noe Nelson Secretaries. The following were the delegates present:

From Toledo: 1st Ward—Wm. Baker, Milton Barrett, F. A. Jones, Jas. L. Smith, Ed. Connolly, A. B. Brownlee, Valentine Wall, E. S. Platt. 2d Ward—Chas. Pratt, L. H. Pike, Harry Chase, Wm. H. Harris, Dr. F. J. Klauser, Ed. C. Smith, Mavor Brigham, Thos. Dunlap, T. Sheldon, M. D. Carrington. 3d Ward—J. B. Steedman, Dennis Coghlin, Louis Wachenheimer, Robert Cummings, Deelan Allen, Paul Jones, S. M. Young, Peter Lenk, J. Austin Scott, Darwin E. Gardner. 4th Ward—W. C. Hoffman, Wm. Kraus, Henry Breed, Sam. Wagner, Guido Marx, Horace Thacher, W. Hannin, Maurice Conlisk, J. McGettigin, H. S. Commager. 5th Ward—M. B. Doyle, Michael Hayden, W. J. Freatenborough, Warren Russell, Thos. B. Smith, Martin Leezen. 6th Ward—Wm. Mack, Daniel A. Brown. Springfield—H. Dunn, Perry Wood. Richfield—Pliny Lathrop, W. W. Wilson, John Titus, M. Bennett. Waterville—L. L. Morehouse, A. J. Eldridge, Thos. Shoemaker, J. E. Hall, John Rakestraw, Elijah Dodd. Monelova—A. O. Gunn, C. Van Fleet. Swanton—John G. Wales, Thos. Howlett. Adams—Harvey Kellogg, Patrick Carey. Spencer—Wm. Taylor, Wm. R. Cole. Waynesfield—E. Hunter, Wm. Limbrick. Maumee City: 1st Ward—P. C. Holt, James Howes, Thos. Dale, F. Quiggle. 2d Ward—N. Nelson, H. Shields. 3d Ward—Curtis Perry, Louis Dewey. Providence—Wm. Atkinson, Thos. Quigley. Washington—Henry Bennett, B. F. Mallett, A. C. Harris, Ed. Upton. Manhattan—Jona. Wynn, Jas. Cole. Sylvania—Benj. Joy, John U. Pease, H. D. Warren, R. C. Thompson, O. Holloway, P. T. Clark. Oregon—Chas. A. Crane, R. V. Boice, Geo. D. Treat, David Youngs.

A Union District Convention, called on the same basis, nominated Dr. C. M. Godfrey of Putnam County, for Senator. A Union Judi-

cial Convention nominated Judge S. F. Taylor for re-election as Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and John L. Greene, of Sandusky County, for a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. T. Worcester, elected to Congress in 1860. There was no opposition to these candidates.

A Democratic State ticket was nominated.

The result of the election in Lucas County was as follows:

Governor—David Tod, 1,652; Hugh J. Jewett, 232. Judges of Common Pleas—S. F. Taylor (full term), 1,782; John L. Greene (vacancy), 1,797. Senator—C. M. Godfrey, 1,778. Representative—James Myers, 1,770. Auditor—Alex. Reed, 1,777. Treasurer—V. Brann, 1,761. Sheriff—N. M. Landis, 1,783. Commissioner—Wm. Taylor, 1,775. Prosecuting Attorney—R. C. Lemmon, 1,781. Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane, 1,789.

The very light vote cast was due to the lack of opposition. The only opposition to the Judicial candidates was in Ottawa County, where 115 votes were cast for Wm. Annesly, of that County, and for John Whitbeck, of Huron County. The vote of the State gave David Tod (Union) 55,009 majority over H. J. Jewett (Democrat).

1862.

One of the most memorable of local political campaigns in Northwestern Ohio, was that in the Fifth Congressional District, in 1862. It was in the second year of the Rebellion, and a chief cause of special interest then was a difference in sentiment in regard to the War policy of the Government in respect to Slavery. One view in this regard was that the abolition of Slavery should be accepted as an end to be sought in the prosecution of the War, and at once be so declared by the President. On the other hand, it was held that the paramount and only proper aim should be to defend the Government from overthrow by rebellion, and maintain the Union in its integrity, leaving Slavery, with all other special interests, to take its chances in the exigencies and results of the War, which policy, from the first, had been avowed and pursued by the Government. The former of these views was supported by Hon. James M. Ashley, then the Representative of the District in Congress, who, in a series of letters to the *Toledo Blade*, in 1861, had urged such policy, his main reason therefor being that as Slavery had been the chief cause and was then the main support of the War on the part of the Confederates, it should at once be removed.

The result of such disagreement was the nomination of Mr. Ashley for re-election by the supporters of the more radical Anti-Slavery policy, and that of Morrison R. Waite by a Convention of friends of the opposing policy. The principal popular demonstration of the campaign was a meeting of the supporters of

Mr. Waite in Toledo, October 6th, of which the officers were as follows:

President—David Smith. Vice-Presidents—Richard Mott, Warren Colburn, Dr. Jacob Clark, T. H. Hoag, W. W. Griffith, Wm. Baker, John Sinclair, Fred. Witker, Calvin Bronson, Henry Brand, J. Austin Scott, Augustus Thomas, Bernard Meilink, Robert Cummings, Wm. Wilmington, Valentine Wall, Peter H. Shaw, John P. Freeman, C. A. Rowsey, Dr. O. White, Fred. Just, R. J. Skidmore, M. O'Brien, M. D. Carrington, T. H. Hough, H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Roff, F. J. King, Salmon H. Keeler, Abner L. White, Thos. Tukey, N. M. Landis. Secretaries—Geo. R. Haynes, C. A. Crane, Junius Flagg, A. F. Machen, Geo. Platfoot, E. B. Hyde, John B. Foreman.

By invitation Mr. Waite addressed the meeting, discussing different points of the War, its origin and purpose, and the proper policy in its management, saying that

If elected, he should employ his official power for the prosecution of the War by the most effective and vigorous means, until the old flag should again wave over every foot of territory belonging to the Union. Nothing less than the defeat and disarming of every Rebel, and the complete restoration of constitutional authority, would satisfy him. Nothing should be omitted—nothing neglected—that could in any way add to the efficiency of the National arms; and no interest—however great or small—should be permitted to stand in the way. After expressing the opinion that the abolition of Slavery was an object on many accounts desirable, Mr. Waite said, that as a member of Congress, he could have no power to interfere with Slavery in the States. Congress could pass laws to punish crime and declare forfeiture of property, as had been done; but in such case, there must be a trial of the individual charged, and no forfeiture could result until such trial and conviction. He wished Slavery might be abolished throughout the land, but so long as the Constitution remained as it then stood, Congress had no right to interfere with the institution in the States, except as stated. This is the rule for Congress, in peace and in war. No new power was given that body by the War. To get that, the Constitution must be peaceably amended in pursuance of its own terms. But a new state of things existed. The South had forced a rebellion upon the country, and with that came War, and the laws of War. The President, as Commander-in-chief, and his Generals in the field, had the power to do anything warranted by the laws of war, to strengthen his own army or to weaken that of the enemy. The Rebels, in making War, had assumed all the risks and responsibilities of such condition. It was the duty of the Commander to weaken his enemy—take his property of every kind and nature; and his life itself, if necessary, to this end. Slaves formed no exception to this rule. Of course, whatever was done to property or life, must be regulated by the laws of War, and all, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the Soldier in the ranks, were answerable for the violation of those laws. But the Commander was the sole judge as to what was necessary, whether in battle or elsewhere. Slavery was, beyond question, the chief strength of the Rebels. By keeping the laboring portion of their population at home, the others were at liberty to fight us. The President, unquestionably, had the right to destroy that element of strength, and it was for him to determine when it should be done. Accordingly, believing the time was approaching when this power should be employed, the President (in his preliminary proclamation of September, 1862) had given notice of his intention to take from the

Rebels this element of their strength, and that on the 1st of January, 1863, all Slaves in States then still in rebellion would be declared free. Mr. Waite said he fully sustained the President in such action, for the reasons already stated. He thought the thanks of the country were due to President Lincoln, for his patient waiting for the proper occasion and conditions for such action, and his firmness in adhering to his own sense of duty and propriety, instead of acting upon the advice of those less informed of the condition of things, and having less responsibility of action.

A Democratic Convention was held, which by a vote of 101 to 82 decided not to present a candidate for Congress, when the minority withdrew and placed in nomination Edward L. Phelps, of Defiance County, as a Democratic candidate. This action had the effect to lead the body of the Democratic party in the Counties of Putnam, Henry, Defiance and Williams, to unite in an effort to secure a partisan Congressman as the result of division on the part of their opponents. At the same time, the radical portion of Republicans adhered to Mr. Ashley as the most effective way of expressing their desire for a "more vigorous War policy" as to Slavery. The result was the re-election of Mr. Ashley by a vote of 7,013, to 5,850 for Waite, and 5,234 for Phelps.

The vote in Lucas County was as follows:

Secretary of State—W. S. Kennon,* 3,006; W. W. Armstrong,† 1,142. Member of Congress—M. R. Waite, 2,718; J. M. Ashley, 1,372; Edwin Phelps,† 73. Recorder—Jona. Wynn,* 3,043; Thos. Tiernan,† 428. Commissioner—D. F. Cook,* 4,118. Surveyor—E. W. Lenderson, 2,386; L. W. Doane,† 1,715. Infirmary Director—Benj. Mallett,* 4,010. Coroner—S. H. Bergen,* 3,037; Patrick Quigley,† 914; J. G. Nolan,† 197. (*Union. †Democrats.)

1863.

The matter of the Rebellion and the questions growing out of the War entered more directly into the political canvass of 1863, than of the previous two years. The nomination by the Democratic Convention of Ohio of C. L. Valandigham for Governor, presented the issue of the continued prosecution of the War or its unconditional abandonment, so squarely and clearly as to leave no room for doubt on that point.

At the previous State election (1862), largely through over-confidence on the part of the friends of the War, and in some degree as the result of disappointment in the field—the Democrats had secured a majority vote in the State. This fact operated, not only to arouse the more earnest activity on the part of the Union men, but to draw to Ohio the attention of both sides of the great question throughout the country to such extent as almost to make it the recognized battlefield for the decision of the contest. That great issue was promptly met by the friends of the War policy, who at once entered upon an active campaign, with John Brough, a lifelong Democrat, as their nominee for Governor.

This was done with the greater vigor, from the fact, that in July the hopes of this party were very much strengthened by the brilliant success of Union arms at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, besides lesser successes elsewhere.

The Republican County Convention was held July 18th, with Augustus Thomas as its temporary, and Mayor Brigham as permanent President, and W. R. Hull as Secretary. The names of the candidates nominated will appear in the election returns which follow.

A mass meeting of Democrats was held in August, with the following officers: President—Michael Handy, Fulton County. Vice-Presidents—O. W. Willett, Williams; J. N. Westcott, Wood; Dr. Russell, Defiance; W. J. Crozier, Henry; John Templeton, Fulton; Gen. Joseph W. Brown, Lucas; J. H. Smith, Putnam; J. K. Newcomer, Ottawa. Secretaries—Wm. Sheridan, Williams; F. A. Hunt, Fulton. E. S. Platt, of Lucas, read a letter from C. L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, dated "Table Rock House, Niagara Falls, July 31, 1863," in which he repeated substantially the views and purposes of the War, for the utterance of which he had been arrested and expelled from Ohio, and had taken refuge in Canada. The meeting was addressed by S. S. Cox, then of Columbus, and subsequently member of Congress from New York, and by Geo. H. Pendleton, both of whom spoke in support of the policy advanced by Mr. Vallandigham.

Israel Green, of Hancock, was nominated as the Union candidate for Senator, but declined, for the reason that he expected to remove from the District; whereupon Wm. Sheffield, of Henry, was nominated. On account of lack of legal residence within the District, Mr. Sheffield was ineligible, when a third Convention was held which nominated James C. Hall, of Lucas.

A Union meeting was held at Toledo, October 9th, of which H. J. Hayes was President, and which was addressed by Colonel John R. Bond and Major J. A. Shannon, 10th Ohio, and Colonel G. P. Este, 14th Ohio. Another like meeting on the 10th October was addressed by M. R. Waite and Colonel Este. While the former was speaking, a man with an Irish brogue was noisy in protest against the sentiments expressed, when Mr. Waite turned to him and said:

"My friend, why are you here? Why did you leave your home under the British Government? And coming to this country, why did you not go to Charleston instead of coming to Toledo?"

"I came for my liberties," was the reply.

"Then you came here," said Mr. Waite, "because this Government is better than any other you could find. Why, then, are you not willing to stand by it, when Rebels are seeking to destroy it? It has made you and me all we are, and we should defend it."

Another interrupted with complaint of the conscription law, when Mr. Waite said to him:

Sir, had you landed and made your home in the South instead of the North, you would have been conscripted and worn out before this time.

In this spirit and manner the speaker kept his audience in good feeling throughout, and turned each assault to the advantage of his cause. The result of the vote in Lucas County was as follows:

Governor—Brough, 3,585; Vallandigham, 1,712. State Senator—James C. Hall, 3,539; R. C. Lemmon, 1,790. Representative—L. L. Morehouse, 3,562; John E. Hunt, 1,757. County Clerk—Victor Keen, 3,555; Chas. R. Dennett, 1,779. Probate Judge—F. A. Jones, 3,490; C. I. Scott, 1,780; E. D. Nye (Ind.), 46. Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. R. Haynes, 3,498; Thos. Dunlap, 1,801. Sheriff—Nathan M. Landis, 3,372; Foster R. Warren, 1,937. Auditor—James L. Smith, 3,501; John G. Isham, 1,802. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner, 3,286; Henry Brand, 2,026. Commissioner—Paul Jones, 3,545; Wm. H. Raymond, 1,792. Infirmary Director—John Weible, 3,489; F. T. Evans, 1,834. Coroner—Dr. S. H. Bergen, 3,541; Dr. W. W. Jones, 1,792.

By a law passed the previous Winter, provision was made for the voting of Soldiers at their various quarters, whether in camp or in the field. The Soldiers' vote of Lucas County for Governor was 724 for Brough and 24 for Vallandigham, which made the total for the County: Brough, 4,309; Vallandigham, 1,736. Union majority, 2,573. The Soldiers' vote on County ticket was about 100 less than that on Governor. The "Home" vote of the State stood: Brough, 247,216; Vallandigham, 185,464. Brough's majority, 61,752. Soldiers' vote: Brough, 40,921; Vallandigham, 2,343. Brough's majority on Soldiers' vote, 38,578. Total majority for Brough, 100,330.

1864.

The Presidential campaign of 1864, being for the first National election after the commencement of the War, was attended by all the interest which such an occasion could excite.

The Democratic party, by the platform adopted in connection with the nomination of General McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President, declared the War for the suppression of the Rebellion to have been to that time "a failure," and on that ground demanded that it cease, and that steps be taken by the Government for such peaceful arrangement with the Confederates as might be found practicable through negotiation. On the other hand, the Union Convention by acclamation nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and put forth a declaration of purpose to prosecute the War against the rebels to final success. It was further declared that the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish Slavery. With the issue of the continued prosecution of the War to final success or its abandonment without conditions, thus squarely presented, the deepest feelings and most earnest efforts of the friends of each side were enlisted.

The Union party were at one time somewhat embarrassed by a movement on the part of a few disaffected advocates of a policy more radical as to Slavery than was that then pursued. The latter held a Convention looking to separate action in support of their views; but this plan was never carried into execution, and failed of results.

A Lincoln and Johnson Club was formed in Toledo with the following officers:

President—Horace S. Walbridge. Vice-Presidents—James C. Hall, Col. C. B. Phillips, Paul Jones, Henry Breed, W. T. Walker, W. W. Griffith, Andrew Stebban, R. H. Bell, Matthew Brown, Alonzo Rogers, James H. Campbell, James Raymer, V. H. Ketcham, Stillman Brown, C. D. Woodruff, Alex. Reed, Maj. E. B. Hall, Wm. Kraus. Recording Secretaries—John H. Doyle, Geo. R. Haynes. Corresponding Secretary—Cyrus P. Leland. Executive Committee—Chas. Pratt, John T. Newton, Ernst Kibbe, T. B. Casey, V. Braun, N. M. Howard, C. A. King.

A similar club was formed in East Toledo, with the following officers:

President—Alonzo Rogers. Vice-Presidents—A. W. Maddocks, John Quinn, Albert Royes, J. C. Messer, Alphonso Stratton, Thomas Wynn. Secretary—James Raymer. Treasurer—John Thorp.

In 1864, Mr. Ashley was again a candidate, his only opponent Colonel A. V. Rice, of Putnam County, the Democratic candidate. The latter was at the time Colonel of the 57th Ohio Infantry, and being severely wounded at both Chickamauga, in 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864, was at the time of the election at home awaiting recovery after the amputation of a leg. While there was no organized opposition to Mr. Ashley among the Republicans, large numbers of them either withheld from him their votes or cast them for Colonel Rice.

The vote in Lucas County was as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—Luther Day, 2,750; P. Van Trump, 1,903. Judge of Common Pleas—John Fitch, 2,764; Thos. P. Finefrock, 1,887. Commissioner—Wm. Taylor, 2,736; James C. Wales, 1,911. Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane, 2,740; Valentine Wall, 1,912.

Congress—J. M. Ashley, 2,282; A. V. Rice, 2,325. The Home vote on Congress gave Rice 930 majority in the District, with a Union majority on the State ticket of 802. This was overcome by Ashley's majority of 1,634 in the Soldiers' vote, giving him a net majority of 704 in the District.

The vote of the State stood; Union—Home vote, 204,492; Soldiers' vote, 33,431—total, 237,927. Democratic—Home vote, 179,471; Soldiers' vote, 4,614—total, 183,985. Union majority, 53,942. The State vote on President stood: Lincoln—Home vote, 224,008; Soldiers, 41,146—total, 265,154. McClellan—Home, 198,811; Soldiers, 9,757—total, 208,568. Lincoln's majority, 59,586.

1865.

The following was the vote in the County in 1865:

Governor—J. D. Cox, 2,942; Geo. W. Morgan, 1,712. State Senators—James C. Hall, 3,008; Parlee

Carlin, 2,990; Cloys B. Wilson, 1,697; Henry D. Taylor, 1,696. Representative—John A. Chase, 2,779; John B. Carson, 1,892. Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. R. Haynes, 2,974; Reuben C. Lemmon, 1,700. Sheriff—Henry D. Kingsbury, 3,043; Florence J. Sullivan, 1,643. Auditor—James L. Smith, 2,965; C. B. Van Fleet, 1,707. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner, 2,994; S. W. Freeman, 1,671. Recorder—Anson Trowbridge, 1,941; Josiah W. White, 2,731. Commissioner—Geo. W. Reynolds, 2,984; Jacob Fancher, 1,710. Surveyor—E. W. Lenderson, 2,987; scattering, 3. Infirmary Director—Benj. Mallett, 2,969; James C. Wales, 1,700. Coroner—Marcus Schmeltzer, 2,962; C. Cochran, 1,650. (The first names are of Republicans, and the second of Democrats.) The vote of the State on Governor, stood: J. D. Cox, 2,23,633; G. W. Morgan, 193,697.

1866.

The Union County Convention for 1866 was held August 8th, of which L. L. Morehouse, of Waterville, was President, and E. W. Lenderson, Secretary.

A Convention of Soldiers in Lucas County was held in Toledo, September 18, 1866, for the purpose of organization as "Boys in Blue," with reference to political action in support of particular measures in the restoration of the Government from the condition of War. The officers were as follows:

President—General H. D. Kingsbury; Vice-Presidents—J. Kent Hamilton, Edward Stephan, Cecil A. Hall, John Kountz, J. W. Cummings, John J. Baird, Sergeant McDonald, Leroy E. Clark, A. B. Coffin, James W. McCabe, Captain W. D. Moore, Lieutenant Harrison Wood, Colonel H. N. Howland, H. W. Hendrickson, Wm. Leybourne, Samuel Jacobs, Chas. Dennis, Elias Trapp, Captain Geo. W. Norton. Secretaries—Otho Klemm, Chas. H. Jones. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner. Executive Committee—General Louis von Blessingh, Colonel C. W. Hill, Captain J. W. White, Captain Chas. Kent, Lieutenant Jas. Harris, John L. Wiltse, Lieutenant W. H. Perigo, George S. Griffin, Lieutenant W. H. H. Smith, Captain H. G. Neubert.

Mr. Ashley was again a candidate, his opponent being General Henry S. Commager, Democratic nominee. As in the case of Colonel Rice, General C. received the support of a large number of Union men, though Mr. Ashley was again elected, having a majority of 1,917 in the District.

The following was the result of the October election, in 1866 (first named being Republicans, and second named Democrats):

Secretary of State—W. H. Smith, 1,193; B. F. LeFever, 2,624. Congress—J. M. Ashley, 3,937; H. S. Commager, 2,851. County Clerk—Victor Keen, 4,202; P. Hanlon, 2,608. Probate Judge—F. A. Jones, 4,182; C. I. Scott, 2,625. Commissioner—Paul Jones, 4,184; W. J. Finlay, 2,623. Infirmary Director—John Weible, 4,167; Louis Kaiser, 2,637.

1867.

Toledo was advanced to the grade of City of the First Class, in 1867, and the first election

held thereafter was April 1, 1867, with the following result:

Mayor—C. A. King, 803 majority over T. H. Hoag. Police Judge—James M. Ritchie, 810 over W. H. Ingraham. Solicitor—Chas. Kent, 469 over Thomas Dunlap. Prosecutor before Police Court—J. K. Hamilton, 670 over E. D. Potter, jr. Board of City Improvement—Warren Colburn, Andrew Shurtz, and Henry Breed, over A. L. Backus and John T. Maher. Constables—E. W. Hayes, W. L. Kunkle and W. T. Hall.

The Councilmen elected were: 1st Ward—J. S. Norton, Andrew Stephan. 2d Ward—John Sinclair, Ernst Kibbe. 3d Ward—J. M. Comstock, John H. Whitaker. 4th Ward—W. C. Huffman, J. G. Nolan. 5th Ward—Henry Brand, Wm. Hall. 6th Ward—Arnold McMahan, W. Saxton.

The result of the October election of 1867 in Lucas County, was as follows:

Governor—R. B. Hayes, 3,844; A. G. Thurman, 2,665. State Senators—James C. Hall, 3,808; Abel M. Corey, 3,810; John E. Hunt, 2,669; Henry Brown, 2,667. Representative—John Sinclair, 3,833; Oscar White, 2,650. Prosecuting Attorney—J. K. Hamilton, 3,847. Sheriff—H. D. Kingsbury, 3,910; S. W. Freeman, 2,584. Auditor—J. L. Smith, 3,813; John F. Witker, 2,672; Andrew Stephan, 3,632; Andrew Shurtz, 2,797. Commissioner—E. Gordinier, 3,965; Clark C. Lathrop, 2,633. Infirmary Director—Chas. A. Crane, 3,960; James W. Hone, 2,627. Coroner—Jabez M. Cooke, 3,886; J. G. Nolan, 2,595. (The first named being Republicans, and the second Democrats.)

1868.

The campaign of 1868 was chiefly interesting from the election of a President. There were no new issues of special importance, except the question of payment of United States bonds and of interest thereon—one side holding that both these should be done with "Greenbacks" or legal-tender notes, while the other side held that such payment should be made in coin. General Grant was nominated by the Republicans for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. The Democrats, for those offices, nominated Horatio Seymour and George H. Pendleton.

In March, a Grant Club was organized at Toledo, with the following officers:

President—James M. Ritchie. Vice Presidents—Jacob Landman, Dennison Steele, R. H. Bell, Valentine Braun, J. W. Baird, Stillman Brown, August C. Ehnes, D. A. Pease. Secretary—A. E. Macomber. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner.

The Lucas County Grant Club was organized April 14, with the following officers:

President—Horace S. Walbridge. Vice-President—C. W. Hill. Secretary—A. E. Macomber. Treasurer—Valentine Braun. Executive Committee—John Sinclair, Wm. Kraus, J. K. Secor, R. H. Bell, C. A. King.

The Republican County Convention was held August 15, 1868, of which Timothy Tredwell was President; John Sinclair, Vice-President;

and Don A. Pease, Secretary. The County ticket nominated appears in the returns of the election.

Mr. Ashley was then again the Republican candidate for Congress, with Truman H. Hoag as his Democratic opponent. The latter was a prominent business man of Toledo, and had been actively identified with the friends of the Union during the War.

The result of the October election was as follows:

State ticket—Republican, 4,603; Democratic, 3,642. County Recorder—J. W. White,* 4,666; Franklin Y. Evans,† 3,564. Commissioner (full term)—Thomas S. Merrell,* 4,599; James W. Hone,† 3,636. Commissioner (vacancy)—Jesse S. Norton,* 4,600; Jacob Fancher, 3,642. Infirmary Director—Benj. Mallett,* 4,598; Ferdinand Johnson,† 3,640. (*Republicans. †Democrats.) The vote for President in Lucas County November, 1868, showed a majority of 1,732 for Grant (Rep.) over Seymour (Dem.). Grant's majority in Ohio was 41,596.

The result of the vote in the District for Congressman was the election of Mr. Hoag by a majority of 938. That gentleman took his seat in Congress in December, 1869, and died at Washington in February, 1870. Among the results incidental to the contest inaugurated in 1862, was the prominence thereby given to Mr. Waite, whereby the way was opened which subsequently led to his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States, which office he now holds.

The following table shows the vote for Congress in the District in 1860 and 1862:

	1860.		1862.		
	Ashley.	Stedman.	Waite.	Ashley.	Phelps.
Lucas-----	2,681	1,929	2,718	1,572	73
Wood-----	1,773	1,271	1,321	1,393	55
Fulton-----	1,512	1,025	746	1,147	352
Henry-----	772	1,000	462	396	674
Defiance-----	949	1,799	181	547	1,311
Williams-----	1,518	1,200	78	1,219	1,218
Putnam-----	948	1,414	200	600	1,370
Paulding-----	492	306	144	339	181
	10,645	9,974	5,850	7,013	5,234

Comparative vote in Toledo for Congressman in 1860 and 1862:

Wards	1860.		1862.	
	Ashley.	Stedman.	Waite.	Ashley.
First-----	316	136	389	87
Second-----	382	188	439	150
Third-----	359	480	376	147
Fourth-----	125	298	319	125
Fifth (new Ward)---	---	---	244	55
Sixth " "-----	---	---	89	27
	1,355	1,179	1,806	590

Majorities—Ashley, in 1860, 176; Waite, in 1862, 1,216.

The comparative results in the District (on "Home" vote) in 1864 were as follows:

Counties.	Congress.		State Ticket.	
	Ashley.	Rice.	Union.	Democratic.
Lucas-----	---	43	847	----
Wood-----	382	----	602	----
Fulton-----	520	----	643	----
Henry-----	----	545	----	450
Defiance-----	----	735	----	662
Williams-----	239	----	332	----
Paulding-----	123	----	215	----
Putnam-----	----	870	----	725
	1,263	2,193	2,639	1,837

Rice over Ashley, 930; Union majority on State ticket, 1,732. The vote of the Soldiers gave Ashley a majority of 1,634, electing him by 704.

The following were the comparative results in the District in 1868:

Counties.	Congress.		State Ticket.	
	Ashley.	Hoag.	Republican.	Democratic.
Lucas-----	70	----	961	----
Wood-----	365	----	806	----
Fulton-----	765	----	870	----
Henry-----	----	601	----	540
Defiance-----	----	985	----	880
Williams-----	225	----	365	----
Paulding-----	38	----	113	----
Putnam-----	----	1,017	----	989
	1,665	2,603	3,115	2,409

Hoag over Ashley, 938. Union State ticket, 706.

1869.

The Republican County Convention was held August 15, 1869, of which J. M. Ritchie was the President, and Clark Waggoner and D. R. Locke the Secretaries. The following Central Committee was appointed: George E. Welles, Dr. V. Braun, G. W. Reynolds, Ed. Upton, E. V. McMaken.

A "People's Convention" (irrespective of parties) met at Toledo, August 28th, with Dr. J. G. Nolan as President, and John A. Waite as Secretary. A County ticket was nominated. The following Central Committee was appointed: V. H. Ketcham and F. J. King, of Toledo; Wm. Taylor, of Spencer; Ed. Upton, of Washington; and Henry Brand and W. W. Jones, of Toledo. W. W. Jones, W. O. Brown, P. B. Porter, Wm. Taylor, Sanford L. Collins, and John G. Isham were appointed to prepare an address to the electors. The ticket selected appears in the election returns. The Convention recommended the nomination of William A. Collins for Judge of the Common Pleas Court.

The result of the October election was as follows:

Governor—R. B. Hayes, 4,106; G. H. Pendleton, 2,703. State Senator—Abel M. Corey, 3,890; Ezra S. Dodd, 2,885. Representative—W. W. Griffith, 3,976; John E. Hunt, 2,820. Sheriff—P. H. Dowling, 3,742; S. W. Freeman, 3,038. Auditor—E. W. Lenderson, 3,442; Harry Chase, 3,343. Treasurer—Andrew

Stephan, 4,085; Samuel Blanchard, 2,585. Probate Judge—F. A. Jones, 3,798; R. C. Lemmon, 2,915. Clerk—Victor Keen, 4,041; Walter L. Barker, 2,785. Prosecuting Attorney—J. K. Hamilton, 3,880; Gilbert Harmon, 2,889. Commissioner—J. S. Norton, 3,855; A. W. Maddocks, 2,924. Infirmary Director—P. C. Holt, 3,931; J. G. Nolan, 2,831. Coroner—Jabez M. Cooke, 3,994; Cyrus A. Kirkley, 2,938. (First named candidates, Republicans. Second, for Governor, Democratic, and balance "People's ticket.") Mr. Corey was elected Senator by 507 majority. The vote of the State on Governor, stood: Hayes, 235,982; Pendleton, 228,481; Scott (Temperance), 670.

1870.

Truman H. Hoag, member of Congress from the Toledo District, dying in February, 1870, a special election to fill the vacancy was held April 4th. The Republican candidate was Dr. E. D. Peck, of Wood County, and the Democratic candidate William D. Hill, of Defiance.

The result in Toledo stood: Peck, 2,589; Hill, 1,943. In Lucas County—Peck, 4,042; Hill, 2,444. In the District—Peck had a majority of 2,645 over Hill. F. M. Carter (Straight-out Repudiation candidate) had 834 votes in Williams County, 141 in Defiance, 3 in Henry and 4 in Fifth Ward, Toledo—total, 982.

The Republican County Convention for nominating a County ticket, met August 7, 1870, with W. W. Griffith as President, and Dr. A. P. Miller and J. R. Swigart as Secretaries. The following Central Committee was appointed: George E. Welles, R. B. Mitchell, Joseph E. Marx, Ed. Upton and P. H. Dowling. The ticket will appear hereafter. A Colored Republican Club was organized in Toledo, September 26, 1870, with the following officers: President, J. Madison Bell; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Merritt, T. J. Rue, W. F. Carter, J. B. Tilton. Secretaries, D. E. Young, J. C. Greener.

The result of the October election in Lucas County in 1870, was as follows:

Secretary of State—L. R. Sherwood, 3,001; Wm. Heisley, 1,889; Odell, 64. Congress—E. D. Peck, 2,982; W. F. Lockwood, 1,894; D. A. Pease, 77. Commissioner—E. Gordinier, 2,698; August Pilliod, 2,168; — Drake, 65. Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane, 3,008; — Lathrop, 1,882; — Shoemaker, 64. Dr. Peck's majority in the District was 1,070. The vote of the State on Secretary of State, was: Sherwood (Rep.) 221,709; Heisley (Dem.) 204,979; Odell (Prohibition) 2,885.

1871.

The vote of Lucas County at the State election of 1871, was as follows:

Governor—E. F. Noyes, 4,176; McCook, 3,126. Senators—D. W. H. Howard, 4,142; Hanks P. Gage, 4,127; J. E. Hunt, 3,085; J. R. Tyler, 3,044. Representatives—Guido Marx, 4,034; R. C. Thompson, 4,087; E. D. Potter, 3,065; Patrick Dowling, 3,041. Sheriff—P. H. Dowling, 4,100; F. R. Warren, 2,970. Treasurer—John S. Kountz, 4,208; Robert Cummings, 2,876. Commissioner—T. S. Merrell, 4,087; ——— Clark, 3,056. Recorder—J. W. White, 4,086; ——— Minneker, 3,087. Prosecuting Attorney—J. D. Ford,

4,152; W. H. Ingraham, 3,024. Coroner—G. A. Collamore, 4,104; G. W. Bowen, 3,080. Surveyor—J. L. Stratton, 4,151; — Snyder, 2,991. (Republicans, first named; Democrats, second.)

1872.

The National political canvass of 1872 was peculiar in the fact that Horace Greeley (always theretofore a leading Republican, as well as editor of the *New York Tribune*) was the Presidential candidate of both the Democratic party and of what were known as "Liberal Republicans." The selection of that gentleman was made upon the belief that his personal record and political character would command Republican votes sufficient to secure his election over General Grant, the Republican nominee for re-election. This state of things invested the campaign with some peculiar features, but the result was a disappointment to those who relied upon Mr. Greeley's strength to secure his election.

The Republicans of Lucas County nominated their ticket at a Convention held July 21st, of which Charles Dodge was President, and Chas. H. Eddy Secretary. The Republican Central Committee consisted of Geo. E. Welles, D. R. Locke, E. V. McMaken and L. S. Barnes.

The result of the October election was as follows:

Secretary of State—Wikoff,* 4,701; Willey,† 3,997. Congress—I. R. Sherwood,* 4,446; F. H. Hurd,† 4,245. Probate Judge—D. R. Austin,* 4,439; H. E. Howe,† 4,101. Auditor—E. W. Lenderson,* 4,896; — Allen,† 3,749. Clerk—M. J. Enright,* 4,598; — Shaeffer,† 4,035. Commissioner—J. S. Norton,* 4,742; Henry Breed,† 3,813. Infirmary Director—Louis Kaiser,* 5,104; Chas. Bunch,† 2,805. (* Republicans. † Democrats.) The Prohibition vote was 29.

The vote in the Congressional District stood:

Secretary of State—Wikoff,* 13,955; Willey,† 12,099. Wikoff's majority, 1,856. Congressman—Sherwood,* 13,471; Hurd,† 12,406. Sherwood's majority, 1,065.

The vote in the County for President stood as follows:

Grant, 5,108; Greeley, 2,833. Majority for Grant, 2,275.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Grant, 281,852; Greeley, 244,321; Black (Temperance), 2,106; O'Connor (Straight out Democrat), 1,103.

1873.

The main special incident of the State campaign of 1873, consisted of the organization of what was known as the "People's" or "Liberal Party," made up chiefly of dissatisfied members of the Democratic party, prominent among whom were Wm. S. Groesbeck, General Thomas Ewing, formerly Representatives, and

Geo. E. Pugh, formerly a Senator in Congress. The fundamental basis of the movement was the assumption that "both the Republican and the Democratic parties had outlived the issues in which they had their origin, and had outlived their usefulness, and a new organization was demanded in the interest of the public welfare." The movement had special reference to the interests of labor in its contest with capital. The State ticket of this party was as follows: Governor—Isaac C. Collins,* of Hamilton County; Lieutenant-Governor—A. Saunders Piatt,† of Logan; Attorney-General—S. Meyers,† of Stark; Judge of Supreme Court—Philemon B. Ewing,* of Fairfield; Auditor—D. W. C. Landen,† of Brown; Board of Public Works—James McBeth,* of Allen; Treasurer—Jona. Harshman,* of Montgomery; Comptroller of the Treasury—C. L. P. Butler,† of Franklin. (* Democrats. † "Liberals" or former Republicans.)

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a County ticket was held August 12, 1873, with John Sinclair as President and Dr. Frank P. Wilson as Secretary.

The Democratic County Convention was held August 21st, of which E. D. Potter, Sr., was the President, and Chas. D. Sutphen and Chas. N. Lewis Secretaries.

The two parties in the State were represented by the following tickets (the first named being Republicans and the second Democrats):

Governor—E. F. Noyes and Wm. Allen; State Senators—John T. Newton, W. H. Beckham, E. D. Potter and T. J. Tressler; Representatives—R. C. Thompson, Guido Marx, E. S. Dodd, Aaron Van Wormer; Treasurer—John S. Kountz, Robert Cummings; Sheriff—Albert Moore and E. Welles; Prosecuting Attorney—J. D. Ford and R. C. Lemmon; Commissioner—Lucas Raab and Perry Wood; Coroner—G. A. Collamore and J. G. Nolen; Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane and C. Lathrop.

With the exception of Treasurer, the Republican candidates for County offices and Representatives were elected. The Democrats elected their candidates for Senators, and also for Governor. The vote in the County for J. C. Collins, "People's" or "Liberal" candidate for Governor, was 57; and that for G. T. Stewart (Prohibition), 114.

The vote of the State was as follows; For Governor—Noyes, 213,707; Allen, 214,525; Collins, 9,971; Stewart, 10,081. Allen's plurality, 808.

1874.

The Republicans nominated their County ticket at a Convention held August 4, 1874, with Chas. W. Hill for President; Robert McCune for Secretary; and John P. Holloway for Assistant Secretary. Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions were appointed. The main interest centered in the choice of the latter, the question being the re-nomination of

I. R. Sherwood for Congress. The result was unfavorable to that object. At the District Convention (July 6th), A. M. Pratt, of Bryan, Williams County, was nominated. The first ballot stood: Sherwood, 39; Pratt, 53; C. W. Evers, of Wood County, 21. The second ballot—Sherwood, 53½; Pratt, 59½—Lucas County voting solid for Pratt throughout.

The Democrats held their County Convention August 9th, of which J. B. Steedman was President, and S. J. Mills and R. C. Gibbs, Secretaries.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, held August 11th, nominated Frank H. Hurd, the vote standing: Hurd, 571; J. M. Ashley, 166; E. D. Potter, Sr., 8½; S. N. Owen, 17; Wm. B. Sheridan, 4; W. W. Jones, 1½.

The Prohibition District Convention was held August 27th, of which C. W. Lamport, of Fulton County, was President; T. Burson, of Wood, and E. B. Kank, of Williams, Vice-Presidents; and C. W. Shoemaker, of Lucas, Secretary. Francis Granger, of Lucas, was nominated for Congress.

The State Constitution and specific provisions prepared by the Convention held in 1873-4, were submitted to popular vote August 18, 1874. The results in Lucas County on these, were as follows:

For Constitution, 1,993; against, 2,168. For Minority Representation, 917; against, 2,301. For Railroad Aid, 902; against, 2,429. For License of liquor traffic, 2,173; against, 1,459. The vote in the State gave a majority of 147,284 against the Constitution; 7,286 against License; 185,500 against Minority Representation; and 251,242 against Railroad Aid. The latter proposition would have authorized local subscriptions to Railway enterprises, upon a vote by the people.

The result of the October election in Lucas County, was as follows:

Secretary of State—A. T. Wikoff,* 4,173; Wm. Bell,† 4,435. Judge of Common Pleas—Wm. A. Collins,* 3,985; Charles E. Pennewell,* 4,128; R. C. Lemmon,† 4,638; T. P. Finefrock,† 4,439. Congress—A. M. Pratt,* 3,883; F. H. Hurd,† 4,641. Auditor—E. W. Lenderson,* 3,967; Gustavus Wittstein,† 4,618. Recorder—J. S. Kountz,* 4,654; Wm. Lawton,† 3,824. Surveyor—J. L. Stratton,* 4,847; — Williams,† 3,685. Commissioner—James Marston,* 4,002; Patrick Dowling,† 4,521. Infirmary Director—B. F. Mallett,* 4,126; — Van Fleet, 4,419. The Prohibition vote, ranged from 129 for F. Granger for Congress, to 100 for D. N. Trowbridge, for Auditor.

A proposition for the provision of Fair Grounds for the County Agricultural Society, was defeated by 47 majority, although Toledo gave 823 majority for it.

Mr. Hurd was elected to Congress by a vote of 13,108, to 11,321 for Mr. Pratt, Francis Granger (Prohibition) receiving 875 votes. Messrs. Lemmon and Finefrock were elected Judges of Common Pleas. Wm. Bell was chosen Secretary of State, by 17,202 majority — Buchtel (Prohibition) receiving 7,815 votes.

1875.

The political campaign of 1875, was among the most active and important in the history of the State. It was made so, chiefly, by two co-operating causes: First, the currency issue, turning mainly on the question of a resumption of specie payment by the Government by redemption of its notes or "Greenbacks," which had been provided for at the preceding session of Congress, to take effect January 1, 1879. The Republicans favored the policy of resumption, and the Democrats opposed action such as provided by the law. The issue thus presented, was squarely and earnestly contested on both sides—Ex-Governor R. B. Hayes, as their candidate for Governor, leading the former, and Governor William Allen, as his opponent, leading the latter. The canvass was made the more important and earnest, by the relations it was supposed to bear to the National campaign of 1876. Governor Allen was recognized as a prominent aspirant for the Democratic nomination for President, his success in that respect chiefly depending on his re-election in 1875. While the candidacy of Ex-Governor Hayes had then no recognized relation to the Presidential succession, the special prominence of the State canvass operated to give him a position more National than ordinarily attaches to Gubernatorial candidates. The result of the October election in the success of Ex-Governor Hayes soon developed throughout the country an appreciation of the contest not generally accepted at home, and one which was steadily enhanced, until, in the nomination and election of Governor Hayes in 1876, the fact was shown, that the choice of President then made was practically determined in the Ohio canvass of 1875. It is equally safe to say, that the question of resumption of specie payment under the existing act of Congress, was also determined by that result, more than by any other one fact.

The vote in Lucas County in October, 1875, was as follows:

Governor—R. B. Hayes,* 5,865; Wm. Allen,† 4,481. Judge of Common Pleas—B. W. Rouse,* 5,962; J. J. French,† 4,442. State Senators—T. P. Brown,* 5,992; C. J. Swan,* 5,735; D. I. Brown,† 4,212; C. W. McDonald,† 4,263. Representatives—R. C. Thompson,* 5,899; Conrad Huberich,* 5,786; John Ryan,† 4,452; L. C. Gibbs,† 4,783. County Clerk—M. J. Enright,* 6,001; W. H. McLyman,† 4,285. Probate Judge—D. R. Austin,* 5,812; Thomas Dunlap,† 4,548. Prosecuting Attorney—J. D. Ford,* 5,550; David H. Com-mager,† 4,767. Sheriff—Albert Moore,* 6,021; C. W. Ferguson,† 4,317. Treasurer—William Cummings,* 5,818; J. P. Shuck,† 4,451. Commissioner—Jesse S. Norton,* 5,817; P. C. Lewis,† 4,108. Infirmary Director—Louis Kaiser,* 6,027; P. W. Keegan,† 4,324. Coroner—S. S. Thorn,* 5,734; G. W. Bowen,† 4,668. The vote in the State stood: Hayes,* 297,813; Allen,† 292,264; Odell,† 2,462. (*Republican. †Democratic. ‡Prohibition.)

1876.

The recurrence of the Presidential canvass invested the local political campaign of 1876 with the special interest common to such contests. There was no political issue to heighten this feeling, except as the currency question in connection with the resumption of specie payment January 1, 1879, under the act of 1875, be recognized as such. In Lucas County that matter seemed to receive more attention than was common elsewhere. This, no doubt, was due to special causes, local in their nature, and it developed itself mainly among the Republicans, where a strong anti-resumption sentiment existed, as shown by the adoption of a resolution by their County Convention demanding the unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act, as indispensable to the safety of the country's financial interests. That body met March 23d, with A. H. McVey as President, and J. H. McElroy and J. H. Emery as Secretaries. The following delegates to the State Convention were appointed:

Richard Waite, N. M. Howard, Robert McCune, J. T. Greer, H. A. Chamberlain, J. W. Hiatt, Guido Marx, J. D. Ford, Stillman Brown, A. H. McVey, Alex. Reed, John Paul Jones, Harvey Kellogg, Lucas Raab, A. P. Mann, H. H. Wakeman, T. S. Merrell, J. L. Pray, T. P. Brown, R. C. Thompson, Conrad Huberich.

The delegates were, by vote, instructed to present to the State Convention the name of Clark Waggoner as a candidate for delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention.

A Democratic County Convention was held April 25th, with E. D. Potter, Sen., as President, and S. J. Mills and M. W. Carr as Secretaries. The following delegates to the State Convention were appointed:

Henry Lorenz, J. C. Wales, Erle Hamilton, S. H. Steedman, Henry Brand, Ed. Malone, Robert Cummings, E. S. Dodd, Patrick Dowling, Dr. W. W. Jones. Delegates to the Congressional Convention: Toledo—E. L. Graves, A. G. Clark, S. G. Van Buren, C. L. Young, Barton Smith, E. B. Paine, John Shumacher, W. F. Lockwood, E. D. Potter, B. F. Ritchie, Wm. H. Boos, R. J. Wallace, C. Daniels, H. E. Howe, E. S. Dodd, P. H. Rice, Dan. Segur, S. W. Freeman, P. H. Christy, Henry Brand, Pat. Murray, Geo. Stebbins, Arnold McMahon, D. A. Brown, Fred. Jaeger, E. A. Kitchen, Richard Dunning, J. C. Klotz, C. J. Kirschner, D. H. Commager, M. Geelan, Geo. L. Johnson, M. M. Goulden. Oregon—Nathan Gardner, Providence. S. H. Steedman, John Ryan. Richfield—L. C. Gibbs. Springfield—Patrick Dowling. Sylva—F. R. Warren. Washington—P. C. Lewis, C. W. Ferguson. Waterville—Wm. Dodd. Whitehouse—J. C. Wales. South Toledo—P. C. McGovern.

The Republicans nominated their County ticket August 7, 1876, at a Convention of which John R. Osborn was President and J. H. Emery and J. H. McElroy were Secretaries.

The Democratic nominating Convention was held August 22d, with James B. Steedman as

President and M. W. Carr, J. S. Mills and Henry Lorenz as Secretaries.

The Colored voters organized a Hayes and Wheeler Union Club August 29, 1876, with the following officers:

President—John Drown. Vice-President—Thos. Massey. Executive Committee—Robert Bailey, Carter Ferguson, Squire Lee, Frank Wright, Henry Gray. Captain—H. J. Lewis. 1st Lieutenant—J. W. Young. 2d Lieutenant—Henry Brown. Orderly—A. Fountain. Standard Bearer—Henry Harris.

A "Greenback" meeting, consisting of advocates of the policy of a permanent and exclusive National currency of Government notes, similar to the "Greenbacks" issued during the Rebellion, was held at Toledo, August 31st, with Ira E. Lee as Chairman, and J. B. Jordan and M. W. Carr as Secretaries. Bernard Meilink, James Winans, Dr. J. G. Nolen, James Coyle and L. W. Waldron were appointed as a County Central Committee, and the following persons as delegates to a State Greenback Convention:

B. Meilink, T. H. Donohue, J. L. Gray, S. S. Linton, H. L. Machen, J. M. Bloomer, A. L. Murray, S. T. Curtis, James Winans, H. Bartlett, J. G. Nolen, Thos. Page, F. H. Blakely, Fred. Bruksieker, J. C. Frankenberger, Josephus Ricketts, W. W. Dyer, Herman Baumbach, E. W. Hayes, Elijah B. Payne.

A Greenback County Convention was held September 15th, of which Dr. J. G. Nolen was President and J. C. Frankenberger Secretary.

The vote in the County, October 10, 1876, was as follows:

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes,*6,026; W. Bell, Jr.,† 4,832. Judge of Common Pleas—Cooper—K. Watson,* 6,119; S. J. Patrick,† 4,788. Congress—Jacob D. Cox,* 5,655; F. H. Hurd,† 4,246. Auditor—J. P. Jones,* 5,996; Erle Hamilton,† 4,134; Ferd. W. Machen,† 1,159. Commissioner—Henry C. Ely,* 5,492; Lucas Raab,† 4,285; David Miller,† 1,464. Infirmary Director—Ed. Upton,* 5,978; — Van Wormer,† 4,378; James Wickens,† 942. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Greenbackers.)

R. C. Thompson, a Representative for Lucas County, having died, J. C. Messer, of Oregon Township, was nominated for the vacancy by the Republicans; Dr. W. W. Jones by the Democrats; and Walter Pickens by the Greenbackers.

The result of the vote at the Presidential election, November 7th, was as follows:

President—Hayes,* 6,524; Tilden,† 5,155; Cooper,† 281. Representative—J. C. Messer,* 6,285; W. W. Jones,† 5,100; W. Pickens,† 398.

1877.

The Republican Convention for making County nominations, was held July 29, 1877, with J. M. Brown as President, and reporters of the Toledo press as Secretaries. The names of nominees appear in the election returns. J. M. Brown, H. G. Neubert, N. M. Howard, C.

H. Sawyer, and J. R. Swigart were appointed as Central Committee.

The Democrats nominated their County ticket August 16, 1877, by a Convention, of which E. D. Potter, Sen., was the temporary, and J. B. Steedman the permanent President.

A new feature in local politics this year was the formation of a ticket by a new organization, known as the "Nationals," otherwise the "Greenback" party.

The result of the October election in the County was as follows:

Governor—W. H. West,* 2,667; R. M. Bishop,† 3,155; Johnson,‡ 4,212. Senators—L. F. Lyttle,* 2,879; E. W. Merry,* 2,559; J. B. Steedman,† 2,984; Joy,† 2,970; Henry Kahlo,‡ 4,279; Campbell,‡ 4,116. Representatives—J. C. Messer,* 2,536; J. F. Kumler,* 2,675; George L. Johnson,† 3,211; F. R. Warren,† 3,051; D. B. Sturgeon,† 3,875; Harvey Kellogg,‡ 4,334. Treasurer—Wm. Cummings,* 3,163; August Pilliod,† 2,776; E. B. Hall,‡ 3,979. Prosecuting Attorney—A. S. Hill,* 2,773; Byron Ritchie,† 2,814; N. M. Odell,‡ 4,093. Sheriff—Wm. Babington,* 2,181; Patrick Dowling,† 3,372; S. S. Linton,‡ 4,399. Recorder—J. S. Kountz,* 3,688; N. A. Marsh,† 2,353; Isaac Head,‡ 4,012. Infirmary Director—W. B. Gunn,* 2,807; Johnson,† 2,868; P. T. Clark,‡ 4,118. Surveyor—B. H. Hitchcock,* 2,708; — Felix,† 2,867; Charles Shoemaker,‡ 4,113. Commissioners—J. C. Romeis,* 2,820; C. B. Holloway,* 2,857; A. Bunert,† 2,767; — Ballou,† 2,723; W. C. Cheney,‡ 4,375; James Coyle,‡ 4,179. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Nationals.)

1878.

The first National Convention of the National or Greenback party was held at Toledo, February 21 and 22, 1878, 24 States and Territories being represented. Prominent among the delegates were S. F. Cary and Stephen Johnson, of Ohio; Solon Chase, of Maine; Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy and Alex. Campbell, of Illinois; J. B. Weaver, of Iowa; A. B. Mullett, of District of Columbia; Francis W. Hughes, of Tennessee; Moses W. Field, of Michigan; J. P. Jones, of Nevada; O. G. Chase, of New York. Francis W. Hughes was President; Ralph E. Hoyt of Michigan, G. H. Jones of New York, and J. W. Muffly of Iowa, Secretaries. At request of the Convention, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, President of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, read a communication from that body, which was favorably received. A platform was adopted and an Executive Committee appointed, on which Dr. D. B. Sturgeon of Toledo, represented Ohio. The distinctive feature of the platform was its demand that all money be furnished by the Government, and that its volume be regulated *per capita* of population.

The Republican County Convention was held July 13, 1878, with General Wager Swayne as President, and C. L. Kennedy, Maurice Perkins and Julius Vordtriede, as Secretaries.

The Democratic County Convention was held July 20, 1878, of which H. P. Platt was Presi-

dent, and C. H. Lemmon, Robert S. Gardner and B. F. Wade, Secretaries. A County ticket was nominated.

The Republican District Convention, held July 16th, nominated Charles Foster for Congress, notwithstanding that gentleman did not reside within the District. He declined the nomination, on the ground that his friends wished him to make the canvass in the District of his residence, although such was hopeless of success. James B. Luckey, of Ottawa County, was selected for the vacancy.

The Greenback or National District Convention, August 1st, nominated Henry Kahlo of Toledo, for Congress, on a vote of 713, to 22½ for I. R. Sherwood, 39.9 for J. A. Haigh, 5.05 for Charles Cravens and 4 for Oscar Ball.

Frank H. Hurd was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention, receiving 73 votes, to 65 cast for Morgan Shaffer of Hancock County.

The vote in the County stood as follows:

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes,* 3,215; David Page,† 3,327. Congress—J. B. Luckey,* 3,118; F. H. Hurd,† 3,618; Henry Kahlo,‡ 4,112. Judge of Common Pleas—W. F. Lockwood,*† 6,702; Ira E. Lee,‡ 4,097. Probate Judge—C. L. Kennedy,* 2,527; H. E. Howe,† 3,862; I. R. Sherwood,‡ 3,876. Auditor—J. P. Jones,* 4,025; Patrick Fitzpatrick,† 2,992; Jas. Winans,‡ 3,835. Clerk—M. J. Enright,* 3,990; Geo. Vetter,† 2,906; Walter Pickens,† 3,894. Commissioners—J. C. Messer,* 3,263; Thomas Brown,* 3,324; — Mallon,† 3,465; — Bowen,† 3,109; James Coyle,‡ 4,090; J. E. Wilcox,‡ 4,040. Infirmary Director—S. S. Ketcham,* 3,289; Lucas Raab,† 3,308; — Morrill,‡ 3,831.

The vote of the State stood: Secretary of State—Milton Barnes,* 274,120; D. R. Page,† 270,966; Andrew Roy,‡ 38,532; J. N. Robinson,* 5,682; scattering, 28. Barnes's plurality, 3,154. (* Republicans; † Democrats; ‡ Greenbackers; § Prohibition.)

1879.

The Lucas County vote in October, 1879, was as follows:

Governor—Charles Foster, 5,152; Thomas Ewing, 5,245; Piatt (Greenbacker), 1,550. Senator—H. S. Walbridge, 5,421; John A. Wilkins, 4,410; J. L. Curtis (Gr.), 2,046. Judges of Common Pleas Court—John H. Doyle, 5,113; Charles P. Wickham, 4,824; R. C. Lemmon, 5,198; Thomas P. Finefrock, 4,135. Representatives—N. M. Howard, 5,151; C. B. Holloway, 4,965; J. M. Hueston, 4,286; E. S. Dodd, 4,134; Harvey Kellogg (Gr.) 2,660; — Howland (Gr.) 2,752. Sheriff—Albert Moore, 4,779; Patrick Dowling, 4,063; — Tinkham (Gr.) 3,129. Treasurer—J. W. Toulerton, 4,587; Sam. Stettiner, 3,300; E. B. Hall (Gr.) 4,070. Prosecuting Attorney—C. L. Kennedy, 4,591; Byron Ritchie, 3,940; N. M. Odell, 3,452. Coroner—Chas. Hohly, 4,946; — Wright, 3,756; — Chamberlin (Gr.) 2,825. Commissioner—H. C. Ely, 4,854; — Jones, 3,756; — Sanderson (Gr.) 3,192. Infirmary Director—Ed. Upton, 5,025; — Gessner, 4,134; F. R. Tigges, 2,798.

The total vote for State Senator stood: For H. S. Walbridge, 17,701; John A. Wilkins, 17,999; S. L. Curtis (Gr.), 2,483.

A contest was proposed, in Mr. Walbridge's

behalf, on the ground of the illegality of Dr. Wilkins's vote in Henry County, on account of the tickets having been unlawfully made distinguishable by the color of the paper on which they were printed; but Mr. Walbridge, accepting such ballots as expressing the will of the voters casting them, declined to make a contest.

The vote of the State for Governor stood: Foster,* 336,261; T. Ewing, 319,132; A. S. Piatt (Gr.), 9,129; G. T. Stewart (Pro.) 4,145.

1880.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a County ticket was held July 24, 1880, with Rev. Robert McCune as President and W. R. Leffet, E. L. Jones and J. Vordtriede as Secretaries. The ticket appears in the vote of the County given elsewhere. A notable incident of the occasion was the nomination of a candidate for Recorder on a vote of 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Republican Congressional Convention was held July 29th, with W. T. Walker, of Lucas, as President, and J. H. McElroy as Secretary. James M. Ritchie, of Toledo, was nominated for Congress. The vote on the first ballot stood: J. M. Ritchie, 42.54; J. K. Hamilton, 46.48; Wm. Sheffield, 22; L. S. Baumgardner, 18.39; J. H. Brigham, 39.15. Sixth ballot—Ritchie, 118; Hamilton, 52; Brigham, 1.

The Greenback District Convention met at Toledo August 7th, with J. W. Northrop as President and W. W. Cook as Secretary. B. F. Miller, of Lucas, was nominated for Congress, upon the following vote: Miller, 66; Daniel Fink, of Fulton County, 31; James M. Ashley, 1.

The Democratic Convention was held August 10th, of which J. M. Hueston was President, and E. S. Dodd and J. W. Erwin Secretaries. C. F. Curtis, G. W. Davis, T. W. Childs, Ed. Malone, L. C. Gibbs, C. H. Coy, D. O. Brown, John Cummings and H. P. Platt were appointed as Central Committee.

Frank H. Hurd was nominated for re-election August 12th, by the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Napoleon.

The Greenback or National County Convention was held July 24, 1880, of which Ira E. Lee was President and J. H. McGuire Secretary. Henry Mooers, Herman Baumbach, A. B. Conant, E. B. Hall, Wm. Blystone, Wm. Taylor, B. F. Miller, Harvey Kellogg, W. B. Warren and P. J. Mettler were appointed delegates to a State Convention, and Herman Baumbach, Frank Blakely, H. C. Ellis, B. F. Miller, Jacob Romeis, J. E. Wilcox and Wesley Hicks as a County Committee. This party nominated its County ticket August 28th, when Harvey Kellogg was President of the Convention, and Gilbert Canneff Secretary.

During the political campaign of 1880 an organization was formed of Republicans of Toledo advanced in life, who took the name of

"Silver Gray Republican Club," with the following officers:

President—John R. Osborn. Vice-Presidents—Horace S. Walbridge, Mavor Brigham, Dr. J. A. Tenney, Wm. Breed, Chauncy Woodruff, Col. Horace N. Howland, Fitch Dewey and David E. Merrill. Secretary—Wm. T. Walker. Executive Committee—L. S. Baumgardner, Dr. S. S. Thorne, Welcome O. Parker, John J. Barker, Milton Taylor. Captain—Col. John Faskin.

The names of 164 voters in the County were enrolled as members, with their ages respectively as follows:

Richard Mott, 76.	H. S. Walbridge, 55.
D. E. Merrill, 79.	C. D. Woodruff, 67.
Hiram Herrick, 60.	Thos. Howells, 69.
Joel Fosprett, 64.	Joel W. Kelsey, 60.
John Kauffman, 69.	J. P. Powers, 67.
Harry Cole, 71.	J. L. Pratt, 72.
Wm. Galvert, 61.	W. H. Osgood, 60.
Thos. Bloomfield, 65.	Calvin K. Bennett, 69.
Henry Bennett, 75.	Schubel Mennson, 60.
Elias H. Wright, 63.	Robert McCune, 55.
Geo. W. Hubbard, 62.	L. S. Baumgardner, 48.
Wm. Breed, 54.	J. C. Curtis, 65.
Eli Darian, 59.	Gus. G. Fulton, 73.
James Shaw, 60.	Clark Waggoner, 60.
Geo. D. Claffin, 49.	Robert H. Bell, 59.
David Davis, 65.	Elwood Bateman, 55.
Lafayette Lyttle, 50.	Josephus Ricketts, 68.
Lehman Kraus, 65.	Andrew Hunker, 64.
James Marston, 54.	Henry T. Cook, 54.
Frederick G. Roulet, 47.	Chas. Dodge, 55.
Wm. A. Webb, 63.	Richard Day, 47.
Rev. J. C. Cromack, 69.	Justus McDonald, 53.
Jacob Greener, 67.	Geo. S. McKnight, 61.
Michael Hoag, 68.	Geo. W. Reynolds, 64.
C. H. Parsons, 60.	John Van Gunten, 46.
W. A. Titus, 58.	Horace Thacher, 79.
Wm. Wilmington, 61.	James H. Beatty, 55.
Wm. T. Walker, 55.	James Draper, 58.
W. B. Andrews, 70.	E. V. McMaken, 60.
S. S. Hooper, 64.	Joseph Heinhil, 55.
Thos. J. Webb, 53.	Wm. E. Standart, 52.
James L. Smith, 60.	D. F. DeWolf, 57.
Ebenezer Bivins, 66.	John Dillon, 72.
Joseph Jones, 76.	Isaac C. Vaughn, 68.
Levi Snell, 71.	Daniel Bladen, 72.
Chas. Kent, 59.	James Melvin, 53.
N. R. Locke, Adams Township, 88.	
Samuel Lyons, 58.	John R. Osborn, 67.
Calvin Herrick, 60.	Wm. R. Hoyt, 65.
Samuel S. Read, 65.	Alonzo Chesebrough, 62.
Mavor Brigham, 74.	James McNelly, 54.
J. F. Shepard, 71.	David McCormick, 67.
Horace N. Howland, 55.	Jonathan Wynn, 63.
Dr. James L. Chase, 75.	Dr. Jacob Clark, 77.
Henry J. Hayes, 62.	Dr. Chas. Cochran, 64.
Col. John Faskin, 59.	Dr. David B. Scott, 77.
James M. Ritchie, 51.	David Johnson, 72.
Robert C. Navarre, 50.	Salter Cleveland, 82.
Geo. E. Pomeroy, Sr., 74.	J. W. Jaquett, 64.
Welcome O. Parker, 58.	Fitch Dewey, 55.
Jona. Lundy, 83.	Geo. W. Brown, 51.
L. S. Crim, 54.	Chas. Pratt, 52.
M. W. Hubbell, 65.	G. W. Fuller, 70.
Allen Brown, 47.	Geo. Garfield, 50.
C. Williams, 64.	John Fitch, 74.
J. H. Parks, 58.	V. H. Ketcham, 65.
Rev. R. M. Badeau, 70.	J. S. Barker, 64.
Chas. B. Phillips, 60.	E. W. Pettis, 54.
Henry D. Kingsbury, 62.	Henry Breed, 63.
James H. Campbell, 68.	Zalmon Thomas, 75.
Rev. H. M. Bacon, 53.	T. H. Woodruff, 59.

Flavel Grant, 73.
E. R. Howe, 72.
J. F. Matthias, 55.
Nathan M. Landis, 59.
Henry Merrill, 56.
S. Stebbins, 72.
Jona. Smith, 56.
W. I. Kelley, 42.
H. L. Thorndike, 57.
Adam Burgert, 51.
Franklin Hubbard, 53.
Henry Spielbusch, 55.
Geo. Tanner, 65.
James Chew, 59.
Andrew P. Merson, 60.
Ed. Sawyer, 62.
Milton Taylor, 56.
Dr. S. S. Thorn, 55.

G. W. Mulnix, 58.
J. T. Bloomfield, 75.
Joseph Powell, 77.
J. C. Davis, 51.
S. D. Chamberlin, 60.
H. Thorndike, 55.
James D. Myers, 52.
Julius Vordtriede, 68.
W. W. Winter, 58.
Geo. E. Boardman, 62.
Wesley McNutt, 63.
Wesley J. Wells, 69.
Wm. A. Beach, 58.
Jacob C. Greener, 67.
James A. Tenney, 74.
M. O. Waggoner, 54.
E. H. Van Hoesen, 50.
E. W. Lenderson, 50.

The following was the vote in Lucas County, October, 1880:

Secretary of State—Townsend,* 6,659; Lang,† 6,181; Lloyd,† 649. Congressman—J. M. Ritchie,* 6,815; F. H. Hurd,† 6,151; B. F. Miller,† 507. Common Pleas Judge (long term)—C. P. Wickham,* † 7,823; Jay Patrick,† 5,971; (short term)—John Mackey,* 6,752; Gilbert Harmon,† † 6,722. Recorder—W. W. Alcorn,* 6,455; C. J. Kirschner,† 6,157; P. J. Mettler,† 852. Commissioner—Justus McDonald,* 6,593; John Ryan,† 5,954; J. E. Wilcox,† 920. Surveyor—Samuel Bement,* 6,653; Geo. Meissner,† 6,048; D. A. Pease,† 793. Infirmary Director—Frank Hamilton,* 6,806; Frank Tilman,† 5,705; Wesley Hicks,† 1,020. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Nationals.)

J. M. Ritchie was elected to Congress (the District then comprising Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Fulton, Henry and Williams Counties), by a majority of 694.

The vote for President in the County stood: Garfield, 7,157; Hancock, 5,985; Weaver (National), 426; Prohibition, 21.

1881.

The Republican County Convention was held August 6, 1881, with J. M. Brown as President and reporters of Republican papers as Secretaries.

Four tickets were in the field—Republican, Democrat, National or Greenback, and Prohibition, which appear in the election returns in the order named.

The vote of Lucas County in October, 1881, was as follows:

Governor—Charles Foster, 5,064; J. W. Bookwalter, 5,272; John Seitz, 379. Representatives—C. B. Holloway, 5,155; Noah H. Swayne, Jr., 5,389; Henry Kahlo, 5,418; L. C. Gibbs, 5,338; — Rowland, 302; D. N. Trowbridge, 312. Senators—J. D. Norton, majority over Manville, 353; J. H. Brigham, 5,036; J. B. Steedman, 5,219. Sheriff—Albert Moore, 4,840; John S. Harbeck, 5,843. Treasurer—J. W. Toullerton, 4,775; Joel W. Kelsey, 5,929; John W. Hiett, 273. Auditor—J. P. Jones, 5,111; Walter Pickens, 5,517. Probate Judge—Augustus W. Eckert, 5,292; I. R. Sherwood, 5,397. Clerk—R. C. Quiggle, 5,363; Geo. Grogan, 5,214; C. Frederick, 316. Prosecuting Attorney—C. L. Kennedy, 5,156; Ezra S. Dodd, 5,283. Commissioner—C. D. Woodruff, 5,162; Ignace Wernert, 5,492. Infirmary Director—Geo. Mack, 5,360; — Van Fleet, 5,306.

The total vote of the Senatorial District gave Norton 797 majority over Dr. Manville, and Brigham 138 over Steedman; P. C. Beard and Condit (Prohibition) receiving 741 and 721, respectively.

The State vote on Governor stood: Foster, 312,735; Bookwalter, 288,330; Ludlow, 16,599; and Seitz, 6,320.

1882.

The chief local interest in the election of 1882, consisted in the choice of a member of Congress. Charles A. King was the Republican, and Frank H. Hurd the Democratic candidate, both being residents of Lucas County. The result of the October election in the County was as follows:

For Secretary of State—Charles Townsend, 5,680; — Newman, 6,564; — Hafer (Greenbacker) 153; — Schumacher (Prohibition), 92. Judge of Supreme Court—John H. Doyle, 6,403; — Okey, 5,861. Congress—C. A. King, 6,211; F. H. Hurd, 6,064; Rhodes (Greenbacker), 108; Luse (Prohibition), 74; Commissioner—Ed. Upton, 5,591; F. R. Warren, 6,054. Infirmary Director—J. C. Messer, 5,737; T. O'Neil, 6,457; Harvey Kellogg (Gr.), 178; — Stoddard (Pro.), 90. (First named, Republicans; second, Democrats.)

The aggregate vote of the Congressional District stood—King, 13,430; Hurd, 14,534; Rhodes, 237; Luse, 173.

The State vote was: Republican, 298,759; Democratic, 316,874; Greenback, 5,345; Prohibition, 12,202.

1883.

The State election of 1883 was given special interest by the submission for the action of the people of two amendments to the State Constitution, to wit: First amendment, to provide for the regulation of the liquor traffic within the State, by such system as the Legislature might adopt; and the Second amendment to prohibit such traffic within the State. It was not made a partisan issue, the two political parties having been divided upon the question.

The Republican Convention for nominating a County ticket was held August 11, 1883, with W. T. Walker as temporary, and J. M. Ritchie as permanent President, and the reporters of the Republican press as Secretaries.

The vote at the October election was as follows:

Governor—J. B. Foraker,* 6,048; George Hoadley,† 7,832. Senator—John C. Rorick,* 6,102; Geo. Laskey,* 6,126; W. H. McLyman,† 7,785; — Ranney,† 7,750. Representatives—N. H. Swayne,* 6,473; James Marston,* 6,062; Ed. Malone,† 7,403; Wm. Beatty,† 7,626. Judge of Common Pleas—George R. Haynes,* 8,088; J. M. Ritchie,* 5,851; L. H. Pike,† 5,851; David H. Commager,† 7,008. Sheriff—Wm. Casey,* 5,052; J. S. Harbeck,† 8,742. Treasurer—Joel W. Kelsey,† 6,897; F. R. Warren,† 7,137. Recorder—W. W. Alcorn,* 6,276; C. J. Kirschner,† 7,619. Commissioner—Stillman Brown,* 6,169; John Ryan,† 7,759. Infirmary Director—Frank Hamilton,* 6,096; — Ferguson,† 7,841. Coroner—Frederick Hohly,* 6,478; George Hollister,† 7,396. Surveyor—James Marston,* 5,982; George Meissner,† 7,905. Liquor

Amendments to State Constitution: 1st (to regulate the traffic)—Yes, 3,080; No, 8,999; 2d (to prohibit the sale)—Yes, 4,914; No, 3,728.

1884.

The campaign of 1884, involving the choice of a President, was attended with the usual interest. In this Congressional District, the contest was specially animated, turning largely on the Tariff question, Jacob Romeis, the Republican nominee, representing the policy of Protection; and Mr. Hurd, the Democratic candidate, that of Free Trade.

The vote of the County stood as follows;

Secretary of State—J. S. Robinson, 8,203; — Newman, 7,866. Congress—Jacob Romeis, 8,850; F. H. Hurd, 7,241. Common Pleas Judges—C. G. Wilson, 8,504; Charles Dodge, 8,256; D. H. Commager, 7,631; R. C. Lemmon, 7,913. Circuit Judge—George R. Haynes, 8,733; L. D. Strutton, 7,584. Auditor—Chas. A. C. Vordtriede, 8,299; Walter Pickens, 7,825. Probate Judge—Joseph W. Cummings, 8,485; Henry E. Howe, 7,636. Clerk—R. C. Quigley, 8,367; Charles Noble, 7,679. Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. Southard, 8,815; E. S. Dodd, 7,340. Commissioners—(Full term) James Coyle, 8,488; Ignace Wernert, 7,585; (vacancy) John Bladen, 8,405; L. C. Gibbs, 7,706. Infirmary Director—George Mack, 8,605; Peter Wyek, 7,224.

Mr. Romeis's majority in the District (Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky and Erie Counties) was 239. Mr. Hurd made contest for the seat, on the ground of irregularity on the part of election officers, bribery and intimidation of voters. The matter was vigorously pressed by both sides before the House of Representatives during the session of 1885-6, resulting in the seating of Mr. Romeis.

The total vote of the Judicial Circuit (Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa, Erie, Huron, Lorain, Cuyaboga and Summit Counties), stood: Haynes, 59,901; Strutton, 52,358.

The vote of Lucas County for President was as follows:

	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John.
Toledo—				
Precinct A, First Ward.....	123	83	2	2
B, " " ".....	324	225	3	4
C, " " ".....	399	307	7	1
A, Second Ward.....	208	146	-----	-----
B, " " ".....	257	228	1	1
C, " " ".....	173	162	2	5
A, Third Ward.....	271	205	-----	-----
B, " " ".....	314	174	2	2
C, " " ".....	341	152	-----	4
A, Fourth Ward.....	165	305	-----	-----
B, " " ".....	175	167	5	-----
C, " " ".....	131	232	4	2
A, Fifth Ward.....	234	397	5	1
B, " " ".....	374	530	-----	7
C, " " ".....	429	310	9	-----
A, Sixth Ward.....	277	344	-----	-----
B, " " ".....	202	199	-----	-----
A, Seventh Ward.....	201	359	-----	-----
B, " " ".....	487	365	7	14
C, " " ".....	292	98	1	3
A, Eighth Ward.....	216	329	-----	-----
B, " " ".....	301	130	-----	-----
C, " " ".....	359	321	14	5
South Toledo—1st Ward.....	93	87	8	-----
2d Ward.....	67	68	2	-----
3d Ward.....	21	35	1	-----

	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler.	St. John.
Waynesfield.....	26	34	3	-----
Adams.....	161	120	6	1
Monclova.....	123	124	3	-----
Oregon.....	258	232	-----	-----
Providence.....	157	109	2	-----
Richfield.....	110	97	-----	4
Spencer.....	67	67	7	4
Springfield.....	100	54	2	12
Swanton.....	102	42	4	6
Sylvania.....	207	83	-----	21
Washington—1st Precinct.....	181	114	-----	13
2d ".....	98	123	8	-----
3d ".....	147	61	-----	10
Waterville.....	98	123	8	-----
White House.....	90	115	27	-----
Totals.....	8,314	7,387	135	156
Plurality.....	957	-----	-----	-----
Majority.....	706	-----	-----	-----
Total vote of Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,179	10,069

1885.

The following was the vote in Lucas County at the State election, October, 1885:

For Governor—J. B. Foraker,* 7,080; George Hoadley,† 6,894; — Leonard,‡ 428. State Senators—W. W. Cook,* 7,218; W. C. Tingle,* 7,092; Ezra S. Dodd,† 6,809; — Groschner,† 6,825; — White,‡ 422; — Echols,‡ 412. Judge of Common Pleas Court—Charles P. Wickham,* 7,227; T. P. Finefrock,† 6,802; P. C. Beard,‡ 380. Representatives—Orville S. Brumbach,* 7,101; Herman Baumbach,* 6,586; J. H. Puck,† 7,017; — Hicks,† 6,805. Treasurer—Horace J. Potter,* 7,134; F. J. Cheney,† 6,832; L. H. Johnson,‡ 384. Sheriff—Robert H. Bell,* 6,480; Benj. F. Wade,† 7,387; — Monroe,‡ 380; M. Mallon,* 122. Commissioners—John P. Holloway,* 6,776; L. C. Gibbs,† 7,092; S. B. Worden,‡ 535. Infirmary Director—Joseph N. Blumberg,* 6,923; Thomas O'Neill,† 7,047; — Trumbull,‡ 420. Coroner—Wilson W. Cullison,* 7,315; George A. Hollister,† 6,074; — Radcliffe,‡ 417. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Prohibition. § Independent.)

1886.

For the first time in the history of Ohio, the annual State election, under the amendment of the Constitution, was this year held in November, instead of October. The object of such change was to avoid a second general election for President, when such should occur. The chief local interest on this occasion, arose in the choice of Congressman, and was due largely to the fact that Jacob Romeis (Republican), and Frank H. Hurd (Democrat), parties to the contest for the seat in the 49th Congress, were opposing candidates in an appeal to the people of the District. Their canvass engrossed largely the public attention, and was prosecuted with vigor. The following was the result of the vote in Lucas County on the candidates named:

Secretary of State—James S. Robinson,* 7,942; John McBride,† 7,574; Henry R. Smith,‡ 299. Representative in Congress—Jacob Romeis,* 8,887; F. H. Hurd,† 6,653; George W. Hagens,‡ 230. Common Pleas Judge—John Mackey,* 8,132; J. L. Dewitt,† 7,376; Hewson S. Peeke,‡ 308. County Commissioner—Edward S. Lloyd,* 7,587; John Ryan,† 7,968; Silas M. Johnson,‡ 239. Recorder—Wm. V. McMaken,* 8,125; Chas. J. Kirschner,† 7,339; C. N. Hollister,‡ 282.

Surveyor—Henry W. Wilhelm,* 8,243; George Meissner, jr.,†, 7,243; Thos. Radcliff,‡ 297.
 Infirmary Director—Geo. W. Reynolds,* 8,166;
 Chas. W. Ferguson,† 7,306; Sylvester B. Worden,‡ 312.
 *Republicans. †Democrats. ‡Prohibitionists.

The vote in the Congressional District was as follows:

Counties.	Romeis.	Hurd.	Hagans.
Lucas.....	8,887	6,653	230
Sandusky.....	2,974	3,329	130
Ottawa.....	1,643	2,348	18
Erie.....	3,674	3,368	94
Totals.....	17,178	15,692	472
Plurality.....	1,486		
Majority.....	1,014		

The aggregate vote for Judge of Common Pleas in the District (Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron Counties), was as follows:

For Mackey, 19,504; DeWitt, 19,983; Peeke, 1,006;
 Plurality for Dewitt, 479; majority against same, 527.

The vote of the State on Secretary, stood:

J. S. Robinson, 340,895; John McBride, 329,314; H. R. Smith, ———. Republican plurality, 11,581; Republican majority, ———.

What came to be known as the Greenback or National party, first made its appearance in 1876, when Peter Cooper was its candidate for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice-President. Lucas County was a chief locality of its strength, that being the only County in the State in which it cast a plurality of the ballots, its vote in 1877 having been 40 per cent. of the total vote cast. The main occasion for its organization was the proposed resumption of specie payments by the Government, which it resisted, proposing instead the permanent use of Government paper, and the exclusion of coin as a basis for currency. With the successful inauguration of resumption, January 1, 1879, this party began rapidly to subside, and soon it had virtually disappeared as a separate organization. At the elections of 1877 and '78, its tickets in Toledo and the County were elected. Its rise and fall, as indicated by the election returns, is shown in the following tables, giving its vote and that of the Republican and Democratic parties in Lucas County and the State:

	1876.		1877.			1878.			1879.		
	President.		Governor.			Secretary of State.			Attorney General.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.
Toledo—First Ward.....	682	313	244	153	474	319	176	430	493	238	367
“ Second Ward.....	511	378	224	199	350	293	253	361	457	403	183
“ Third Ward.....	801	436	410	325	223	569	309	227	712	362	127
“ Fourth Ward.....	416	519	129	287	418	206	431	308	216	510	234
“ Fifth Ward.....	677	881	163	294	797	188	536	700	372	648	533
“ Sixth Ward.....	333	310	97	192	279	128	233	232	214	294	136
“ Seventh Ward.....	616	466	272	260	482	421	333	350	363	428	229
“ Eighth Ward.....	479	533	147	233	430	171	359	404	387	405	370
Totals in Toledo.....	4515	3846	1686	1943	3553	2295	2632	3081	3524	3133	2113
Maumee—First Ward.....	129	75	56	75	43	64	65	37	82	78	30
“ Second Ward.....	64	64	27	63	33	30	57	30	49	49	30
“ Third Ward.....	16	35	8	40	13	12	26	17	9	40	9
Totals, Maumee.....	209	174	91	178	89	106	148	84	140	167	69
Adams.....	146	86	61	72	46	61	80	74	87	82	63
Monclova.....	141	89	111	79	6	78	55	57	118	69	25
Oregon.....	216	123	100	86	68	115	81	153	165	90	92
Providence.....	129	132	71	87	28	42	72	68	1123	116	14
Richfield.....	138	78	106	73	9	91	71	28	136	87	12
Spencer.....	85	50	24	40	39	19	34	64	47	62	28
Springfield.....	100	64	68	63	42	48	39	58	83	35	29
Swanton.....	83	39	42	25	1	41	15	34	83	35	8
Sylvania.....	232	93	120	64	59	118	72	43	180	70	11
Washington—First Precinct.....	—	—	78	40	143	146	24	127	236	66	71
“ Second Precinct.....	—	—	30	17	25	39	21	18	46	21	27
Totals, Washington.....	334	148	108	57	168	185	45	145	280	87	98
Waterville.....	70	109	45	89	26	44	73	47	53	99	27
Waynesfield.....	38	24	16	22	11	17	25	12	24	25	10
Whitehouse.....	85	115	32	70	30	34	68	41	56	88	28
Totals outside Toledo.....	2105	1294	985	1013	632	999	899	808	1575	1132	517
Grand Totals for County.....	6524	5155	2671	3155	4076	3294	3521	3993	5099	4265	2630

The National party had a ticket in the year 1880, but not thereafter. After that year, its members largely, though not wholly, returned to their former political affiliations. The rise and fall of that organization in Lucas County are shown by the following table of votes cast there at State elections in the years named, to wit:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Republicans -----	2671	3294	5099	6659
Democrats -----	3155	3521	4265	6181
Nationals -----	4076	3993	2630	649

The votes of the same parties in the State for the same years were as follows:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Republicans -----	248,945	274,120	336,261	375,048
Democrats -----	271,625	270,966	319,132	340,821
Nationals -----	16,912	38,332	9,129	6,456

POLITICAL LITERATURE.

Among the popular Whig songs of 1840, were the following:

THE HURRAH SONG.*

Old Tip's the Boy to swing the flail,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And make the Locos all turn pale,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
He'll give them all a tarnal switchen,
When he begins to "Clar' de Kitchen,"
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Ploughboys though he leads in battle,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
He is a team at raising cattle,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And though old Proctor at him kicked,
He is the chap that ne'er was licked,
Hurrah, &c.

His latch-string hangs outside the door,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
As it has always hung before,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We've vowed by Whigs he should be sent
To Washington as President,
Hurrah, &c.

In all the States no door stands wider,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
To ask you in to drink Hard Cider,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
But any man that's "given to grabbin',"
Can never enter his Log Cabin,
Hurrah, &c.

For such as Swartwout, Price and Boyd,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
His honest soul will c'er avoid,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And poverty he thinks no crime,
But welcomes it at dinner time,
Hurrah, &c.

So here's three cheers for honest Tip,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We've got the Locos on the hip,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We'll row them all far up Salt River,
There let them stand to shake and shiver,
Hurrah, &c.

* Sung for the first time at the dedication of the Whig Log-Cabin in Ohio City (now part of Cleveland), in March, 1840.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS GREAT COMMOTION?

TUNE—*Little Pig's Tail.*

What has caused this great commotion, 'motion, 'motion,
Our country through?
It is the ball a-rolling on, on.

CHORUS.

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too—
Tippecanoe and Tyler too;
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van;
Van is a used up man;
And with them we'll beat little Van.

Like the rushing of mighty waters, waters, waters,
On it will go;
And in its course it will clear the way,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

See the Loco standard tottering, tottering, tottering,
Down it must go;
And in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Tippecanoe, &c.

Don't you hear from every quarter, quarter, quarter,
Good news and true,
That swift the ball is rolling on,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The Buckeye Boys turned out in thousands, thousands, thou-
sands,
Not long ago,
And at Columbus set their seals
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Now you hear the Van Jacks talking, talking, talking,
Things look quite blue,
For all the world seems turning round
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Let them talk about Hard Cider, cider, cider,
And Log Cabins, too,
'Twill help to speed the ball,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The latch-string hangs outside the door, door, door,
And is never pulled through,
For that never was the custom of
Old Tippecanoe, &c.

He always has his table set, set, set,
For all honest and true,
And invites them all to take a bite
With Tippecanoe, &c.

See the spoilsmen and leg-treasurers, treasurers, treasurers,
All in a stew,
For well they know they stand no chance
With Tippecanoe, &c.

Little Matty's days are numbered, numbered, numbered,
Out he must go,
And in the chair we'll place the good
Old Tippecanoe, &c.

Now, who shall we have for Gov'nor, Gov'nor, Gov'nor,
Who, tell me who?
Let's have Tom Corwin, for he's a team

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too—for Tippecanoe and Tyler too;
And with him we'll beat Wilson Shannon, Shannon,
Shannon;
Shannon's a used up man
And with him we'll beat Wilson Shannon.

Among the more popular songs of 1844, was the following, which is found in the *Blade*:

THE COONS ARE RISING.

TUNE—*Old Dan Tucker.*

The skies are bright; our hearts are light,
For North and South the Whigs unite;
And we'll set our songs to good old tunes,
For there is music in these coons.
Hurrah, hurrah, the Whigs are rising;
Hurrah, hurrah, the Whigs are rising;
Hurrah, hurrah, the Whigs are rising;
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Locos' hearts are very sore;
They look quite blue the Nation o'er,
For they begin to think with reason,
That this will be a great Coon season.
Hurrah, &c.

Old Frelinghuysen is a Jersey Blue—
A noble Whig, both good and true;
And we'll make New Jersey feel
The Whigs respect her Great Broad Seal.
Hurrah, &c.

Oh! Matty Van's a man of doubt;
He wires in and wires out;
You cannot tell when on his track,
If he's going South or coming back.
Hurrah, &c.

The Coon now looks abroad with pride,
For who is there dares to touch his hide?
He's found a cure for Loco poison
In Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah, &c.

United hand and heart are we,
From Northern Lake to Southern Sea,
From East to West, all have their eyes on
Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah, &c.

The ladies all, with true Whig zeal,
Will labor for the Nation's weal;
They'll sing Whig songs, and in Old Illyson,
Drink to Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah, &c.

Of Ohio political song-writers, John Greiner, without doubt, stands at the head. Beginning with the campaign of 1844, and continuing more or less actively for 10 years, he produced an amount and variety of that class of literature not equaled by that of any other writer; and while it was partisan, and designed as such, it was pervaded by a spirit of good nature which disarmed criticism, even from his political opponents. Among his earlier productions most popular with the Whigs, was the one written in response to a call from the Editor of the *Ohio Statesman* (Sam. Medary), then the Democratic organ, for "a song from Greiner," soon after the nomination of David Tod for Governor by the Democrats in January, 1844. It was as follows:

GOVERNOR TOD.

AIR—*Rosin the Bow.*

Soon after the great nomination
Was held at Columbus, so odd,
There was quite a jollification
At the homestead of Governor Tod.

His Mother, good pious old lady,
Her spectacles threw on the sod—
"Good gracious! who'd thought that our Davy
Would ever be Governor Tod?"

His Sisters, each other remarking,
Said proudly, "Those fellows may plod,
Who used to come up here a sparking
The Sisters of Governor Tod."

The little Tods, building play-houses,
As they in their petticoats trod,
Said, "Oh, Mother, now shan't we wear trowsers,
Since Papa is Governor Tod?"

"Indeed, we will cut no more capers,
Because it would look very odd,
If we were to play with the neighbors,
And we all young Governors Tod."

"Be quiet, each little young sappy,
I'll tickle your backs with the rods;
It's only myself and your Papa
Are Governors, saucy young Tods."

So, now, if the people are hardened,
And shouldn't elect him, how odd;
They surely will never get pardoned
By Davy, the Governor Tod.

Though beaten by Mordecai Bartley, the Whig candidate, in 1844, and again by Wm. Bebb, in 1846, Mr. Tod, in 1861, as the Union nominee, was elected Governor by a strong majority.

In January, 1849, after the Legislature had been nominally in session over six weeks without progress in its business, Mr. Greiner furnished the following:

THE OLD MILL—A GRIND.

In the Town of Columbus a Mill you will find,
An ugly Old Mill that refuses to grind,
Upon this Old Mill, hanging high in the steeple,
An old Bell is ringing this tune to the people—
"Grinding away, three dollars the pay,
And not a grist ground for six weeks and a day."

This noisy old Mill has been raising a muss;
'Tis all out of gear, and kicks up such a fuss,
That hungry men, waiting with "Sacks" they would fill,
Alas! not a grist can they get from the Mill.
Grinding away, etc.

This old mill is crowded with big men and small—
All after the hide of the Senator tall; (a)
Judge Read, like the *red* that was shook by the wind,
Begg, tremblingly, "for God's sake," to give him a grind.
Grinding away, etc.

Judge Potter's (b) in waiting, impatient, no doubt;
Around the old Mill he still "potters" about;
While Salmon P. Chase, with "Free Soil and free gammon,"
Stands baiting his hook and is fishing for Salmon.^c
Grinding away, etc.

And here is Judge Wood. Judge, how do you do?
The "noise and confusion—" What? Spaulding (c) here, too?
And there's modest Sam (d), he's awfully squinting
One eye on the Senate and one on the printing.
Grinding away, etc.

Three weeks in December, by night and by day,
The Locos they sat, and they tinker'd away.
"Confound the old Mill," then said Leiter, (e) "I'll bust her.
By by hat," said he, "boys, I turn on the water."
Grinding away, etc.

Archie (f) thought it a wind-mill, and Lord, how he blowed;
While Whitman (g) tried gas; but the gas would explode;
But gas, wind and water, together combined,
Won't answer the purpose—the Mill it won't grind.
Grinding away, etc.

(a) Wm. Allen, then United States Senator. (b) E. D. Potter, of Toledo. (c) R. P. Spaulding, then of Akron, now of Cleveland. (d) Sam. Medary, editor of *Ohio Statesman*. (e) Ben. F. Leiter, of Canton, temporary President of the Senate. (f) Edward Archbold, Senator from Monroe County. (g) Judge Whitman, of Lancaster.

*Mr. Chase was elected Senator soon thereafter, as the successor of Mr. Allen.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following is as correct a list of incumbents of the County offices named as can be prepared:

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Horatio Conant, 1835-37.
Daniel McBain (Deputy), 1837.
James Myers, (Acting), 1837.
Jerome B. Myers (Deputy), 1837.
James Myers 1841-44.
Francis L. Nichols, 1844-47, and 1851-57.
Denison Steele, 1851-54.
Peleg T. Clark, 1857-63.
Victor Keen, 1863-72.
Michael J. Enright, 1872-81.
Romanso C. Quiggle, 1881-87.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Andrew Coffinbury, 1836.
Emery D. Potter, 1836.
John Fitch, 1836-38.
Caleb F. Abbott, 1838-43.
James M. Coffinbury, 1843-45.
Thomas Dunlap, jr., 1845-47.
William H. Hall, 1847-51.
John J. Manor, 1851-57.
Ira E. Lee, 1857-59.
George P. Este, 1859-61.
Reuben C. Lemmon, 1861-63.
George R. Haynes, 1863-67.
J. Kent Hamilton, 1867-71.
J. D. Ford, 1871-77.
Morgan N. Odell, 1877-79.
Charles L. Kennedy, 1879-81.
E. S. Dodd, 1881-84.
J. T. Southard, 1884-87.

COMMISSIONERS.

Cyrus Holloway, 1835.
 John Baldwin, 1835-37.
 Robert Gower, 1835-37.
 Samuel Bartlett, 1837.
 William P. Daniels, 1837-39.
 Eli Hubbard, 1838-43.
 John Van Fleet, 1838-41.
 David Hobart, 1839-42.
 Albert C. Hough, 1841-44.
 Horace Waite, 1843-45.
 Galen B. Abell, 1844-46.
 Lyman Parcher, 1845-47.
 Pliny Lathrop, 1846-48.
 Lorenzo L. Morehouse, 1846-49.
 Daniel Knowles, 1847-49.
 Stephen Haughton, 1848.
 Robert A. Forsyth, 1850-52.
 Samuel Divine, 1849-52.
 Russell C. Daniels, 1851-52.
 Peter C. Lewis, 1851-54.
 William F. Dewey, 1852-54.
 Alfred J. Eldridge, 1854.
 Joel W. Kelsey, 1855-58.
 Daniel F. Cook, 1855-57, and 1863-65.
 Sereno C. Brainard, 1856-58.
 Daniel Segur, 1857.
 Edward Bissell, 1858-60.
 William Taylor, 1859-64, and 1866.
 Galen Norton, 1860-62.
 Samuel A. Raymond, 1861-63.
 Paul Jones, 1864-67.
 George W. Reynolds, 1865-67.
 Edwin Gordinier, 1867-73.
 Jesse S. Norton, 1869-78.
 Thomas S. Merrell, 1869-71.
 E. W. Lenderson, 1870.
 Lucas Raab, 1874-76.
 Patrick Dowling, 1875-77.
 Henry C. Ely, 1877-82.
 James Coyle, 1878-80, and 1885-87.
 J. E. Wilcox, 1879-81.
 Justin McDonald, 1881-83.
 Ignatius Wernert, 1882-84.
 John Ryan, 1884-87.
 John Bladen, 1885.
 L. C. Gibbs, 1886-87.

SHERIFFS.

Munson H. Daniels, 1835.
 Cornelius G. Shaw, 1837-41.
 Elisha Frost, 1841-45.
 Luther Dodge, 1845-47.
 Elisha Mack, 1847-51.
 Elijah Dodd, 1851-55.
 Stephen J. Springer, 1855-57.
 Henry D. Kingsbury, 1857-1861.
 Nathan M. Landis, 1861-65.
 H. D. Kingsbury, 1865-69.
 Patrick H. Dowling, 1869-73.
 Albert Moore, 1873-77, and 1879-81.
 Samuel S. Linton, 1877-79.
 John S. Harbeck, Jr., 1881-85.
 Benjamin F. Wade, 1885-87.

AUDITORS.

Samuel M. Young, 1835-38.
 Levi S. Lownsbury, 1838-42.
 Uriel Spencer, 1843-45.
 William F. Dewey, 1845-52.
 Andrew Young, 1853-55.
 Cyrus D. Hanks, 1857-59.
 Charles R. Dennett, 1859.
 Alexander Reed, 1859-63.

James L. Smith, 1863-69.
 Elijah W. Lenderson, 1869-74.
 Gustave Wittstein, 1874-76.
 John Paul Jones, 1876-81.
 Walter Pickens, 1881-84.
 Charles A. C. Vordtriede, 1884-87.

TREASURERS.

Eli Hubbard, 1835.
 Sanford L. Collins, 1836-39.
 John U. Pease, 1839-44.
 F. E. Kirtland, 1844-48.
 Lyman Parcher, 1848-52.
 John E. Hunt, 1852-54.
 Cyrus H. Coy, 1854-56.
 Benjamin Joy, 1856-58.
 Samuel Blanchard, 1858-60.
 Valentine Braun, 1860-64.
 Ernst Greiner, 1864-68.
 Andrew Stephan, 1868-72.
 John S. Kountz, 1872-74.
 Robert Cummings, 1874-76.
 William Cummings, 1876-78.
 Elijah B. Hall, 1878-80.
 John W. Toulerton, 1880-82.
 Joel W. Kelsey, 1882-84.
 Foster R. Warren, 1884-86.
 Horace J. Potter, 1886-88.

RECORDERS.

Frederick Wright, 1835.
 Junius Flagg, 1837-47.
 Horace Thacher, 1847-53.
 Thomas Brophy, 1853-59.
 Jonathan Wynn, 1859-65.
 Josiah W. White, 1865-74.
 John S. Kountz, 1874-77.
 Isaac Head, 1877-80.
 William W. Alcorn, 1880-83.
 Charles J. Kirschner, 1883-86.
 William V. McMaken, 1886-89.

SURVEYORS.

William Martin, 1835.
 Samuel Divine, 1836-38.
 Wm. Mitchell, 1838.
 Daniel L. Westcott, 1837-41.
 Wm. Martin, 1841-46.
 Thomas Clark, 1847-51.
 Henry J. Vaughn, 1851.
 William H. Harris, 1851-4, and 1856-59.
 L. W. Doane, 1855.
 E. W. Lenderson, 1859-68.
 Jerome L. Stratton, 1871-77.
 Chas. W. Shoemaker, 1877-80.
 Samuel Bement, 1880-83.
 George Meissner, 1883-86.
 H. W. Wilhelm, 1886-89.

COBONERS.

D. Cole, 1837-38.
 D. Garlick, 1838-41.
 Eli Kitts, 1841-43.
 John Hamilton, 1843-45.
 Edwin Avery, 1845-47.
 Daniel Knowles, 1847-49.
 George D. Treat, 1849-51.
 John G. Kemme, 1851-53.
 Michael Schoenocker, 1853-55.
 Valentine Braun, 1857-59.
 Alfred Bostwick, 1859-61.
 Symmes H. Bergen, 1861-65.
 Marcus Schnetzler, 1865-67.
 Jabez M. Cooke, 1867-73.
 George A. Collamore, 1873.
 C. Van Fleet, 1874.

Samuel S. Thorn, 1875.
H. D. Chamberlin, 1877.
Frederick Hohly, 1880-82.
George A. Hollister, 1882-85.
Wilson W. Cullison, 1885-87.

LUCAS COUNTY OFFICERS, 1887.

Prosecuting Attorney, James H. Southard.
Auditor, Charles A. C. Vordtriede.
Recorder, William V. McMaken.
Clerk of Courts, R. C. Quiggle.
Probate Judge, J. W. Cummings.
Surveyor, H. W. Wilhelm.
Sheriff, B. F. Wade.
Deputy Sheriffs, John C. Phelan and Michael Walsh.
Coroner, Dr. W. W. Cullison.
Treasurer, Horace J. Potter.
Deputy Treasurer, Clayton R. Heath.
County Commissioners, John Ryan, James Coyle, L. C. Gibbs.
Stenographers, James H. Emery and Edward H. Smith.
Court of Common Pleas, Judges R. C. Lemmon, L. H. Pike and D. H. Commager.
Infirmary Directors, George W. Reynolds, George Mack and Thomas O'Neill.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

As already stated, the first building used for a Court-House in Lucas County, was the School-House on Erie Street, between Monroe and Washington. Here Courts continued to be held for about a year, when accommodations were furnished in Daniels & Goettell's building, Northwest corner of Summit and Monroe Streets. In January, 1839, a proposition by Richard Mott, to lease to the County a building on the Northeast corner of Summit and Cherry Streets, for use as a Court-House, was accepted, and the same was so used until the removal of the County-seat to Maumee, in 1840. In August, 1838, the proprietors of Oliver's Addition to Toledo having set apart grounds, to be known as "Court-House Square," on Broadway, and about 50 rods West of the site of the present Oliver House, steps were taken for the erection of County buildings thereon. The proprietors of Toledo had agreed to contribute \$20,000 for that purpose. The plan adopted for the Court-House, was that of the Ashtabula building. William P. Daniels was appointed Superintendent of the work, which had progressed so far as to provide the foundation for the Court-House, when, in view of the probability of the removal of the County-seat to Maumee, operations were suspended in February, 1839.

In June, 1840, Maumee became the Seat of Justice of the County, through the decision of Commissioners selected by the Legislature to review and relocate the same. Temporary accommodations were furnished for the Courts and County offices at Maumee. June 17, 1840, the proposals of John E. Hunt, Horace Waite and Thomas Clark 2d, for the erection of County buildings at Maumee, were accepted.

October 8, 1841, the Court-House so furnished, was accepted by the County Commissioners, and an appropriation of \$8,735 made toward the cost of the same. This building was in use until the removal of the County-seat back to Toledo under the vote in October, 1852. The Maumee building having been furnished largely through contributions made by residents of that Town, they, upon the removal of the County-seat to Toledo, asked for a return to them of the several sums thus paid. The County Commissioners, under legal advice, including that of the Attorney-General of Ohio, decided to comply with such request, to the extent of \$9,265. That sum was paid in the amounts stated, to the following named persons: To Dr. Oscar White, \$100; James Wolcott, \$100; J. E. Hunt, \$3,000; George Richardson, \$100; J. H. Bronson, \$100; Wm. St. Clair, \$100; John Hale, \$50; James W. Converse, \$50; Young & Waite, \$259.41; Thos. Clark 2d, \$552.58; Andrew Young, \$100; A. H. Ewing's Estate, \$2,000; D. F. Cook, \$201; George B. Knaggs, \$100; James H. Forsyth, \$40; R. A. Forsyth, \$500; Horatio Conant, \$132; Horace Waite, \$250; C. C. P. Hunt, \$100; Isaac Hull, \$250; Samuel Wagner, \$25. This list is of interest, as showing who were the enterprising citizens, to whom Maumee was largely indebted for the County-seat for 12 years. The building in question yet occupies a prominent position in Maumee.

A condition precedent to the removal of the County-seat to Toledo from Maumee in 1852, was made the provision by the former of certain accommodations for a Court-House and Jail. To secure fulfillment of such condition, a bond, in the sum of \$20,000, was required. This was given jointly by the City and 28 citizens of the County, as follows: H. D. Mason, Matt. Johnson, Wm. Baker, Ezra Bliss, J. H. Whitaker, T. H. Hough, S. Linsley, Thos. Watkins, jr., Geo. W. Scott, Hez. L. Hosmer, V. H. Ketcham, James Myers, C. A. King, Valentine Wall, John P. Freeman, L. T. Thayer, Simeon Fitch, jr., Daniel Segur, Daniel McBain, Sanford L. Collins, C. W. Hill, John U. Pease, James White, H. D. Warren, D. O. Morton, Edson Allen, Ira L. Clark.

For temporary purposes, and contingent upon the removal of the County-seat to Toledo, by the vote in October, 1852, the City leased of Silas J. Duell, for two years, the building on Summit street, between Cherry and Walnut, known as "Duell Block," including a room then known as "Duell Hall," and eight other rooms; the rent for all which to be \$700 per annum.

The County-seat question of 1852 overshadowed even the Presidential campaign in Lucas County, involving an intense degree of bitterness between the competing points—Toledo and Maumee—and calling out a vote at those places, unprecedented. The intensity of

feeling between the rival interests, is shown in the votes cast, especially at Toledo and Maumee, the competing points. Below is given the vote on that question in 1852; and also, the vote at the State election two years later (1854), to wit:

	Removal.			Vote 1854.		
	Yes.	No.	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Total
Toledo—First Ward.....	283	---	283	47	148	195
" Second Ward.....	267	6	273	44	212	256
" Third Ward.....	496	11	507	88	169	257
" Fourth Ward.....	556	1	557	205	217	422
Port Lawrence Township.....	21	1	22	22	4	26
Maumee—First Ward.....	1	476	477	75	125	200
" Second Ward.....	1	34	35	21	13	34
" Third Ward.....	---	70	70	14	19	33
Waynesfield Township.....	3	45	48	5	7	12
Oregon.....	135	135	270	8	97	115
Manhattan.....	93	2	95	22	57	79
Washington.....	153	2	155	38	77	115
Springfield.....	12	126	138	36	76	112
Waterville.....	8	154	162	68	78	126
Providence.....	---	90	90	22	30	52
Swanton.....	---	58	58	7	25	32
Spencer.....	7	48	55	6	46	52
Monclova.....	---	---	---	24	45	69
Richfield.....	---	---	---	18	60	78
Sylvania.....	135	3	138	15	98	113
Totals.....	2186	1452	3638	795	1599	2394
Majorities.....	734	---	---	---	804	---

The effect of a County-seat question in swelling a popular vote, is seen in the fact, that the vote in 1852 (3,638) was greater by 1,244, or more than 50 per cent., than was that at the exciting election two years later (1854), when it was but 2,394.

In accordance with the conditions under which the vote on removal was taken, and the County-seat returned to Toledo, a Court-House was erected on Adams street, being the structure now (1887) in use, which has been extended by several different additions.

The matter of construction of a new Court-House has repeatedly been discussed, and in 1886, authority was obtained from the Legislature, under which the County Commissioners were expected to expend \$500,000 for such purpose. So vigorous was the opposition to such action, however, that, through judicial interposition it was prevented, after plans for the proposed building had been prepared under direction of the Commissioners.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners held June 4, 1837, the dwelling house of the Sheriff (C. G. Shaw) was declared to be the Jail of Lucas County, for the confinement of prisoners under the law. At the same time it was resolved to invite proposals for building in Toledo a Jail, 20x30 feet in size; one story high; with an entry or hall six feet wide, and three cells, each 10x14 feet. Also, to receive proposals for a Jail as proposed by the Toledo Council, toward which that City was to pay \$300. January 6, 1838, the proposals of Albert

Swift, to build a jail on the plan proposed, were accepted. The timber was to be 12 inches square; the whole to be planked around on the outside with plank two inches thick, the building to be complete except the locks. It was to be owned jointly by the County and the City of Toledo, the latter paying one-half the cost. C. G. Shaw was appointed to superintend the work. This building (the walls wholly of logs) was built between Summit and Superior Streets, below and near to Cherry Street. It was used as a Jail, until the removal of the County-seat to Maumee, in 1840. In 1855 it was purchased by Scott & Co. (S. B. Scott and Richard Mott) for the sum of \$2.50, taken down and reconstructed for use as an office, on Water street, in connection with their Forwarding and Commission business. At the same time, they gave it a new roof, stuccoed its walls, and otherwise improved it. In 1860, H. B. Hall & Co., upon removing their Saw-Mill to that locality, from the East side of the River, adopted the old Jail for an office; and since that time, by David Smith and William H. H. Smith & Co., it has been in like use.

The building which constituted the first residence of the Sheriff of Lucas County (Munson H. Daniels), yet stands on the North side of Ostrich Lane (located between St. Clair and Superior Streets), the building being about midway between Cherry and Orange Streets. It is a low, one-story frame structure, about 12x24 feet in size; and stands about as it did 50 years ago, with much of the window-glass and other parts originally furnished.

The Grand Jury for the July term of Lucas Common Pleas, 1852, consisted of Freeborn Potter, Louis Lambert, E. Williams, Hiram Hubbard, John P. Lewis, John Vanfleet, Samuel Wagner, Stephen Porter, Geo. Emyel, Chauncey Merrills, Ezra Holt, Wm. Pierce, J. Wynn, J. G. Klinek, A. Spaulding. This Jury made a report on the County Jail (then at Maumee), which they found in good condition, with exceptions named. During the previous year much pains had been taken for putting the prison in condition "to secure it from the attacks of exasperated and determinated prisoners, who, in their efforts to escape, had unhinged the lower cell-doors and were using them as battering-rams to effect an egress," when discovered and stopped, which doors had not been replaced. Among the prisoners then in Jail was a boy about 10 years of age, and several others of like age had previously been confined there. Such association of children among hardened criminals, was properly protested against by the Jury, who recommended the provision of a House of Refuge for offending minors. Several aged men were found in Jail, on the charge of abusing their wives while drunk. "It is our opinion," state the Jury, "that the present laws do not meet sufficiently the exigency in relation to the

liquor traffic—that liquor is the cause of at least two-thirds of the crimes committed in the country.” In the Jail, also, was a woman, confined for threatening to kill her husband and children while in a drunken *melee*. The Jury recommended quarters for females separate from male inmates.

On the return of the seat of justice to Toledo in 1852, a brick Jail was built in connection with the Court-House on Adams Street, which continued in use, with more or less of changes and improvements, until the construction of the present Jail and Sheriff's residence, in 1864.

CHAPTER VI.

TOLEDO'S START AND PROGRESS.

UNDER the treaty of Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795, 16 reservations of lands were made to the United States from the vast domain up to that time held by the Indians, and then confirmed to them. Of these reservations, was one of 12 miles square "at the British Fort on the Miami of the Lake at the Foot of the Rapids." The tract included the mouth of Swan Creek, and a portion of the present site of Toledo. Under an act of Congress, these lands were surveyed and sold at public auction in February, 1817, the sale taking place at Wooster, Ohio. Two companies of capitalists were organized for the purpose of buying lands at that sale. One of them—known as the "Baum Company"—was composed of Martin Baum, Jesse Hunt, Jacob Burnet, Wm. C. Schenck, Wm. Barr, Wm. Oliver and Andrew Mack; and the other, the "Piatt Company," consisted of John H. Piatt, Robert Piatt, Wm. M. Worthington and Gorham A. North. Both of these associations were represented at the Wooster sale—the former by Wm. Oliver and Wm. C. Schenck, and the latter by Robert Piatt. It was there found that both Companies were seeking to purchase the lands about the mouth of Swan Creek. In order to avoid competition in bidding, the two interests agreed to purchase in common tracts 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the United States Reserve at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami; and also Nos. 86 and 87, on the opposite side of the River, opposite the mouth of Swan Creek; each Company to have one-half interest in the same, paying equally therefor. Nos. 86 and 87 were bid off by Oliver, and the certificate was issued in his name; the other tracts going to Piatt and his associates. The purchase amounted to 974 acres—200 at \$75.50 per acre; 201 at \$20.75; 154 at \$5.25; 181 at \$2.75; 143 at \$2.35; and 93, at \$2.13; the average being \$48.12½ per acre. By the terms of the sale, a credit of 40 days was given on the first payment of 25 per cent.; the balance being payable in three equal annual amounts. Piatt also, for his Company, purchased the Northwest and Southwest Sections of Township 3; and the Northwest, Southwest and Southeast quarters of Section 3, same Township. Returning to Cincinnati, the Companies were united under the name of the Port Lawrence Company, which at once took steps for laying out a Town, to be called Port Lawrence, and ap-

pointed Baum as agent for that purpose, for the sale of lots, and for the general management of the property. August 14, 1817, Baum appointed Oliver as his Attorney, to attend to the sale of lots, who, with Schenck, was authorized to lay out the Town. In Baum's letter of instruction to Oliver (August 14, 1817), he said, among other things:

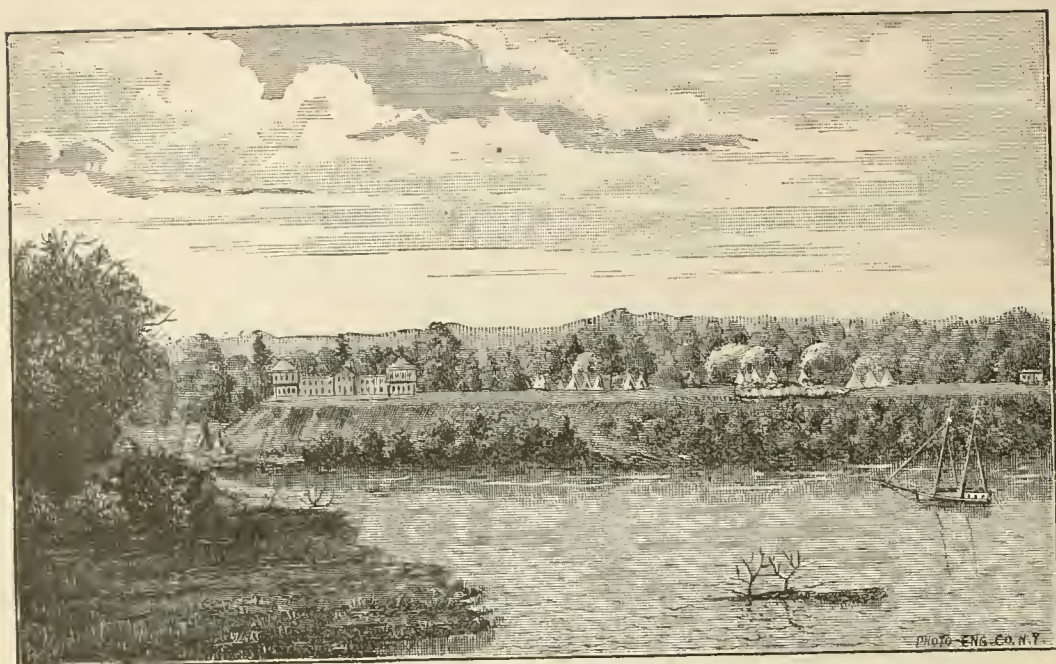
In running the Streets and the division of lots, it is not the wish of the proprietors that interest or convenience should be sacrificed to form; that the growth of the place should be retarded by a useless adherence to any particular figure, or to any fanciful uniformity of squares.

The number of lots was to be from 300 to 500; and with the exception of water lots and fractionals, about 60x120 feet in size. "The principal or central Street should be at least 160 feet wide; others from 80 to 100; and Alleys 12 to 15 feet. Let there be three lots, each 120 feet square, set off for public uses, Churches, Schools, &c; and one, 240 feet square, for Court-House and Jail. There should be one or two suitable lots out of the Town for burying grounds."

The plat laid out, a public sale of the lots was to be provided for, "which, if practicable, should correspond with the time of holding the treaty with the Indians," to be held at Fort Meigs, the month following. The agents proceeded to lay out the Town, when a sale was advertised, to take place September 20, 1817, on these terms:

One-fourth down; the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest from date of purchase, if not promptly paid; and if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid when the last installment becomes due, the lots purchased to revert to the proprietors of Port Lawrence. The undersigned reserve the right to one bid on each lot offered. Signed, W. C. Schenck, Wm. Oliver, Agents, and dated Miami Rapids, September 20, 1817.

At that sale 79 lots were sold, of which two (Nos. 223 and 224) were purchased by Oliver, on which, in connection with Baum, he subsequently erected a warehouse and made other improvements. The house was of logs, and was located near the mouth and on the North side of Swan Creek. The cash proceeds of the sales then made amounted to \$855.33. Among the purchasers were Samuel H. Ewing, Aurora

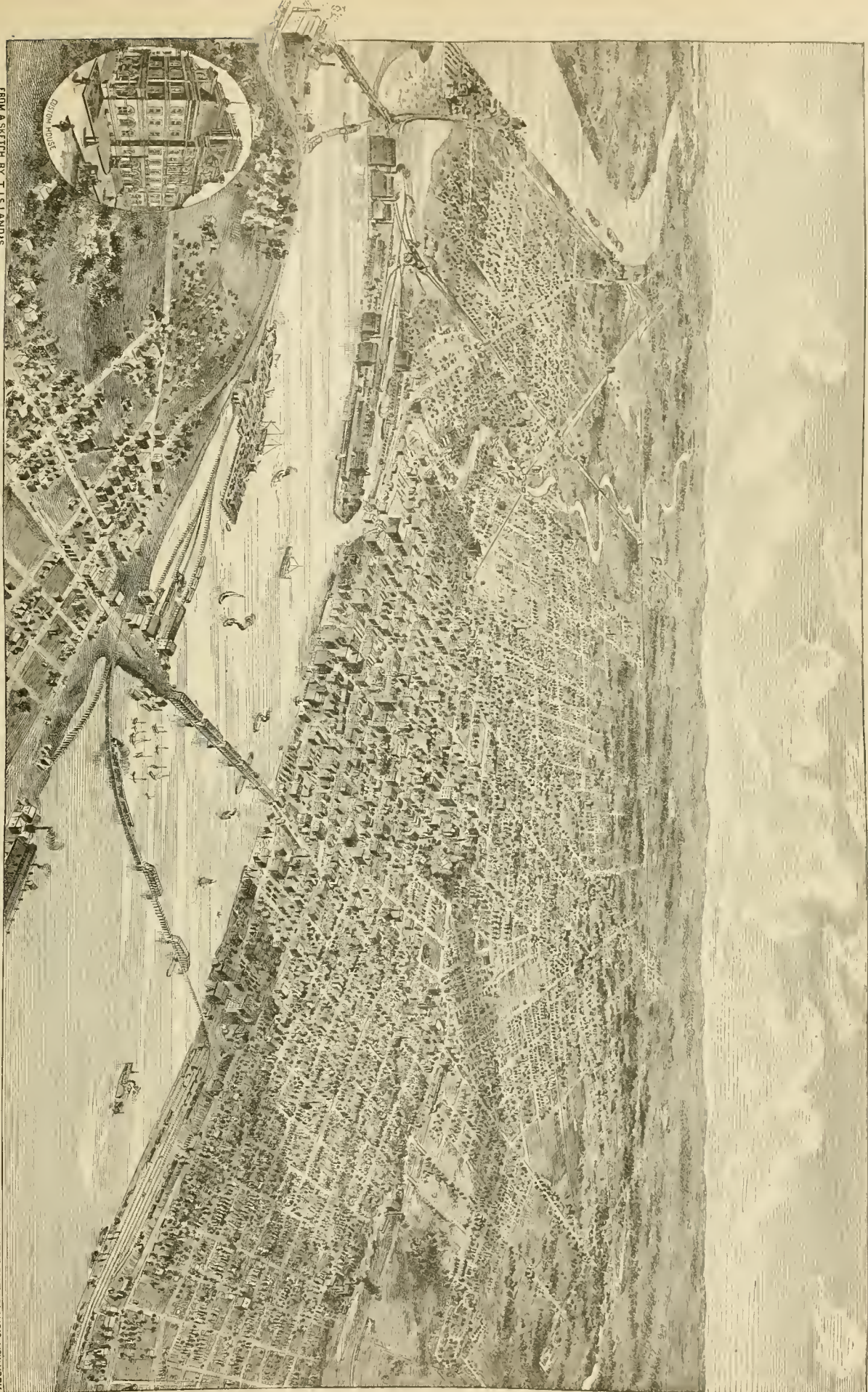


TOLEDO IN 1800.



TOLEDO IN 1846.

FROM A SKETCH BY T.J. LANDIS.



Spafford, Seneca Allen, John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, Almon Reed and Truman Reed, of "Maumee Rapids;" B. F. Stickney, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry L. Hunt and Mary L. Hunt, of Detroit; Moses Wilson, of Huron County, Ohio; and Austin E. Wing, of Monroe, Mich.

In a letter written in 1870 to David E. Merrill, Toledo, Benjamin Rathbun, then proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, New York, but formerly the most prominent business man of Buffalo, made reference to his knowledge of Toledo real estate. He said:

I was once where Toledo now is. It was in the Spring of 1817, while a portion of it was being surveyed for Village lots. I then took up the first lot ever sold in Toledo as a Village lot. The title of the Company failing for non-payment of their purchase, of course, I lost my lot. I have never been at Toledo since I left in August, 1818. At that time there was not a dwelling house there. A man by the name of Henderson built a log and stone house on the bank and partly over the water, just below the mouth of what was then known as Swan Creek; and there was a French cabin on the "flats," near Swan Creek, for the Indians to get rum in. These were all the buildings Toledo could boast of in 1818. My own family (consisting of Mrs. Rathbun and one son), and Major Keeler's family, occupied Henderson's log and stone warehouse while we were there.

From this it would appear that Mr. Rathbun made Port Lawrence his home from the Spring of 1817, until August, 1818. Most of the purchasers of lots afterwards compromised their claims against the proprietors. Mr. Wing, as elsewhere shown, took a lot in the second Port Lawrence (1833).

When the second payment became due to the Government in 1818, the Port Lawrence Company defaulted, and thus practically surrendered the entire property, with improvements made. In 1821, the Government meantime having reduced the price of its lands from \$2.00 on time payments, to \$1.25 cash down, the Port Lawrence Company, unable or indisposed to pay a balance of some \$20,000 for tracts 1 and 2, asked Congress to take the same back, and apply the payments already made to the full payment of the other tracts purchased by them and the Baum and Piatt Companies, respectively. With this view, the several interests in all the lands then purchased were assigned to Baum, who appointed Williams as his agent. September 27, 1821, authority therefor having been granted by Congress, Williams relinquished tracts 1 and 2, on which \$4,817.55 had been paid. Of this sum \$1,372.34 was applied as full payment for tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, leaving \$3,445.21. Of this, one-half belonged to the Piatt Company, and \$1,248 having been applied to relieve its five quarter-sections, the Piatt Company still had a balance of \$474.60 as its due, but which was applied to the payment of lands of the Baum Company. In August, 1823, Oliver made out a claim against the Port Lawrence Company, amount-

ing to \$1,835.47, for money paid to former purchasers (\$213.02), and services as Agent, which Baum approved, and as security, gave Oliver a mortgage on tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, payable January 1, 1824. In October, 1825, Oliver proceeded in a Michigan Court to sell the property under this mortgage, and the same was sold, by order of Court, September 1, 1828, to Oliver, for \$618.56. Meantime, three of the five quarter-sections belonging to the Piatt Company had been sold by order of Court, at Oliver's instance, Charles Noble being the purchaser, at \$241.60, who soon thereafter conveyed the property to Oliver. Thus Oliver came into possession of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, and three quarter-sections of the lands. In December, 1828, Baum, without consultation with his associates, transferred to Oliver the Government certificates of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87. May 20, 1826, Congress authorized the selection of a certain amount of lands for the benefit of the University of Michigan, when Sections 1 and 2, relinquished by the Port Lawrence Company, were selected. Whereupon, Oliver, acting as the Agent of that Company, proposed that said tracts be exchanged by the University for a portion of the lands to which he had obtained title through Baum and the Michigan Court. Such arrangement having been made, Congress authorized the exchange, when Oliver took the title to tracts 1 and 2 in his own name. This done, Baum and Williams each obtained one-third interest in tracts 1, 2, 86 and 87; and upon Baum's death (1832), Oliver purchased his interest of the heirs; and subsequently sold portions of other tracts to Prentice and Tromley. Afterwards, Oliver purchased of the University the tracts conveyed in exchange for 1 and 2.

PORT LAWRENCE RESURRECTED.

These arrangements consummated, steps were taken toward the resurrection of the Town of Port Lawrence. A new plat was prepared, of which record was made in Monroe County, Michigan, as follows:

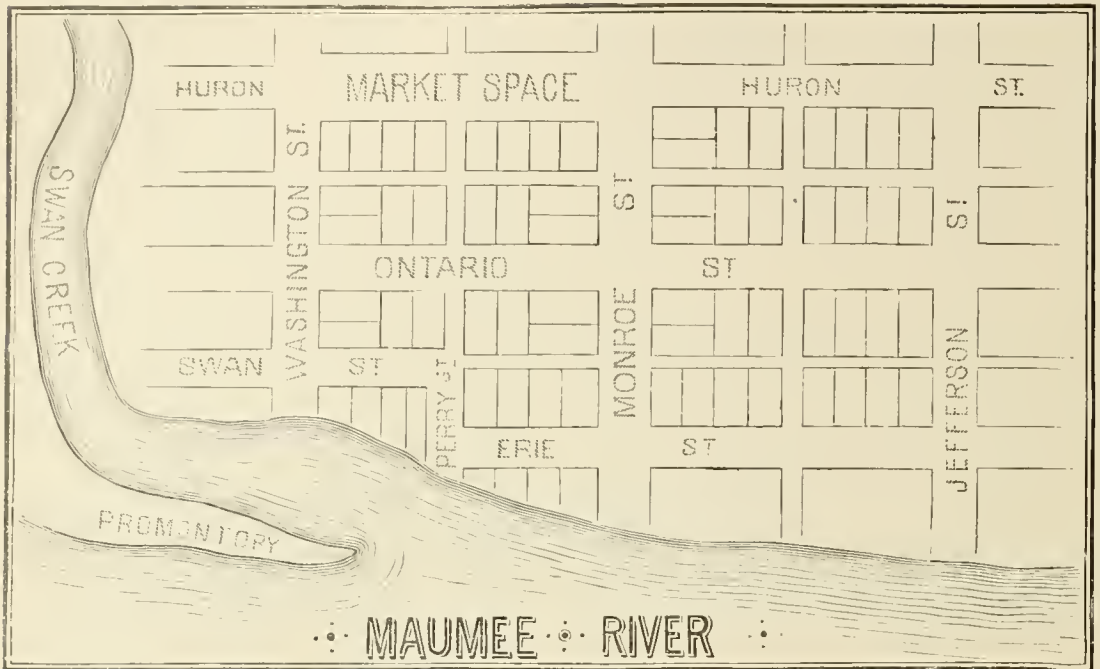
THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONROE. }

Before me, the subscriber, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Monroe, aforesaid, personally appeared Stephen B. Comstock, authorized agent of Wm. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who in behalf of the said Oliver, acknowledged the within to be a correct plat and description of all lots numbered in numerical order, which are intended for sale in the Town plat of Port Lawrence, in the County of Monroe, aforesaid, and of the public grounds intended to be given for the uses and purposes therein expressed, in said Town, in conformity to the act entitled, "An act to provide for the recording of Town plats and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1827.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Port Lawrence, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1832.

JOHN BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

The plat thus recorded, is as follows:



As seen, the initial of Toledo was made about the mouth of Swan Creek, and in extent covered the territory, East and West, from Jefferson to Washington Street; and North and South, from what is now Superior Street to the River—Erie then occupying the place of what is Summit, Ontario that of St. Clair, and Huron that of Superior; Water Street having been subsequently made by filling along the River.

The first sale was made July 13, 1833, being lot No. 11 (Gower's map), 40 feet, North side Summit street, near Monroe, and next to corner. The price was \$25, and the purchaser John Baldwin, afterwards a leading merchant and one of the first Associate Judges of the County. The sale was for cash down, and was among very few sales made on such terms. In several instances, sales were conditioned that improvements, by the erection of buildings, should be made by the purchasers. Thus, one was to erect "a good building, 18x24 feet, to be painted;" another "a good two-story house;" and another "two good houses, and paint white." S. B. Comstock acted as Agent of the proprietors from July, 1833, to July, 1834; and Andrew Palmer from July, 1834, to July, 1836, when the property was divided among the several owners. The following list of the first sales, with dates, prices and names of purchasers, will show who first indicated their confidence in the then future of that portion of Toledo:

John Baldwin, July, 1833, lot 11; \$25.

Philo Bennett, February, 1834, lots 17, 18, 23, 24; \$250.

Coleman I. Keeler, February, 1834, lots 33, 34, 40; \$50.

John Baldwin, same date, lot 8; \$200.

Abram Ritter, same date, lot 46; \$125.

George Bennett, same date, lots 22, 51; \$75.

Henry W. Goettell, April, 1834, $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 12; \$100.

Augustus Burdenois, same date, lots 67, 68, 272; \$250.

W. J. Daniels, May, 1834, 6 feet of lot 10; \$25.

C. I. Keeler, June, 1834, lot 40 and 20 feet of 42; \$200.

Wm. Fossey, June, 1834, lots 278, 279; \$200.

W. J. Daniels & Co., June, 1834, lots 88, 89 and 406, 407; \$70.

W. J. Daniels, June, 1834, lot 19; \$50.

Platt Card, June, 1834, lots 127, 129, 140, 16, 27, 28, 210, 242, 267, 146, 147, 77, 164, 233, 290, 274, 292, 21; \$8,100.

G. W. Rhodes, June, 1834, lot 43; \$100.

William Ritter, June, 1834, lot 222; \$25.

Calvin Comstock, June, 1834, lots 83, 84; \$200.

Richard Foster, June, 1834, lot 273; \$30.

George Simpson, June, 1834, lots 81, 82; \$50.

Job Brandet, July, 1834, lots 412, 413, 414 (120 feet above and adjoining Madison Street); \$2,400.

T. & S. Darlington, July, 1834, lots 219, 226, 329; \$3,000.

Platt Card, July, 1834, lot 334; \$100.

Michael Conner, July, 1834, lot 230; \$150.

Austin Wing,* July, 1834, lot 45; \$—.

Platt & Miller, July, 1834, lot 4; \$100.

Levi S. Humphrey, July, 1834, lot 3; \$50.

Ed. Bissell, July, 1834, lot 117; \$200.

David B. Mooney, June, 1835, lots 35, 36; \$600.

C. I. Keeler, June, 1835, lots 37, 38, 39; \$600.

James Rawles, June, 1835, lots 139, 130, 126, 124,

* Entry to this record: "Disposed of to Mr. Wing by William Oliver, previous to any sale of undivided interest in the plat, as a compromise for an old claim to a lot which Wing purchased in 1817, the certificate being lost by Wing."

122, Summit Street; and 244, 266, 265, Monroe; \$5,400.
 Stephen Thorne, June, 1835; lots 127, 129; \$400.
 Baxter Bowman, June, 1835, 50x120 feet corner
 Washington and Swan Streets; \$300.
 Jacob Clark and Philo Bennett, June, 1835; lots
 151, 153, 141; \$1,300.
 Oliver Hartwell, June, 1835, lots 28, 140; \$1,500.
 Abijah Noyes, June, 1835, lots 53, 71; \$600.
 Philander Raymond, June, 1835, lots 135, 136;
 \$1,000.
 Daniel McBain, June, 1834, lot 7; \$1,800.

For about two years the Port Lawrence property was managed as a whole for the proprietors, by an agent, S. B. Comstock and Andrew Palmer, successively, acting in that capacity. All sales prior to July 1, 1835, were made in that way. At that time the proprietors became satisfied that it would be better for them and for the Town if the property should be divided among them, that each might have his distinct interest to look after. To this end, a meeting of the owners was held at "the Village of Toledo," July 1-4, 1835, at which were present—Wm. Oliver, for himself and for Micajah T. Williams, Philander Raymond and Chas. W. Lynde; Isaac S. Smith for himself and for John B. Macy, Hiram Pratt and Wm. F. Porter Taylor; and Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer and Stephen B. Comstock for themselves, respectively. It was voted that Wm. Oliver, who then held the legal title to the land, be authorized, as soon as the Village of Toledo should be incorporated, to convey to the same Village lots 319 and 198, for Public School purposes. Lots 366 and 175 were set apart for the two Religious Societies, which should first complete houses of worship thereon. Land to the amount of 5 acres was voted for Cemetery purposes, not to be nearer than three-fourths of a mile to the mouth of Swan Creek. Lot 335 was voted to Mrs. Harriet Daniels, wife of Munson H. Daniels, "as a complimentary present, on the occasion of hers being the first marriage at Toledo." Lot 215 was voted as a present to Mrs. Vance. Lots 163, 162, 119, 120, 121, 109, 110, and 111 were set apart for a Hotel, to be built by the joint proportionate contribution of the proprietors; the grading for the Hotel to be done by the proprietors of the same, who were to have a deed of the lots when they had expended \$10,000, and to own the dock in front of the lots deeded. These lots are on the East side of Adams street, including the site of the Ketcham and Nearing Block (189-199 Summit), and extending same width to the River, Water street having since been made. The property was never used for the purpose named.

Lots equivalent to 2-16ths of the whole were assigned to S. B. Comstock, when the entire remaining property was divided into 16 parts of about equal value, and 16 tickets, corresponding to such numbers were placed in a hat, and Two Stickney, the second son of B. F. Stickney, took them out, one at a time, and

delivered them to the parties in the following order: To Wm. Oliver, the first five tickets, he owning 5-16ths of the plat; M. T. Williams, four tickets; I. S. Smith, J. B. Macy, Hiram Pratt and W. F. P. Taylor, each one ticket; then Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer, and the firm of Raymond & Lynde, each one ticket. The total appraised value of the allotments was then \$42,265.50, averaging about \$2,880 for each share. The division thus made, the first action then taken toward the improvement of their common property, consisted of a vote, "that if Wm. Oliver and Andrew Palmer will put into meadow, in a farming-like manner, the present season, about 40 acres of the Company's land, now cleared near Darlington's Saw-mill [on Swan Creek near Huron street], they shall have possession and use of the same for farming purposes until March, 1840." Edward Bissell and Andrew Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for a Hotel, and Andrew Palmer was constituted the agent of the proprietors. At this same session (July 4th), it was resolved, "that, to promote the general prosperity of the Town, it is deemed expedient to subscribe to the stock of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company; and it is hereby agreed, that every proprietor shall take and pay for \$1,000 of said stock for each 16th of the interest which he holds in the original plat of Port Lawrence, and that the stock so taken shall be received at par from S. B. Comstock, being part of the stock which he has already subscribed."

During the years 1833-36 many changes had taken place in the ownership of the Port Lawrence property, old proprietors going out and others coming in, until none of the original parties were left. Early in the latter year it was deemed best to close out the affairs of the Company by a division of its property then held in common. For this purpose a meeting was held May 17, 1836 - present, Edward Bissell and Isaac S. Smith, representing 30-64th of the property; James Myers and W. P. Daniels, each representing 2-64ths; S. B. Comstock, 6-64ths; Daniel Greenvault, 4-64ths; Joshua R. Giddings and Richard Mott, 3-64ths; and Ashbel Dart, 1-64th. Ed. Bissell and I. S. Smith, Committee, reported a plan for a Hotel on lots 119, 120 and 121, which was approved, and were authorized to proceed to the erection of the building (Northeast corner of Adams and Summit). They were also authorized to "grade the Eastern half of Adams street, from the River to St. Clair street, in front of the Hotel lots, so that the surface of Summit street at the intersection of Adams shall be 23 feet above the level of the River; and that they construct a pier in front of the East half of Adams and of the Hotel lots." W. P. Daniels, Richard Mott and S. B. Comstock were appointed a Committee to grade Summit street from the level of the Hay Scales in front of W. J. Dan-

iels & Co.'s store, so that at its intersection with Jefferson street it shall be 22 feet above the level of the River, the street "from the Hay Scales to Jefferson to be horizontal," for which purpose subscriptions were to be obtained from individuals, the Port Lawrence proprietors to make good any deficiency in the cost. The same Committee were authorized to "open and grade Monroe street at both ends, and to construct culverts or sewers in the same." It was understood, in fixing elevations, that "the Hay Scales were 10 feet above the River." The Hay Scales and Store referred to were located on the North side of Summit street, between Perry and Monroe, adjoining the Indiana House, which cornered with Perry. The contract for the grading was let to a man named Hall, an Irishman, who, with his employes, constituted the vanguard of the large number of the same nationality afterwards so intimately identified with like improvements in Toledo.

A meeting of the proprietors of Port Lawrence was held September 8-16, 1837; present, William Oliver, M. T. Williams, S. B. Comstock, Ashbel Dart, Richard Mott, Henry W. Hicks, I. S. Smith, W. F. P. Taylor, John Fitch, Ed. Bissell. Cemetery grounds were set apart on the North side of Wisconsin Street, commencing 410 feet West from 23d Street, along Wisconsin to the West line of Port Lawrence tract No. 1; thence North to the Northwest corner of said tract; thence East on said tract line to a point 410 feet West from the middle of 23d Street; and thence South to the place of beginning. A Burying Ground was started on these premises and a few corpses interred there; but it was soon abandoned. Lots 484 and 484½ were given to the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, for "the purposes of a Car House, &c., &c., conditioned that the same be not used for any other than the legitimate business of said Company; and that said Company shall have the necessary fixtures and a track from the main track to said lots, through Depot Street, completed within 18 months." On these lots were constructed the Machine Shops and Engine House used by the Railroad for several years and until the removal of the headquarters of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad to Adrian. At this meeting appraisement was made of lots as designated on the map prepared by Robert Gower, in 1837. Some of the values, as thus fixed, were as follows: Lot 465, corner of Madison and Huron, \$600; lot 489, corner Cherry and Superior, \$800; lot 713, Washington and 14th Street, \$410; lot 744, Southeast corner Cherry and Erie, \$180; lot 450, Madison and Erie, \$600; lots 114, 115, 116, Vine, between Water and Summit, \$3,000 each.

The total amount of appraisement of 440 lots in the plat, in September, 1837, was \$257,590, being an average of \$585 per lot. At this time a second division was made by lot, of

the property of the Company. It was then resolved "that it is expedient to complete the Hotel building," and that the plan be so modified as to bring the cost, in addition to materials on hand, within \$10,000, work on the same to be commenced in the Spring of 1838. Provision was then for the first time made for improving the channel of the River opposite the Town, and also for dredging the bar at the mouth of Swan Creek, to secure a channel of the depth of ten feet. Benjamin S. Brown was appointed as agent of the proprietors.

A complete list of owners of lots in Port Lawrence Division, prepared in 1836, contained the names of the following persons, the same being classified, to distinguish those purchasing lots, from the original owners: Purchasers—John Baldwin, S. S. Humphrey, Daniel McBain, Wm. P. Daniels, W. J. Daniels & Co., Charles Noble, Platt Card, Philo Bennett, W. J. Daniels, George Bennett, Platt & Miller, Coleman I. Keeler, D. B. Mooney, G. W. Rhodes, A. E. Wing, A. Ritter, A. Noyes, J. Brandet, A. Bourdenois, G. Simpson, Calvin Comstock, J. Rawles, P. Raymond, J. Clark, Mrs. General Vance (donation), Mrs. Harriet Daniels (donation), T. & S. Darlington, W. Ritter and R. Foster. Proprietors—Wm. Oliver, M. T. Williams, S. B. Comstock, I. S. Smith, J. B. Macy, Ed. Bissell, Raymond & Lynde, Andrew Palmer, H. D. Mason, Hicks & Co., Dart & Mott, James Myers, Charles Butler, J. R. Giddings, Lot Clark, and C. W. Lynde.

In 1836, Robert Piatt filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, against Oliver and his associates, praying for an injunction, a receiver, &c., in order that his legal rights to the property in question might be investigated and relief granted. In December, 1840, the District Court rendered a decision, which sustained Piatt's claim in behalf of the Piatt Company to an equal interest in the lands in question, and A. F. Perry, as Special Master Commissioner, was directed to examine and report what were the several interests. Subsequently, E. D. Mansfield was appointed for a like purpose. The final decision of the Court was, that Oliver and Williams held the legal title of tracts 1 and 2, 86, 87 and 10 acres of tract 3, jointly for themselves and the other members of the Port Lawrence Company, as tenants in common, in the following proportions—dividing the whole into 2,832 parts—to wit: Alex. H. Ewing, 989.6 parts; John Rowan, 496.6 parts; Robert Piatt, 219.5 parts; John G. Worthington, 219.5 parts; William Oliver 165.10 parts; M. T. Williams, 82.8 parts; the heirs of William M. Worthington, 219.5 parts; and the heirs of John H. Piatt, 439 parts. In addition to this, Oliver and Williams were required to make over to the parties named the same relative interests in lots 109, 110, 111, 119, 120, 121, 162 and 163, in Toledo, and other property interests, including

debts due, &c., belonging to the Port Lawrence Company under the decree. Divers other details of the decree, not essential to an understanding of the general purport and effect of the same, are here omitted. Appeal was taken by Oliver and Williams to the United States Supreme Court, where, at the January term, 1845, the decision of the District Court was affirmed, with costs. This litigation in no wise affected any rights by purchase of property from the Port Lawrence Company; but only the claims of the parties concerned in that Company. The suit was an important one, involving as it did the title to a large portion of the present City of Toledo.

VISTULA.

In 1832, becoming satisfied that the Port Lawrence enterprise would not soon be prosecuted with energy, Major Stickney withdrew from that interest and turned his attention toward a new movement, on the River below the Port Lawrence plat, and on lands owned by him. In October, of that year, he made a contract with Samuel Allen, of Lockport, New York, under which improvements were to be made, Allen to have one-half the land in consideration of specified expenditures to be made by him. Allen failing in his agreements, in January, 1833, Stickney made an arrangement with Otis Hathaway, also from Lockport, when a Town plat was laid out and named Vistula. About that time, Lewis Godard, of Detroit (father of Alonzo Godard), and formerly of Lockport, made a contract with Major Stickney for certain lots, he (Godard) to establish a store at the place. This he did, occupying for such purpose an old block-house built about 1817, by Wm. Wilson (afterward Judge), which had become unfit for use without material repairs, which were made by Philo Bennett, also from Lockport, who settled here, purchasing the tract on the East side of the River, adjoining what became the Yondota plat and now within the Sixth Ward, Toledo. The store was in charge of Sanford L. Collins, who had been in Godard's employ at Detroit. These with other demonstrations of progress on the part of Vistula, were recognized by the few residents as calling for suitable expression of their appreciation. Accordingly, a grand ball was given in the old log Warehouse of the original Port Lawrence Company at the mouth of Swan Creek, that building furnishing the best accommodations for the purpose in the vicinity. It was occupied as a residence by John Baldwin and family, the upper portion being the ball-room of the neighborhood, attracting, by its accommodations, participants from Maumee, Perrysburg, the Bay Settlement and Monroe.

The contract of Stickney with Hathaway and Allen, did not secure much in the way of improvement, and Allen returned to Lockport,

and not long thereafter came back with Edward Bissell, of that place, who entered into an arrangement with Major Stickney, similar to the one with Allen. Mr. Bissell went energetically at work—clearing off the plat of timber and brush, putting in docking along the River, from Lagrange to Elm street, which was constructed on the ice of the stream, and awaited the weakening of the ice to settle to its place, which was done, but not as successfully as the projectors of the experiment had hoped.

Mr. Bissell at once gave life to Vistula, by the expenditure of large sums of money for new buildings, for roads, and other improvements necessary to the proper start of an ambitious Town. Settlers and purchasers of lots began to arrive, and the general prospect to brighten. The sale of lots began December 19, 1833, when lot 958 was sold to Erie Long, for \$75. But few sales were made in Vistula until April, 1834, when these became more active, and continued so until the Fall of 1835, at which time the proprietors deemed it best to close up the affairs of the Vistula Company and divide the remaining lots between them. For such purpose they met at Buffalo, October 2, 1835. There were present, B. F. Stickney, Edward Bissell, Isaac S. Smith, Hiram Pratt, W. F. P. Taylor, Robert Hicks and Henry W. Hicks. Full and satisfactory allotments were made to the several parties, according to interest. It was then agreed, that as soon as the Town of Toledo should be incorporated, lot 509, South side Huron, between Cherry and Walnut, and 789, South side Ontario between Lagrange and Elm, should be donated to the same for School purposes. They never were used for such purpose. Lot 580, North side Huron, between Chestnut and Elm, and 605, North side Huron between Locust and Walnut, to be presented to the first two religious Societies which should agree within a reasonable time to build houses of worship thereon, such houses to be of respectable dimensions and in such state of architecture as should meet the approbation of either two of the proprietors, B. F. Stickney, Edward Bissell and I. S. Smith; it being at the same time understood, that B. F. Stickney, from his personal property, would give to the Town lot 435, North side Superior, between Magnolia and Mulberry, for a Public School; and lot 563, North side Huron, between Magnolia and Mulberry, for a Church.

A meeting of proprietors of undivided interests in Vistula, was held in July and September, 1837, when was presented a recapitulation of appraisement of such property, amounting to \$388,880, which was divided by lot—B. F. Stickney taking 3-24ths; Hicks, Taylor and Pratt, 7-24ths; and Ed. Bissell, 14-24ths. It was then decided to offer to the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company "a strip of land under water, on the South side of Water street, 50 feet wide, extending on a line

parallel with Water Street, from Lynn to Cherry Street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Passenger Car-House," the same to be erected by January 1, 1839.

The following list comprises all lots sold by the Vistula Company, previous to the allotment of the property among the original owners:

Date.	Lot.	Purchaser.	Price
1833.			
Dec 19.	958.....	Erie Long.....	\$ 75
1834.			
Jan. 1.	131.....	Daniel Washburn.....	125
" 21	959, 960.....	Lore & Alonzo Whitten.....	200
April 30	594, 107, 108.....	Luke Draper.....	400
" 30	128, 129, 130, 591, 592, 113, 473, 474.....	Elijah Porter.....	400
" 30	344.....	Isaac Comstock.....	300
" 30	527, 528.....	Robert Johnson.....	200
May 31	414.....	Elias Stokes.....	200
" 23	517, 518.....	Stephen Hicks.....	200
" 23	335, 387.....	Joshua B. Davis.....	450
" 3	521.....	Robert W. Dunn.....	150
" 1	388.....	John B. Osburn.....	100
" 1	407, 408, 405, 406.....	Junius Flagg.....	1,200
" 1	390, 475.....	Samuel Eddy.....	200
" 1	338 and 10 ft 339.....	Dr. Jacob Clark.....	120
" 1	413.....	Chester Hunt.....	100
" 1	352, 353, 379, 780.....	John Babcock.....	600
June 29	645, 646.....	Joseph Welch.....	300
" 29	665 to 672.....	James Worden.....	100
" 29	596.....	Samuel Eddy.....	800
" 29	595.....	Hosea L. Maynard.....	200
" 29	717.....	Robert J. Buchanan.....	200
" 29	386, 385, 599, 600, 477, 347, 522, 336, 476.....	Jonathan Maxson.....	100
" 29	655, 656.....	John W. Fellows.....	2,150
" 29	961, 962, 721.....	Gabriel Manning.....	600
" 29	718, 719, 720.....	John E. Potter.....	300
" 16	356, 487, 488.....	Samuel McDowell.....	700
" 29	375, 376, 503, 504.....	Derick Kniekerbocker.....	600
" 19	721, 722, 723.....	Cornelius G. Shaw.....	500
" 14	94.....	Walter H. Lathrop.....	700
" 19	77.....	Benj. Franklin.....	330
" 19	345, 346, 479, 480, 519, 520, 523.....	Charles S. Hill.....	330
" 19	342.....	Joshua B. Davis.....	1,560
" 21	524, 525.....	B. S. Gleason.....	330
" 23	607, 608.....	C. P. Leonard.....	300
" 23	341.....	William B. Tucker.....	350
" 23	351, 489, 490.....	John O'Brien.....	330
" 19	102, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 78, 79, 80, 81, 483, 905, 917, 651, 608, 708, 699, 851, 845, 836, 830, 298, 297, 606, 767.....	Richard Greenwood.....	600
July 15	861, 601, 602.....	Hezekiah D. Mason.....	1,300
" 16	41, 42.....	John Almy.....	500
" 16	58, 59.....	Granville Jones.....	825
" 16	61, 62.....	Warren Mills.....	825
" 16	44, 45.....	John Barse.....	825
" 16	384.....	Lewis Vanderlip.....	825
" 16	359, 14 151, 23 ft of 339.....	Joseph Woodhouse.....	300
" 16	852.....	Moses P. Swett.....	1,300
" 16	69, 70, 71, 60, 43, 657, 658, 659.....	Samuel McCloy.....	100
" 23	340, 341.....	Frederick Pettis.....	4,395
" 23	337.....	J. S. Ide and D. W. Joyce.....	990
" 23	858.....	Daniel D. Sinelair.....	495
" 23	849, 850.....	Isaac M. Johnson.....	100
" 23	75, 76, 513, 511.....	Elias S. Root.....	400
" 30	377, 378.....	John P. Dorman.....	1,375
Aug. 21	160.....	Jeremiah Wilcox.....	550
" 21	309, 310.....	Harrow Gloss.....	100
" 21	348.....	Ira Smith.....	1,370
April 1	92, 93, 343.....	Daniel Sprigg.....	330
" 1	325.....	O. P. Olmsted.....	600
June 29	781.....	Arthur M. Reed.....	200
1835.		Daniel Davis.....	100
June 25	49½ ft. on Locust, center of 969, 970.....	John Otto.....	100
" 25	49½ ft. on Locust, east end lots 855, 856, and lot 779.....	Thomas Corlett.....	350
" 25	49½ ft. Locust off east end of 471, 472.....	W. Clark Blodgett.....	400
" 25	49½ ft. Walnut, off east end 481, 482.....	Cornelius Hurl.....	400
" 25	E. side 969, 970.....	John W. Crane.....	100
" 25	160, 161 and 49½ ft. 647, 648.....	Alva Gilman.....	1,620

Date.	Lot.	Purchaser.	Price.
1835.			
June 25	574.....	Aldrice Belknap.....	200
" 25	857.....	J. Irvine Brown.....	200
" 25	609, 610, 619, 650, 729, 730, 735, 736, and parts 647, 648.....	L. Jay Root.....	3,100
" 25	973.....	Willerby Kemp.....	1000
" 25	Parts lots 969, 970.....	John Fundenter.....	100
" 25	971.....	Jacob Renelspeher.....	100
" 25	972.....	Sebastian Coberly.....	100
" 25	713, 714, 715, 717.....	Harlow Glass.....	850
" 25	953, 954.....	Christian Fundenter.....	350
" 25	389.....	Samuel Greely.....	400
" 25	511, 512.....	Charles Ford.....	300
" 25	887, 888 and parts 777, 778.....	Charles Nicholas.....	450
" 25	532.....	Chester Walbridge.....	300
" 25	470.....	Columbus S. Marshall.....	400
" 30	Parts 967, 968.....	Geo. Powlesland.....	200
July 2	Parts 471, 472.....	Elijah Knight.....	600
" 2	526, 737, 738, pts. 529, 530, 783, 784.....	Daniel Greenvault.....	1,550
" 3	478, 467, 468, 469.....	Leander Hill.....	1,900
" 3	641, 642, pts. 511, 512.....	Frederick Wright.....	1,600
" 3	951, 952.....	Abraham Ritter.....	350
" 21	771, 772, 733, 734.....	W. H. Chapman.....	800
" 22	893, 894.....	Rowland Mosely.....	200
Aug. 4	927, 968.....	George Revans.....	100
" 10	977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984.....	Henry S. Hosmer.....	800
" 20	Parts 617, 618 and 631, 632.....	Samuel Donalds.....	750
Nov. 4	Parts 881, 882.....	W. A. Post.....	400
Aug. 3	959, 960.....	John Higly and Heman Walbridge.....	300
Nov. 14	739.....	Ansel L. Johnson.....	400
" 16	516.....	Mavor Brigham.....	500
" 17	611, 612, 613, 614, 381, 382, 785, 786.....	Joseph R. Williams.....	4,400
" 17	457, 458, 459.....	George B. Way.....	2,200
" 17	49½ ft. pts. 745, 746, fronting Cherry.....	C. B. McKnight and C. S. Marshall.....	400
" 19	99 ft. lots 615, 616, Cherry and Huron.....	Wm. T. Bly and J. T. C. Carpenter.....	800
" 20	99 ft. of 743, 744, on Cherry.....	Peter H. Shaw.....	700
" 20	515, on Huron.....	Wm. E. Morton & Co.....	800
" 21	653, on Erie.....	Merseno Fox.....	500
" 31	603, 604, Huron.....	S. Greely and J. Corbett.....	400
Dec. 9	510, 643, 740, 741, 742.....	Truman C. Everts.....	1,000
		Wing Russell.....	2,500

The larger part of the above sales were with the condition, that purchasers should make improvements on the property within specified periods, being chiefly dwelling-houses, of various sizes, from 16x20 feet upwards. Some contracts were to "build in the course of the Summer," some "to build within a year;" some for "buildings;" some for "dwelling-houses;" some for "comfortable dwelling-houses;" some to "build within three months—brick." In some instances the amounts to be expended for buildings was stated, and these ranged from \$100 to \$3,000.

It appears that in the management of each of the rival Towns of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the proprietors had been compelled to expend considerable sums of money for incidental objects for common benefits. In the case of Port Lawrence the two leading objects seem to have been the provision of stage and mail connections with the outside world, and the opening of roads to the surrounding country. The former of these was made specially important, from the fact that the mail-stage route then lay direct from Maumee City to Tremainesville, passing something like a mile and a half to the North and West of Port Law-

rence, the route lying along what is now Detroit Avenue, and making that Town dependent for stage and mail accommodations on its more fortunate rival on Ten-Mile Creek—a humiliation as well as a business subordination, not easy to bear. In order to relieve such embarrassment, it was found to be necessary to subsidize the stage line, by compensation for the extra travel involved in the desired divergence to Toledo from the line between Maumee and Tremainesville. Such arrangement existed in 1835, 1836 and 1837, and resulted in an indebtedness by the proprietors of the Town to Willard J. Daniels & Co., through whom the plan was managed, in the sum of \$1,943.38—the entire expenditure for such purpose having been \$4,122.35. Among other items in the Port Lawrence expenditure were the following:

- In 1832. Expended on Indiana Road, \$170.
- 1833. On survey of Indiana Road, \$30; labor on same, \$24.
- 1834. Account of Toledo *Gazette* (published in Vistula), \$85.

The Vistula account contained the following:

- 1833. Surveying Indiana Road, \$60; engraved maps, \$87.
- 1834. Staking channel in River, \$33.75; Adrian Road, \$500.
- 1835. Press and materials for Toledo *Gazette* (purchased in 1834), \$954.96; rent of *Gazette* office, 6 months, \$37.50; advances to sustain the *Gazette*, \$509.25; for "taking statistical account of commerce and inhabitants," \$52.13; "for clearing Town plat," \$741.60; Ann Allen, for Locust trees, \$10; for 548½ rods turn-piking, \$1,097.
- 1836. For paper for *Gazette*, \$109.50.
- 1837. Reese & Converse, on purchase of stages, &c., \$678.17; Hopkins, Engineer of Sandusky and Toledo Railroad, for expenses of survey, \$1,190.33.

The joint expenditure of the two Towns for stages was \$4,123.35. The total Sandusky and Toledo Railroad account was \$1,333.33, which was to be divided equally between the Port Lawrence and Vistula proprietors "when the Road should be commenced"—a condition which never was reached. Beyond preliminary surveys, nothing was done toward the construction of such Railroad.

TOLEDO APPEARS.

The rivalry of the two adjacent Towns, soon convinced the proprietors of each that their interests and fortunes were too closely identified, as against the competition of neighboring enterprises, for their continued separate and antagonistic management; when an arrangement for corporate connection was made under the common name of Toledo.*

*Mr. Andrew Palmer states, that at a conference held at the time of the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the matter of the name for the united Towns was discussed, when James Irvine Browne suggested Toledo, and it was adopted. Many other names had been proposed.

LOCAL JEALOUSIES.

Human nature, as developed in local jealousies, was not wanting among the pioneers of the Maumee Valley, any more than elsewhere. The spirit of rivalry attends the settlement and improvement of neighboring Towns, no less than the progress of trade in the more advanced conditions of the same. The record of Port Lawrence, for the first 10 years of its questionable existence (1817 to 1827), would hardly be considered one to provoke the special jealousy of anybody. In fact, during the most of that period, the attempt to establish a Town where Toledo now stands, was so uncertain of results, that the few persons interested in the venture, were more concerned in the question of life or death, than in any rivalry with competing localities. And yet, there seems to have been, in the eyes of at least one neighboring Town, enough in Port Lawrence to justify some degree of watchfulness as to its competition. This fact was shown during the Winter of 1821-22, when the matters of the Post Route and the location of the road between the Maumee River and Lower Sandusky (Fremont), as provided for by the Brownstown treaty, were under discussion. The points in the two cases are shown in the following letter of Dr. Horatio Conant, to United States Senator Brown:

PORT MEIGS, 9th February, 1822.

DEAR SIR: Feeling considerably interested in the measures proposed in Congress relative to this section of country, and not doubting your willingness to attend to any representations that might be communicated, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on those subjects.

I understand it is in contemplation to so alter the route of the great Eastern mail to Detroit, that it shall not pass this place, but go by Port Lawrence, nine miles below, on the Maumee River. Also, to establish a land office at the River Raisin, in Michigan, for the sale of lands in this vicinity. Also, to remove the port of entry to Port Lawrence. And, also, I presume, from a motion of Mr. Sibley, to open a road under the provisions of the Brownstown treaty, not from Sandusky [now Fremont] to Fort Meigs, according to the terms of said treaty, but from Sandusky to Port Lawrence.

I have been astonished at the fact that one delegate from Michigan should be able to have the brain not only of a majority of Congress, but even of a considerable part of the Ohio Representatives; but from the success attending his motions, I am obliged to admit the fact as true.

Port Lawrence has no claims to notice by Congress, much less to be honored by the proposed sacrifices. The River Raisin has no claim, in any shape, superior to Fort Meigs; and in point of situation for a Land Office, or any other business, far inferior. It is within little more than thirty miles of the land office at Detroit. Port Meigs is not within one hundred miles of any office, except that at Detroit, and is seventy-five miles from that.

Respecting Port Lawrence, there is not, nor has there been for years, nor is there likely to be, more than three English families, including all within three miles of the place; and whatever public business is done there, must be done by one man, who is already Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace for Michigan.*

*Reference is here made to Major B. F. Stickney.

The distance proposed to be saved by altering the route of the mail, ought not to come in competition with the increased risk in crossing the Maumee River, which in that place is very wide, and open to the unbroken surges of Lake Erie. The same objection will lie with increased weight, against opening a military road to cross the River there. It might as well cross the mouth of the bay, or any other part of Lake Erie.

If there was any business done at the place, or was likely to be, I should not so much object to the Customs Collector's office being removed there; but at present I should esteem it ridiculous to entertain the idea.

I did not suppose it entirely necessary to make all the above statements to you, sir; but it was difficult to say less, and say anything. You must pardon the apparent haste and carelessness with which this is written, as I have just returned from a week's absence and the mail is on the point of being closed.

Yours, very respectfully,

HORATIO CONANT.

HON. ETHAN A. BROWN, Senator in Congress.

The conditions indicated by the foregoing letter, so far from becoming less in antagonism, only became more intensified in bitterness, as time advanced. Appreciating the natural advantages of Toledo, when that point finally assumed definite position as a rival, its neighbors—Manhattan on the one side, and Maumee and Perrysburg on the other—seemed to make common cause against it, though to do so required an abeyance of mutual jealousies by no means moderate in degree. Thus it was, that Manhattan largely sympathized with the "Foot of the Rapids," as the two Towns up the River were called; while the latter made Manhattan the object of their special attention. Perrysburg and Maumee Steamboat Captains never saw Toledo, in passing, except under the optical pressure of traffic. Evidently, the experience of Port Lawrence and Vistula in fighting a common battle with the outside world, while inwardly consumed with the jealousy of bitter rivalry, had much to do with enforcing the corporate union of 1833. That step did not come too soon, since without it, both must have suffered indefinitely, if not disastrously, from obstacles presented by common rivals on the River.

An enthusiastic writer of the time, in May, 1836, set forth the unequalled natural advantages of the Maumee Valley, in terms like the following: "From Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to Lake Erie, the eyes of the whole community have been turned towards the Maumee country." Describing the approach to this wonderful region by the River, the writer says:

The first Town which meets the eye is Manhattan, now a thriving Village, with a population of several hundred, where, about six months ago, there was scarcely a house, if, indeed, there was one. Advancing up the River, the next place is Toledo, of which, as it is an old place, it is unnecessary to speak. Still further on, and about 10 miles from the mouth of the River, lies the Military Reserve. This is a plat of ground extending up and down the River about a mile and a quarter, and lying on both sides. This was

selected many years ago by the Engineers of the War Department and reserved for military purposes. It is a beautiful situation, with a broad, deep channel in its front, a bold shore and banks of moderate elevation, and does credit to the sagacity of the officer who selected it. On the North side, the banks form a beautiful crescent, almost as if made by hands of art. When the eye is beholding the beautiful scenery which surrounds this site, and the mind is informed of the advantages of its location, the depth of water in its harbor (12 to 15 feet), almost to the shore, and sufficient to contain all the shipping which will probably sail on Lake Erie for 50 years to come; and to all this is superadded the fact, that immediately at the upper margin of this plat of ground, there is a rock-bar of solid limestone extending across the entire bed of the River; we almost involuntarily exclaim, "Here, indeed, are the elements of a large Town." The United States Government would never consent to part with this portion of the public domain until this Spring. It was advertised and sold at auction at Bucyrus on the 4th of April last, and immense sums of money were on the spot for the purchase. An arrangement was effected between 19 gentlemen from different parts of the country, and the whole was bid off for their benefit and placed in the hands of Trustees. The proprietors selected five Directors, and resolved forthwith to lay out a Town, which they have named Marengo; and it is expected early in June the sales will be opened by public auction, and from 300 to 500 lots disposed of in that way. It can scarcely admit of a doubt, that Marengo will in a few years become a large and densely populated City. There, it is believed, the Wabash Canal will terminate, as no good reason can be discovered for its extension further down the River; and all the rich commerce of Western Ohio, the Wabash country, a large portion of Illinois, besides much on the Ohio River, must be poured out here, with all the surplus products of this proverbially luxuriant soil, seeking a Northern market. Good building stone can easily be procured, as the Rock Bar extends into the country on each side of the River. And in conclusion, permit me to say, that I hesitate not to predict, that at no distant day Marengo will be the largest Town in Western Ohio.

In this connection the following presentation of the superior claims of East Marengo, as the "future great City" of the Maumee Valley, will be pertinent, as another specimen of the rivalry then so rife between the many contending points. It was published in July, 1836. The writer sat out with the assumption that the Miami and Erie Canal (then not located at its Northern outlet) would not extend below Steamboat navigation, nor stop short of it, then saying:

Now, where is that point? By recent surveys it would seem that Delaware Flats is the first obstacle to ascending navigation. Opposite the Flats, and on the North side of the River, is Delaware Island, between which and the North shore is a channel 20 rods wide and not less than 10 feet deep, as marked on the charts, until you reach nearly the upper end of the Island, where a bar is formed of sand, over which there is not more than five feet of water. Opposite this point—that is, opposite Delaware Island, on the North shore—is the head of uninterrupted navigation; and at this point precisely, is the City of East Marengo laid out. If this bar be removed, boats may ascend one and a half miles to Rocky Bar, opposite and below which is the old Fort Reservation, on which the City of Marengo is laid out. To ascend above the bar with the largest class of boats is, we

believe, impossible, without cutting a channel through the rock. Will this be done? We think not. Below, except one small sand-bar (as above stated), all is clear to the Bay. As good, if not better ground, is here presented for building, and everything is favorable to a termination here, or, at farthest, at the upper end of Delaware Island, where the last obstruction is passed. Should it terminate at either point the two Towns will be united in one City, as they are only separated by the lands of Marshall Key, Esq. (160 rods wide), who proposes to lay out the same into lots, and donate one-half of the same to the County of Lucas, on the condition that the County-seat be located thereon. This being considered worth \$100,000, it will no doubt have the desired effect. Our opinion, then, is, that East Marengo is the precise spot where investments may be made with the surest prospect, for it is entirely at the head of uninterrupted Steamboat navigation. But if the channel be cleared, it will still be within the limits of the Great City of the West; for the entire distance from Rocky Bar to the Northern or lower side of East Marengo, is less than one and three-fourths miles on the River. If the Canal be unwisely taken below, immense water power will be created at or about Delaware Run; and then, let it go where it may, it cannot be taken more than four or five miles from this point. There is, therefore, as we conceive, less risk and better prospect in making investments at this point than at any other on the River.

It will be sufficient here to add that Marengo and East Marengo, with Austerlitz, and other "Paper Towns" at the several "heads of navigation on the Maumee River," long since passed almost beyond memory, while others, and at the time named more advanced competitors, have met even greater disappointment because of greater expectations. Particulars of the "closing-out sale" of Marengo City are given elsewhere in this volume.

At Defiance, then in Williams County, a great sale of Village lots was advertised in 1837. In setting forth the peculiar advantages of the place, the advertisement said: "Unseathed by the ravages of the speculator, surrounded by the most fertile lands, Rivers, Roads and Canals concentrating here from every direction—Tiffin River from the North, the Auglaize from the East and West, the Maumee River and the Wabash and Erie Canal—Defiance is destined to become a great and flourishing Town." The proprietors of the Town were Curtis Holgate, H. G. Phillips and John Evans; and Wm. Seamans, Agent.

Providence was laid out in 1835, by Peter Manor. It lies at the head of the Rapids, and was the point from which General Wayne started for Fort Wayne.

Brunersburg was located on the Tiffin River, about a mile from its junction with the Maumee, opposite where the Wabash Canal locks into the latter. The Town was laid out in 1835, and in 1837 had 600 inhabitants, with six stores, three hotels, two mills and water power. It had obtained a charter for a Railroad to connect the Town with Hicksville, for which the stock was taken in August, 1837. The waters of the Tiffin River were supposed to be navigable, or

readily to be made so, for a distance of 60 miles from that point. Brunersburg was then a candidate for the County-seat of Defiance County, and promised to become the principal commercial and manufacturing point between Fort Wayne and the Foot of the Rapids. In 1830 David Bruner and Henry Zeller, proprietors, had that portion of Brunersburg lying on the East side of the River vacated by the Court.

Waterville was laid out in 1832 by John Pray, proprietor, and several lots sold to actual settlers. In 1833 it contained half a dozen inferior houses, one store, one grist-mill, one saw-mill and one or two mechanics' shops. From that time it grew more or less rapidly, and in 1837 had three or four stores, with good stocks of goods and large trade. The Town had the advantage of water power from the Maumee.

ADDITIONS TO TOLEDO.

As already shown, Toledo originally consisted of the united plats of Port Lawrence and Vistula. The geographical growth of the City, after the union of these, is shown by the following list of subsequent Additions, made at the dates given, to wit:

<i>Name of Addition.</i>	<i>Date of Record.</i>
Palmer's.....	January, 1837.
Scott's.....	September, 1837.
Mott's.....	October, 1837.
Vistula.....	November, 1837.
Oliver's.....	November, 1837.
Sherman Page's.....	July, 1844.
Ewing's.....	October, 1845.
Stickney's.....	June, 1848.
Johnson's.....	March, 1851.
Stickney's (second).....	September, 1851.
Woodruff's.....	April, 1852.
Collins's.....	October, 1852.
Church's.....	May, 1853.
Yondota.....	November, 1853.
Ketcham's.....	June, 1853.
Oakwood.....	June, 1853.
Whittlesey's.....	December, 1853.
Hall & Morris's.....	June, 1854.
Williams's.....	October, 1854.
Prentice's.....	November, 1854.
Oliver's (second).....	December, 1854.
Segur's.....	December, 1854.
Stickney's (third).....	January, 1855.
Hill's.....	July, 1855.
Phillips's.....	September, 1855.
Hunt's.....	May, 1856.
Fitch's.....	July, 1856.
Raymond's.....	September, 1856.
Shaw's.....	October, 1856.
Segur's (second).....	March and April, 1857.
Segur's (third).....	June, 1857.
H. B. Wellman's.....	March, 1857.
Mason & Baker's.....	August, 1857.
W. S. Williams's.....	March, 1858.
Berry's.....	June, 1859.
Scott's (second).....	June, 1859.
Shaw's (second).....	June, 1860.
Receiver's.....	March, 1862.
Daniel's.....	June, 1862.
Car Factory.....	November, 1862.
Sprague's.....	December, 1862.
Germania.....	April, 1863.
Peck & Morris.....	September, 1863.

<i>Name of Addition.</i>	<i>Date of Record.</i>	<i>Name of Addition.</i>	<i>Date of Record.</i>
Baker's	September, 1863.	Ellenboro	November, 1872.
Myer's	January, 1864.	Spring Grove	January, 1873.
Boody's	July, 1864.	Millard's	March, 1873.
Wheeler's	July, 1864.	Howland's	March, 1873.
Campbell's	August, 1864.	Humboldt	March, 1873.
Orchard	November, 1864.	Shepler's	March, 1873.
Railroad	November, 1864.	Creek Side	April, 1873.
Cornwall's	May, 1865.	Crim & Monett's Air-Line Junction	April, 1873.
Grove	May, 1865.	East and South	April, 1873.
Monroe Street	June, 1865.	Miller's	April, 1873.
Stocking's	July, 1865.	Welles & Winter's East Broadway	April, 1873.
Knower's	August, 1865.	Hiett's Air-Line Junction	April, 1873.
Raymer & Skidmore's	September, 1865.	Dorr Street	May, 1873.
Weller's	October, 1865.	Swan Park	June, 1873.
Car Factory (second)	November, 1865.	Weber's	June, 1873.
Gardner's	December, 1865.	Oakland	June, 1873.
Dunlap's	January, 1866.	Potter's	June, 1873.
Yondota (second)	February, 1866.	D. S. Davis's	June, 1873.
Fassett's	February, 1866.	Osborn Place	July, 1873.
Mott's (second)	February, 1866.	Sinclair's	July, 1873.
Machen's	February, 1866.	Howland's (second)	July, 1873.
Braun's	March, 1866.	A. J. Brown's	August, 1873.
Finch's	November, 1866.	Case's	August, 1873.
Cornwall's (second)	December, 1866.	Markscheffel's	August, 1873.
Allen's	April, 1867.	Bell's Dorrl Street	September, 1873.
Shaw & Wells's	April, 1867.	Monroe Street Triangle	September, 1873.
Boody's (second)	March, 1867.	Lane's	September, 1873.
Knower's (second)	May, 1867.	Power & Isherwood's	September, 1873.
Rowsey's	May, 1867.	Anburndale	October, 1873.
Lenk's	May, 1867.	Brand's	October, 1873.
Danzev's	June, 1867.	Whiting's	October, 1873.
Yates's	July, 1867.	Granger's	November, 1873.
Raffensperger & Miller's	August, 1867.	Owens's	December, 1873.
Shaw & Frazer's	September, 1867.	Plymouth	December, 1873.
Raymer's	October, 1867.	Starr Avenue	December, 1873.
Kraus's	December, 1867.	East Side	February, 1874.
Hiett & Skidmore's	January, 1868.	Heston's	March, 1874.
Bissell's	March, 1868.	Parker & Rundell's	March, 1874.
Texas	May, 1868.	Vandereook's	April, 1874.
Hill's (second)	May, 1868.	Morris & Phillip's	April, 1874.
Shaw's Monroe Street	May, 1868.	Fifth Avenue	April, 1874.
Barnet T. Scott's	June, 1868.	May Flower	May, 1874.
Baker's	July, 1868.	Cottage Park	May, 1874.
T. P. Brown's	October, 1868.	North Place	May, 1874.
Poe's	November, 1868.	Franklin Avenue	May, 1874.
Hall's	January, 1869.	King's	May, 1874.
Barker's	February, 1869.	Lloyd's	May, 1874.
Daniels's	April, 1869.	Douglass's	May, 1874.
Spaulding's	May, 1869.	Englewood	June, 1874.
Island	June, 1869.	Brown's Hoag Street	June, 1874.
W. C. Daniels's	August, 1869.	Stickney Avenue	June, 1874.
Raffensperger's	August, 1869.	Seaman & Reed's	June, 1874.
Huberich's	September, 1869.	Toledo Heights	June, 1874.
Thayer's	January, 1870.	Baker, McDonald & Dana	August, 1874.
Swayne Place	September, 1870.	Yeston's	September, 1874.
Woodward's	November, 1870.	Kelley's	November, 1874.
Walbridge's	April, 1871.	Raffensperger, Kelley & Crim's	November, 1874.
Lagrange Street	April, 1871.	Raffensperger & Thayer's	November, 1874.
Nichols's	May, 1871.	Robinwood	December, 1874.
Backus's	May, 1871.	Sylvan Park	September, 1874.
Woodland	June, 1871.	Central Grove	October, 1874.
St. John's	June, 1871.	Lane's	October, 1874.
Broadway	June, 1871.	Tredwell Dale	December, 1874.
Monroe-Street Suburban	June, 1871.	Anburndale Extension	December, 1874.
North Toledo	September, 1871.	Cottage Grove Extension	December, 1874.
Hannon's	October, 1871.	West Toledo	December, 1874.
Gleason's	November, 1871.	Machen Place	December, 1874.
Parkland	November and December, 1871.	Cherry-Street Addition	January, 1875.
Foulkes's	December, 1871.	Scottwood	January, 1875.
Barker's	December, 1871.	Earl's	January, 1875.
Central	February, 1872.	Page & Klemm's	February, 1875.
Summit Level	March, 1872.	Pettee's Subdivision	February, 1875.
Lee & Brown's	July, 1872.	Fairview	April, 1875.
Gardner's (second)	July, 1872.	Elmwood	April, 1875.
Coghlin's	October, 1872.	Creek Side (second)	May, 1875.
Scott's Air-Line Junction	November, 1872.	River Side	May, 1875.

<i>Name of Addition.</i>	<i>Date of Record.</i>
Glendale-----	May, 1875.
Sunnyside-----	June, 1875.
Central Avenue Subdivision-----	June, 1875.
Hayes's-----	June, 1875.
Clifton Park-----	June, 1875.
Fasset's (third)-----	June, 1875.
Detroit Avenue-----	June, 1875.
Sloane, Ashley & Bassett's-----	July, 1875.
Jordan & Hayes's-----	July, 1875.
Ketcham's (second)-----	August, 1875.
Ashland-----	August, 1875.
B. T. Scott's (second)-----	August, 1875.
Foulkes's (second)-----	August, 1875.
Raymond's Subdivision-----	September, 1875.
Bare's Subdivision-----	September, 1875.
Home-----	October, 1875.
Nessle & Pratt's-----	October, 1875.
Wells & Bassett's (second) Yondota-----	October, 1875.
Bean's Subdivision-----	October, 1875.
Central Grove (second)-----	October, 1875.
Morfoot's-----	November, 1875.
Wright & Stebbins's-----	December, 1875.

Gradolph's Subdivision Humboldt's Division, Fred. Gradolph *et al.*, February 26, 1876.
 Subdivision Robinwood Addition, F. J. Scott *et al.*, February 28, 1876.
 Extension of Rowsey's Addition, C. A. Rowsey, April 14, 1876.
 Darst's Addition, Henry H. Darst, July 11, 1876.
 Longview Addition, George W. Benedict *et al.*, April 29, 1876.
 Collingwood Cemetery, Phillips Farm, Washington Township, August 9, 1876.
 Everett Town plat, Brayton O. Everett, Aug. 22, 1876.
 Extension of Robinwood Addition, W. H. Buckman, A. E. Rood *et al.*, September 28, 1876.
 E. R. Collins's Addition, December 12, 1876.
 Subdivision Lots 473, 609, 1007, Port Lawrence, February, 1877.
 Bissell Farm Addition, W. A. Collins, June, 1876.
 Norwood, Toledo, J. Edwin Conant *et al.*, Aug. 1877.
 Raror's Addition, Anthony Raror, August, 1877.
 Prah's Subdivision Berry's Addition, Charles Prah, April, 1878.
 Hausman and Mohr's Addition, John Hausman, W. H. Mohr, January, 1878.
 Subdivision Central Grove Addition, W. T. Bickner *et al.*, October, 1878.
 Mallett's Subdivision, Benj. Mallett *et al.*, Aug. 1879.
 Church's Addition, R. W. Church, replatted 1879.
 Johnson's Addition, C. M. Giddings, 1853.
 Central Addition, East Toledo, James Kaymer *et al.*, December, 1880.
 Swayne Place, N. H. Swayne, March, 1881.
 Pilliod's Subdivision, Vistula, Francis Pilliod, August, 1881.
 Whitney's Extension of Clifton Park, H. P. Whitney *et al.*, May, 1882.
 Knowles's Fourth Addition, John Knowler, July, 1882.
 Robison and Larwell's Subdivision Bissell's Addition, D. Robison, Jr. and J. C. Larwell, July, 1882.
 Douglass and Stahl's Subdivision, George Douglass, G. C. Stahl, W. H. Boyd, August, 1882.
 Alsace Addition, V. H. Ketcham, August, 1882.
 Hicks Street Addition, Maria Calkins, Sept., 1882.
 E. D. Moore's Addition, Sarah H. Hicks, Zorah C. Moore, Ed. D. Moore, November, 1882.
 Nicholas's Addition, Cora H. Nicholas, March, 1883.
 Maddocks's Subdivision Woodruff's Subdivision, A. W. Maddocks, February, 1883.
 Whipple's Subdivision, Julius D. Whipple, Mar. 1883.
 Calkins's Addition and Acklin's Addition, Thomas Calkins, John Cavanaugh *et al.*, April, 1883.
 Warren Place, Charles Kent, March, 1883.
 Household Addition, V. H. Ketcham, March, 1883.

Indiana Avenue Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, Apr. 1883.
 Corbusier's First Addition, Abner B. Cole, July, 1883.
 Mertz's Addition, Catharine Mertz, August, 1883.
 Peck's Addition, C. F. Peck *et al.*, September, 1883.
 Felt's Subdivision Williams's Subdivision, Sumner D. Felt, September, 1883.
 Stebbins, Hall, Ford and Baldy's Replat of Clifton Park, October, 1883.
 First Addition to Cottage Park, B. F. Griffin, Oct. '83.
 E. D. Moore's 2d Addition, November, 1883.
 Mill Addition, by Maumee Rolling Mill Company, East Toledo, December 12, 1883.
 Subdivision of lots 179 and 180, Daniels's Addition, March, 1884.
 Extension of Railroad Addition, F. J. Scott, Feb. 29, 1884.
 Extension of Germania Addition, W. W. Griffith and D. B. St. John, March 5, 1884.
 Curtis's Addition, C. F. Curtis, March 19, 1884.
 Virginia Street Addition, Mary Gibson, Mar. 25, 1884.
 Indiana Avenue Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, Mar. 27, '84.
 Subdivision of lot No. 867, Port Lawrence, Terrence J. McDonnell and Edward A. Moore, Mar. 24, 1884.
 Block A, Mott's Third Addition, Richard Mott and Edward A. Moore, March 28, 1884.
 Bancroft Street Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, June 5, '84.
 Subdivision Lots 45 and 47, Humboldt's Addition, Washington Township, Leuk Wine Co., May 28, '84.
 Extension of Hall's Division, Harriet O. Holmes and John J. Stone, June 14, 1884.
 Poland's Addition, Patrick Poland, June 14, 1884.
 Griffith's Addition, W. W. Griffith, July 7, 1884.
 Boos's Addition, Matthias Boos, September 6, 1884.
 Williams's Addition, H. N. Williams *et al.*, Oct. 11, '84.
 Vance Street Subdivision of Lot 829, N. H. Swayne, Jr. *et al.*, October 21, 1884.
 Subdivision of part of West half Northeast quarter Section 5 S., R. 8 East, Matthias Boos *et al.*, November 17, 1884.
 Wayne Street Addition, John W. Hiett, Jan. 6, 1885.
 Gibbs's Place, Stickney's Third Addition, D. W. Gibbs and Sidney C. Gibbs, February 11, 1885.
 Auburndale Extension amended, F. J. Scott *et al.*, February 21, 1885.
 Subdivision Lots 315 and 316, Stickney's Addition, Calvin Barker, March 2, 1885.
 W. W. Whitney's Addition, Willard W. Whitney, March 26, 1885.
 Betts's Addition, Flavel S. White, May 22, 1885.
 Campbell's Second Addition, James H. Campbell and J. W. Gloyd, June 30, 1885.
 Wasson's Subdivision, R. B. Wasson, June 25, 1885.
 Buckland's Subdivision, Ralph P. Buckland, June 23, 1885.
 Irving Place, John Fitch *et al.*, July 28, 1885.
 Subdivision Lots 89 and 10 Monroe Street Suburban Division, J. C. Lee *et al.*, August 5, 1885.
 Cherry Place, V. H. Ketcham, August 24, 1885.
 McGrath's Subdivision, Thos. McGrath, Sept. 7, 1885.
 John Henry's portion of Poland and Henry's Addition, September 11, 1885.
 Stillman Brown's Addition, September 21, 1885.
 Osborn Place, J. R. Osborn, September 25, 1885.
 Boddy's Third Addition, J. R. Osborn, Sept. 30, 1885.
 Genevieve Addition, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New York, September 30, 1885.
 Potter's Addition, Nathaniel F. Potter *et al.*, Oct. 26, '85.
 North Scottwood Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, C. O. Brigham, Lizzie Lewis, December 26, 1885.
 Warner and Sanderson's Subdivision, H. W. Warner, J. H. Sanderson, January 14, 1886.
 Extension of Robinwood and Woodruff Avenues, Matthias Boos, Maria L. Wheeler *et al.*, Feb. 9, '86.
 Highland Park, David Robison, Jr., and J. W. Hiett, February 24, 1886.
 Western Avenue Addition, E. D. Potter, Sr., April 15, 1886.

Taylor's Subdivision, Stickney's Addition, William B. Taylor, Mary Ann Brown, May 28, 1886.
 Robison's Subdivision Extension Hall's Division, David Robison, Jr., July 27, 1886.
 Subdivision Block 121, North Toledo, I. H. Detwiler, Cary D. Lindsay, May 28, 1886.
 Washington Place, John J. Barker, April, 1886.
 Subdivision Block No. 82, North Toledo, J. R. B. Ransom, September, 1886.
 McCaskey's Addition, Robert McCaskey, May, 1886.
 Elm Street Addition, Wm. Baker, September, 1886.
 Subdivision Fractional Section 13, M. I. Lacey *et al.*, December, 1886.
 Earl's Addition, B. C. and J. F. Earl, January, 1887.
 Eden Place, Robert Raitz *et al.*, March, 1887.
 Subdivision Block 7, Orchard's Addition, Justice H. Bowman, March, 1887.
 East Broadway Addition, R. W. and G. S. Daniels, April, 1887.
 Extension to McCaskey's Addition, Robert McCaskey, May, 1887.
 Nebraska Avenue Addition, J. C. Clarke *et al.*, June, '87.
 Franklin Place, Adam Burgert *et al.*, July, 1887.
 S. and D. A. Brown's Addition, July, 1887.
 Auburndale Extension, F. J. Scott *et al.*, Aug. 1887.

As will be seen, these Additions in number reach the extraordinary aggregate of 319, and range in dates from January, 1837, to August, 1887, a period of over 50 years. Divided into decennial periods, the numbers are as follows: From 1837 to 1847, 7 Additions, of which 5 were in 1837; 1847 to 1857, 26; 1857 to 1867, 33; 1867 to 1877, 153; 1877 to 1887, 100. It will be seen, that of the total 319 Additions to the City, which enterprising proprietors thus made, 153, one-half of the whole, were made during the ten years of 1867 and 1876, inclusive. That may justly be regarded as the "speculative era" of the City's history. The falling off in like extensions during the following decade (1877-87), may be accounted for by the fact, that the great business embarrassment, having its chief source in the financial panic of 1873, did not reach real estate until two or three years thereafter, and was not felt in its full force before 1877. Hence, the Additions to Toledo were in active increase until that year, when they largely ceased, and were not revived to any considerable extent until 1883, when they soon nearly regained their former activity.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following list of early real estate sales in Port Lawrence Township and Toledo, will be of interest in this connection:

Martin Baum, of Cincinnati, to Bazil Tromlev, of Port Lawrence, June, 1824, 30 acres for \$100, in Tract 86, East side Maumee River.
 Thos. Bishop to Budd Martin, July, 1825, 41 acres for \$55.
 Thos. Bishop to Eli Hubbard, of Detroit, 10 acres on Ten-Mile Creek, 1825, for \$50.
 Joseph Martin to Eben Burgess, 80 acres, May, 1825, for \$300.
 United States to John T. Baldwin, July 1, 1831, Lower Island, *alias* Grassy Point or Middle Ground, 79.11 acres, at \$1.25 per acre; same was sold to Marquis Baldwin, October 21, 1832, for \$150. This is

now the site of the old Union Railroad depot and yards, between the River and the Bayou.

In May, 1831, Edward Bissell, then of Lockport, New York, sold to the United States Turtle Island, in Maumee Bay, then containing 6.68 acres; the price \$300. The same was bought of the Government at public sale at Monroe, in July, 1827.

In August, 1834, Wm. Oliver leased for 5 years to John Baldwin the privilege of fishing in the Maumee River in front of tracts 86 and 87, Baldwin to pay all highway taxes of all lands of Oliver at and in the neighborhood of Port Lawrence.

Wm. McNabb to John Knaggs, 1835.

David Newcomer to John W. Tanner and Wm. Laughlin, May, 1836, River lot 6.

Alex. Navarre to Willard Smith, April, 1836.

Joel C. Thurstin to Walter H. Lathrop, January, 1836, lot 314, Toledo, \$660.

John A. Wells to Robert Hicks, April, 1836.

Cornelius G. Shaw to Lyman Wheeler, lot 45, Port Lawrence, February, 1836.

Andrew Palmer to James Myers, of Schenectady, N. Y., November, 1836, undivided one-fourth part of 84.72 acres, lying on the Territorial Road and adjoining the plat of Port Lawrence, reserving a small strip from the Northeast corner, sold to J. V. D. Sutphen by Dexter Fisher; and also reserving the burying-ground as cut off by the Territorial Road; price, \$10,000.

Christian Roop to John Knaggs, April, 1836, 80 acres in Section 9, and 80 acres in Section 10, Port Lawrence Township, for \$5,000.

James Navarre to Platt Card, June, 1836.

John Bte. Roetel to John Vogelsang and Adolphus Kramer, July, 1836, 140.60 acres on Maumee Bay, Section 9, \$330.

Lavina Stevens to Oliver Stevens, July, 1836, lot 84, St. Clair street, Port Lawrence, \$2,000.

Wm. Oliver to Mrs. Harriet Daniels, *nee* Wright, August 8, 1835, lot 335 Port Lawrence Division, deeded "as a compliment by the proprietors, on the occasion of hers being the first marriage at Toledo." This lot is situated on the South side of Ontario street, half-way between Washington and Lafayette. Mrs. Daniels was the wife of Munson H. Daniels, and was the first School Teacher in Toledo. She was a niece of Governor Silas Wright, of New York.

Pierre M. Irving to Washington and Ebenezer Irving, in April, 1837, certain lots in Vistula Division, including 526, 527, 528, 653, 737, 738, 716, 783 and 784; price \$15,000.

Henry W. Goettell to Munson H. Daniels, March, 1836.

Benjamin F. Wade, of Ashtabula, Ohio, to American Land Company, July, 1836, 8 acres in original lot 6, Port Lawrence, on Maumee River, with water privileges, for \$1,836.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula, to American Land Company, July, 1836, 8 acres, tract 5, 129 acres North side River, with water privileges, for \$1,836.

Marquis Baldwin to E. D. Potter, March, 1836, a portion of Lower Island, Grassy Point or Middle Ground; price \$4,000.

E. D. Potter to Joel McCullum, June, 1836, same as above, for \$5,000.

George M. Mills to John Berdan, September, 1836.

Ira C. Smith to J. G. Littlefield, September, 1836.

J. Baron Davis to C. I. Keeler, Jr., April, 1837.

B. F. Stickney to Lewis Godard and Elkanah Briggs, June, 1832.

Andrew Palmer to Isaac S. Smith and Henry W. Hicks, lots in Toledo, for \$15,000; August, 1836.

Decius Wadsworth, Laura Wadsworth, Hiram N. and Daniel Wadsworth, to Marc Anfy. Vicat, Tract 83 Miami Reservation, November, 1836.

John Baldwin to John T. Tibbals and Marquis Baldwin, July, 1836.

Columbus S. Marshal to C. E. Brintnall and John Jay Newcomb, April, 1837.

Wm. Bancroft to Samuel B. Scott and Warden N. Richardson, October, 1835.

Geo. Hall to Joseph Coghlin, August, 1837.

Daniel Murray to Dexter Fisher, June, 1836.

Platt Card to Russell C. Daniels, May, 1836.

Geo. W. Card to Nehemiah Allen, September, 1837.

B. F. Stickney to John Fassett, August, 1834.

In June, 1837, Coleman I. Keeler, of Toledo, leased to Geo. E. Pomeroy, Walter G. Green, Josiah Hulbert and Jeremiah C. Green, a farm at Palmyra, Lenawee County, Michigan.

Thomas Carr to John Jay Newcomb, December, 1837.

Richard Mott to Wm. R. Hoyt, April, 1838.

Henry W. Hicks, of New York, granted Power of Attorney to Richard Mott, Jr., November, 1837.

Richard Lambert, deed to W. H. Lewis, July, 1838.

J. R. Giddings to Matthew Burchard and J. L. Van Gordon, May, 1838.

Coleman I. Keeler to Josiah Chambers, June, 1838.

Edward Bissell to Benj. S. Brown, May, 1838.

In November, 1837, Elisha Whittlesey, as agent for the proprietors, deeded to the County of Lucas, Court-House Square, in Oliver's Addition to Toledo, consisting of a block 400 by 200 feet in size, bounded by Whittlesey, Court, Oliver and State Streets. The grant was made in consideration that County buildings should be erected and maintained thereon. The deed was assented to by Edson Newton, Edward Wade and John M. Clayton, co-owners of the property.

Joseph Comstock to Ansel Comstock, May, 1838.

Isaac W. and Roderick Comstock to Ansel Comstock, October, 1838.

Ira C. Smith to Ellis Parker, October, 1838.

John Van Blarcom to Samuel Bentley, May, 1838.

Elijah Porter to Austin A. Hill, September, 1837.

Austin A. Hill to Leander Hill, November, 1838.

Ann Leybourne to Anthony Leybourne, August, 1838.

Edward Bissell to Peter H. Shaw, November, 1838.

Lewis Benore to Wm. Wilkison and Wm. Tavenor, Directors of School District No. 3, Port Lawrence, January, 1839; lease of site for School-House, then being erected, at \$20 per year "so long as they might please to use it for a School-House."

Edward Bissell to Gabriel Manning, January, 1836.

Peter Cranker to Joseph Cranker, October, 1838.

Stickney & Bissell to Newton C. Wolcott, July, 1838.

Jonah Bush to Geo. B. Bush, August, 1838.

Treasurer Monroe County, Mich., to Alex. and D. Anderson and John W. Miller, lot 311, Port Lawrence, as delinquent for taxes in the amount of \$1.05 for the year 1832; also to same parties, same date, 80 acres in Port Lawrence, for \$1.50 delinquent taxes, for 1833.

Ansel Comstock to Barnard McMillan, May, 1839.

John Fitch to Julius Vehnagel, July, 1839.

Same to Aldrich A. Belknap, July, 1839.

Richard Mott to Philander Raymond, September, 1837.

Geo. Redding to Ira L. Clark, September, 1839.

John Halpin to Timothy Tarsney, September, 1839.

Clement H. Thompson to Benj. Mallett, Jr., November, 1839.

Daniel Webster, of Boston, Mass., to Richard M. Blatchford and Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, May, 1839, 5 acres in Section 25, City of Toledo; \$12,560. Mr. Webster bought the same property in February, 1837, of Cornelius Jones and Matthewson Eddy.

Edward Bissell to Junius Flagg, lots 405, 406 and 407, Vistula, July, 1840.

Julius Vehnagel to Charles Mertz and G. Leisaer,

lease of Brewery on lot 981, Vistula, on Michigan Street, between Walnut and Cherry, at the rental of \$600. Now (1887) it is occupied by the Eagle Brewery of Lang & Son. On the same ground, are Philip Schmidt's Bottling Works.

Wm. Oliver to Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, grant of right of way and timber and other materials on any lands of grantor "within the County of Monroe, Port Lawrence Township, Territory of Michigan."

Noah A. Whitney to Wm. Owen, April, 1840.

Edward Cadwell to Noah A. Whitney, August, 1840.

B. F. Stickney to City of Toledo, November, 1840, 8 acres, \$1,600, for Cemetery purposes (now Forest Cemetery).

Richard Mott to Daniel Cushing, January, 1841.

Barnard McMillen to Daniel McBain, August, 1840.

Delavan D. Hawes to Abel W. Fairbanks, February, 1841.

Eli Bancroft to Simeon Parker, August, 1834.

City of Toledo to Wm. Hoskins, March, 1841.

Hamilton A. Carpenter to Geo. B. Way, May, 1840.

Jonah Huntley to Christopher Gunn, May, 1845.

Elijah Porter to Worden N. Richardson, December, 1837.

Charles Lynde to Samuel Stocking and Stephen Halsey, September, 1842.

David Shaw to Walter Titus, Jr., June, 1842.

John Fitch to Cynthia Eddy, September, 1842.

H. D. Mason to Fred. Prentice, June, 1842.

A. J. Comstock to V. H. Ketcham, October, 1842.

D. O. Morton to Valentine Wall, January, 1843.

John Goettell to Matthias Boos, March, 1843.

Francis W. Jennison to Charles V. Jennison, May, 1843.

Christopher Flynn to Patrick McCarty, May, 1843.

John Viers to Cyrus H. Cox, April, 1843.

Patrick McCarthy to Joseph K. Secor, July, 1843.

County Auditor to Samuel S. Ketcham, September, 1843.

Wm. Oliver to V. H. Ketcham, September, 1843.

City of Toledo to Chas. B. Phillips, March, 1843.

Wm. Oliver to Chas. M. Dorr, September, 1843.

Gideon Draper to Matthias Boos, July, 1843.

John Fassett to Elias Fassett, March, 1843.

C. W. Hill and H. G. Cozzens to School District No. 2, Toledo, November, 1843, School House site, 509 Vistula. On South side Huron street, midway between Cherry and Walnut.

James M. Comstock to Erastus Wilkinson, July, 1843.

County Auditor to Chas. A. Crane, January, 1843.

Myron H. Tilden to Daniel Corlett, January, 1844.

D. O. Morton to Joseph H. Wood, August, 1843.

Samuel A. Lawrence to Peter H. Shaw, April, 1844.

Myron H. Tilden to Benj. D. Tilden, October, 1844.

Joel Crane to Abram Scott, November, 1844.

John P. Lewis to Peter Lewis, April, 1833.

Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., to Timothy Tredwell, December, 1834.

Wm. Hoag to Russell Olds, February, 1835.

S. M. Young to Benj. Mallett, Jr., March, 1845.

Edward H. Jeffords to Sibbil E. Jeffords, June, 1845.

Wm. Sheldon to Anson Backus, September, 1845.

Wm. Consaul to Wm. H. Consaul, November, 1845.

John Fitch to Wm. Kraus, January, 1846.

Wm. Oliver to Thos. Ewing and Henry Stanbery, Lancaster, Ohio, lot 482 1/2 Port Lawrence.

Aaron D. Patchen, of Buffalo, N. Y., to John T. Maher and Patrick Brogan, December, 1845.

Thos. C. Allen to Joseph K. Secor, June, 1846.

V. H. Ketcham to John Poag, December, 1845.

In November, 1845, Oliver's Division was re-surveyed and re-platted by Daniel S. Westcott, County Surveyor, for Elisha Whittlesey,

in trust for the proprietors, Wm. Oliver, C. H. Williams (Administrator of estate of M. T. Williams), Ora H. Knapp, Wm. R. Morris and Erastus Cushing. The changes in lots and streets, in some instances, were material. The Public Square for County buildings in the former plat was again reserved for the same purpose, if wanted, Market Square in Oliver Street, 126 feet wide, extended from Williams to Clayton street. Lots 226 and 413 were reserved for School Houses. The plat extended from the Point (now Bridge Street) to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and from Swan Creek to the Bayou, and contained 521 lots.

Orlando Bushnell to Henry Wilcox, August, 1846.

John B. Vallee to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, September, 1847, for \$300, lot 272, Port Lawrence Division of Toledo, on West side Huron street, near Washington.

Henry C. Blodgett to Wm. C. Blodgett, October, 1846.

Willard Trull to Salter Cleveland, April, 1847.

Amedeus Bappe to Maxime Fauteaux, lot 272, Port Lawrence, September, 1847.

Thos. Card to H. G. Cozzens and Wm. H. Raymond, February, 1848.

Warren Corning to Daniel Swift, June, 1847.

Lot Clark to Lyman Wheeler, May, 1847.

Daniel McBain to Matthias Boos, August, 1847.

American Land Company to Ann Corlett, October, 1845.

Abigail Cheney to Thos. Southard, September, 1847.

Chas. Butler to Morgan L. Collins, Frank J. King and Matthew Brown, Jr., lease of lot 991, Vistula Division (Southeast corner Cherry and Water), with the warehouse then in process of construction thereon, for 5 years from October, 1847, at \$1,000 per year rental.

C. B. Phillips to Joseph W. Brown, March, 1846.

Joseph K. Secor to Thomas C. Allen, March, 1846.

Peter Kinnan to John Poag, January, 1847.

Isaac Sears to James B. Sears, March, 1846.

Jessup W. Scott to Geo. W. and Wm. H. Scott, September, 1846.

R. C. Daniels to Matthew Johnson, lot 205, Port Lawrence Division, October, 1846.

James Myers to James Mott, Philadelphia, 359 acres in River Tract 6, United States Reserve, November, 1845; price, \$2,250.

John Fitch to Chauncey C. Keysor, March, 1846.

James Myers to John C. H. Montgomery, November, 1846.

J. W. Knaggs to Augustine U. J. Machen and Henry L. P. Machen (then of Cleveland), 100 acres in Section 6, now on Bancroft and Adams Streets, for \$5,500, January, 1848.

Lot C. Clark to Ann C. Mott, January, 1848.

Sally C. Davidson to Stephen and John H. Whitaker, April, 1848.

A. E. Wing, S. S. Godfrey, H. Smith, and N. R. Haskell, Directors of the Bank of River Raisin, at Monroe, Mich., assigned certain property of the Bank in Toledo, to Chas. Noble, Isaac R. Christianity and other depositors and creditors of that Bank, in June, 1847.

Edward Haskell and Dudley G. Saltonstall to Henry Bennett, November, 1846.

Warren Corning to Austin B. Waite, February, 1846.

Samuel I. Keeler to Salmon H. Keeler, February, 1847.

Ezra B. Dodd to Roger W. Chnrch, December, 1848.

Lucien B. Gunn to Gabriel Crane, December, 1848.

Fred. Prentice to Asa W. Maddocks, October, 1848.

John Fitch to Jacob Van Orden, February, 1849.

Richard Mott to Thomas Dunlap, Horace Saxton, and M. H. Tilden, Directors of School District No. —, Toledo, lot 581, Vistula Division (North side Huron, between Elm and Chestnut), for \$250, April, 1849.

The Sheriff to Edward Bissell, Jr., May, 1849, lots in Vistula Division, as follows: No. 1,125, for \$10; No. 1,133, for \$20; 585, for \$137; 586, for \$227; 711, for \$60; 712, for \$75; 299, for \$169; and 300, for \$170; these prices being two-thirds of the appraised value of the property.

Charles Butler to Edward Bissell, Jr., lots 709, 710 and 1,135, Vistula, for \$100 each, June, 1849.

In January, 1845, John Knaggs, in consideration of \$250, deeded to John Baptiste Purcell, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Ohio, 11.78 acres of land in Washington Township, and on Ten-Mile or Ottawa Creek, for the use of the Catholic Church of Toledo.

May, 1845, Henry W. Hicks deeded to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, for \$2,000, lots 633 and 634, Vistula Division (corner of Cherry and Erie Streets), the grantee at that time being the Priest in charge of the Catholic Church in Toledo.

December, 1845, James W. Knaggs sold to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, for \$800, 42 acres of land in Washington Township, on the road leading to Toledo *via* Cherry street, the same having been purchased for the use of the Catholic Church in Toledo.

June, 1846, B. F. Stiekney and Edward Bissell, for \$200, deeded to Philip Hagenburg, Chas. H. Schaal, and Fred. H. Clausing, Trustees of the German Lutheran Reformed Church of Toledo, lot 580, Vistula Division, Toledo (North side Huron Street, between Elm and Chestnut).

December, 1847, J. W. Scott deeded to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, lot 1,431, Vistula Division (Southwest corner of Ontario and Beech Streets), for \$100, the same being purchased for the use of the Catholic Church.

August 23, 1847, James Knaggs, for \$1,290, deeded to Louise De Gonzaga (Superior), and Mary Pauline, 2½ acres of land on Adams Street, which was designed for the use of a Catholic institution under the supervision of the authorities of that Church at Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, but was never used for such purpose.

OFFICERS OF TOLEDO CITY GOVERNMENT.

As already stated, the City of Toledo was incorporated by the State Legislature at the session of 1836-37. The first election of officers took place in the Spring following. Below will be found as full a list of officers of the City, as could be prepared for use here:

1837.

Mayor—John Berdan.

City Clerk—George H. Rich.

Members of the City Council: Northeast Ward—Junius Flagg, James S. Way, Elijah Porter. Southeast Ward—Geo. B. Way, S. B. Comstock, Samuel R. Bradley.

City Officers—J. Baron Davis, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Chas. McLean, Fire Engineer; A. G. Hibbard, Street Commissioner; Calvin Comstock, Marshal; Munson H. Daniels and Samuel Eddy, Assessors.

1838.

Mayor—John Berdan.

Clerk—Austin A. Hill (resigned), Chas. W. Hill (to fill vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. Junius Flagg, Daniel Segur, Leander Hill; 2. Elijah Porter, Emery D. Potter, Chas. E. Brintnall; 3. S. B. Comstock, Chas. F. Abbott, Munson H. Daniels.

City Officers—S. B. Scott, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Naaman Goodsell, Civil Engineer; Chas. McLean, Fire Engineer; Ezra S. Dodd, Street Commissioner; Calvin Comstock (resigned), and Daniel Segur, Wharfage Collector; Calvin Comstock, Marshal.

1839.

Mayor—Hezekiah D. Mason.

Clerk—Charles W. Hill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. Hoisington (resigned), Ezra S. Dodd, Myron H. Tilden, Elisha H. Fassett; 2. Ezra S. Dodd (resigned), S. B. Scott, Chas. E. Brintnall, L. S. Lownsbury; 3. Lyman Wheeler, C. F. Abbott, Richard Cooke.

City Officers—Horatio G. Cozzens, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; C. E. Brintnall, Chief Engineer; Oliver W. Whitmore, Street Commissioner; Daniel Segur, Wharfage Collector; O. W. Whitmore, Marshal.

1840.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden.

Clerk—Harvey S. Bradford (resigned), Edson Allen (to fill vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. M. Bostwick, Samuel Eddy, J. A. Titus; 2. S. Porter, C. G. Shaw, Chas. McLean; 3. C. F. Abbott, C. I. Keeler, Lyman Wheeler.

City Officers—H. G. Cozzens, Treasurer; C. M. Dorr, Attorney; Samuel Eddy, Civil Engineer; Samuel Allen, Fire Engineer and Street Commissioner; Daniel Segur, Wharfage Collector; O. W. Whitmore, Marshal.

1841.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden.

Clerk—Edson Allen.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. H. Raymond, Junius Flagg, John N. Mount; 2. Edward Bissell, Worden N. Richardson, H. S. Bradford; 3. Andrew Palmer, Joseph W. Turner, S. B. Comstock.

City Officers—H. G. Cozzens, Treasurer; C. M. Dorr, Attorney; Samuel Eddy, Civil Engineer; Edward Bissell, Fire Engineer; Samuel Allen, Street Commissioner; John Goettell, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1842.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden.

Clerk—Edson Allen.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Junius Flagg, Leverett Bissell, John N. Mount; 2. John Fitch, L. S. Lownsbury, Edward Bissell; 3. David Crane, David Hall, Peter Palmer.

City Officers—John R. Bond, Treasurer; C. M. Dorr, Attorney; Lewis McL. Lambert, Civil Engineer; David Crane, Fire Engineer; Daniel Segur, Street Commissioner; Chas. L. Mattison, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1843.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden (resigned upon election as President Judge of Common Pleas District); James Myers (for vacancy).

Clerk—Edson Allen.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Junius Flagg (resigned), H. D. Munson (for vacancy); B. P. Peckham, Owen Olmstead (resigned), Hiram Walbridge (for vacancy);

2. David Johnston, John P. Freeman, Ira L. Clark; 3. Peter Palmer, Chas. G. Keeler, Henry W. Goettell.

City Officers—Robert W. Titus, Treasurer; C. W. Hill, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Peter H. Shaw, Fire Engineer and Street Commissioner; Thomas D. Thomas, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1844.

Mayor—George B. Way.

Clerk—Samuel B. Scott.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. P. Peckham (resigned), Mayor Brigham (for vacancy); H. D. Mason, C. W. Hill (resigned), Richard Mott (for vacancy); 2. Ira L. Clark, Manly Bostwick, Daniel McBain; 3. C. I. Keeler, James Myers, Levi G. Loomis.

City Officers—John Kaufman, Treasurer; Jedediah Hilbard, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Edward Avery, Fire Engineer; Daniel Segur, Street Commissioner; Thos. D. Thomas, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1845.

Mayor—Richard Mott.

Clerk—Samuel B. Scott.

Councilmen—Ward 1. H. D. Mason, Wm. H. Raymond (resigned), Mayor Brigham (for vacancy), C. I. Mattison; 2. Ira L. Clark, J. P. Freeman (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy), Silas E. Halsey; 3. James Myers, Lyman Wheeler, Austin Willey.

City Officers—Chas. A. Crane, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Gideon W. Weed, Fire Engineer; Jacob Clark, Street Commissioner; O. W. Whitmore, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1846.

Mayor—Richard Mott.

Clerk—Egbert B. Brown (resigned), Chas. I. Scott (for vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. H. D. Mason, W. H. Raymond, C. I. Mattison; 2. Ira L. Clark (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy); J. P. Freeman, S. P. Halsey; 3. James Myers, Lyman Wheeler, Austin Willey.

The City having been divided into four Wards, a special election was held November 24th, with the following result;

Mayor—Emery D. Potter.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Henry Bennett, B. P. Peckham, Daniel Segur; 2. Truman C. Evarts, Matthew Johnson, Daniel Swift; 3. S. B. Scott, C. W. Hill, J. P. Freeman; 4. Ira L. Clark, Austin Willey, O. W. Whitmore.

City Officers—C. A. Crane, Treasurer; E. D. Potter, Attorney (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy); Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Israel Titus, Fire Engineer; J. R. Bond, Street Commissioner; B. P. Peckham, Harbor Master; Henry D. Kingsbury, Marshal.

1847.

Mayor—Emery D. Potter.

Clerk—Geo. S. Gibbs (resigned), C. I. Scott (for vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. Henry Bennett, Daniel Segur, M. H. Tilden (resigned), W. H. Raymond (for vacancy); 2. Wm. Babcock, Manly Bostwick, C. M. Dorr; 3. James Myers, Daniel Swift, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Walter Woodward, Ira L. Clark, Austin B. Waite.

City Officers—Chas. R. Whiting, Treasurer; John Fitch, Attorney; W. H. Newton, Civil Engineer; C. W. Hill, Fire Engineer; Mayor Brigham, Street Commissioner; Dennison Steele, Harbor Master; H. D. Kingsbury, Marshal.

1848.

Mayor—Emery D. Potter.

Clerk—Jerome Myers (resigned), B. W. Rouse (for vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, Thos. Dunlap, Jr., John Kaufman; 2. D. O. Morton, P. H. Shaw, E. B. Brown; 3. James Myers, Daniel Swift, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Walter Woodward, Thos. D. Thomas (resigned), A. E. Willey (for vacancy), David B. Mooney.

City Officers—A. W. Fairbanks, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Daniel L. Westcott, Civil Engineer; C. W. Hill, Fire Engineer; David Crane, Street Commissioner; E. B. Brown, Harbor Master; H. D. Kingsbury, Marshal.

1849.

Mayor—Daniel O. Morton.

Clerk—Levi S. Lownsbury.

Councilmen—Ward 1. H. D. Mason, Thos. Dunlap, Jr., Jacob Clark; 2. Chas. McLean, Wm. Baker (resigned), Henry Bennett (for vacancy), C. B. Phillips; 3. Daniel Swift, Dennison Steele, Edward Haskell; 4. Andrew J. Field, C. F. Abbott, A. B. Waite (resigned), I. L. Clark (for vacancy).

City Officers—H. D. Kingsbury, Treasurer; Thos. Dunlap, Jr., Attorney; H. J. Vaughn, Civil Engineer; C. W. Hill, Fire Engineer; David Crane, Street Commissioner; Morgan L. Collins, Harbor Master; Charles L. Mattison, Marshal.

1850.

Mayor—Caleb F. Abbott.

Clerk—Levi S. Lownsbury.

Councilmen—Ward 1. W. H. Raymond, Horace Saxton, D. O. Morton; 2. C. M. Dorr, Joel W. Kelsey, C. B. Phillips; 3. Willard J. Daniels, V. H. Ketcham, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Alex. Henderson, Cyrus Williams, W. H. Peabody (resigned), William Flynn (for vacancy).

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Edward Bissell, Attorney; Thos. Clark, Civil Engineer; T. W. Bradley, Fire Engineer; T. D. Thomas, Street Commissioner; C. G. Keeler, Harbor Master; W. F. Pregizer, Marshal.

1851.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Levi S. Lownsbury.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Jacob Clark, Edward Bissell, Jr., Timothy Tredwell; 2. C. B. Phillips, Geo. Pendleton, A. J. Field; 3. John Fitch, John H. Whitaker, Lyman Wheeler (resigned), John Mulhany (for vacancy); 4. R. F. L. Whittlesey, Willard W. Howe, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Edward Bissell, Attorney; Thos. Clark, Civil Engineer; V. H. Ketcham, Fire Engineer; Joseph W. Brown, Street Commissioner; A. Gilmore, Harbor Master; Gid. W. Weed, Marshal.

1852.

Mayor—Daniel McBain, Egbert B. Brown, Ira L. Clark and M. Brigham.

Clerk—Mavor Brigham.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Edward Bissell, Jacob Clark, E. S. Dodd; 2. A. J. Field, C. W. Hill, Matt. Johnson; 3. John Mulhany, James Myers, John B. Murphy; 4. Geo. Pendleton, Morrison R. Waite, R. F. L. Whittlesey.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; John Fitch, Attorney; C. C. Schenck, Civil Engineer; E. B.

Brown, Fire Engineer; S. P. Halsey, Street Commissioner; Gid. W. Weed, Marshal.

1853.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Edward Bissell, Thomas Dunlap; 2. Samuel R. Reed, S. B. Scott; 3. James Myers, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Daniel Segur, Alex. Henderson.

City Officers—C. F. Abbott, Treasurer; John Fitch, Attorney (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy); Chas. C. Schenck, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; S. P. Halsey, Street Commissioner; Gid. W. Weed, Harbor Master and Marshal; Stephen J. Springer, Marshal (for vacancy).

1854.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Ed. Bissell, Henry Breed; 2. Thos. Dunlap, S. R. Reed; 3. James Myers, John T. Maher; 4. Daniel Segur, S. B. Scott.

City Officers—C. F. Abbott, Treasurer; C. W. Hill, Attorney; C. C. Schenck, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; Horace Thacher, Street Commissioner; Barney Mahon, Harbor Master; S. J. Springer, Marshal.

1855.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Thos. Dunlap, Two Stickney; 2. S. R. Reed, S. B. Scott; 3. John T. Maher, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Daniel Segur, Henry Breed.

City Officers—C. F. Abbott (died), Treasurer, R. W. Titus (for vacancy); Ira E. Lee, Attorney; Francis M. Case, Civil Engineer (resigned), Charles D. Bishop (for vacancy); J. R. Bond, Fire Engineer; John B. Marston, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; S. J. Springer, Marshal.

1856.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Charles C. Schenck.

Councilmen—Ward 1. E. D. Potter, William H. Raymond; 2. I. N. Hathaway, S. B. Scott; 3. James Myers, Truman H. Hoag; 4. John B. Murphy, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Ira E. Lee, Attorney; C. D. Bishop, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; H. D. Hitchcock, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick and Geo. S. Howe, Harbor Master; Barney Mahon, Marshal.

1857.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Henry McHenry.

Councilmen—Ward 1. W. H. Raymond, C. W. Hill; 2. S. B. Scott, I. N. Hathaway; 3. Wm. W. Jones, James Myers; 4. Daniel Segur, J. B. Murphy.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Henry I. Hitchcock, Civil Engineer (resigned), E. D. Mason (for vacancy); E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; Edward McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; Stephen S. Kingsley, Marshal.

1858.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Patrick J. Monahan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, W. H. Raymond; 2. F. J. Klauser, Daniel Y. Howell; 3. W.

W. Jones, Elijah Dodd; 4. J. B. Murphy, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; E. D. Potter, Attorney; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; Wm. H. Ketcham, Fire Engineer (resigned), Chauncey D. Woodruff (for vacancy); Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; Michael Carney, Marshal.

1859.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Patrick J. Monahan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. W. H. Raymond, C. W. Hill; 2. F. J. Klauser, John Sinclair; 3. Elijah Dodd, Dennis Coghlin; 4. Roger Murphy, H. A. Breed.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; Geo. R. Haynes, Solicitor; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; C. D. Woodruff, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; Michael Carney, Marshal.

1860.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, David Smith; 2. John Sinclair, J. P. Freeman; 3. Dennis Coghlin, James Myers; 4. H. A. Breed, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; George R. Haynes, Solicitor; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; Robert H. Bell, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; John W. Beecher, Marshal.

1861.

Mayor—A. B. Brownlee (resigned), Alex. H. Newcomb (for vacancy).

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, David Smith; 2. John Sinclair, J. P. Freeman; 3. Dennis Coghlin, James Myers; 4. H. A. Breed, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; George R. Haynes, Solicitor; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; R. H. Bell, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner; B. B. Orcott, Harbor Master; J. W. Beecher, Marshal.

1862.

Mayor—Alexander H. Newcomb.

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, Sanford W. Freeman; 2. S. B. Scott, John Sinclair; 3. J. H. Whitaker, Augustus Thomas; 4. Frank J. Scott, J. B. Trembley; 5. Fred. Witker, Michael Hayden; 6. L. C. Thatcher, George R. Crane.

City Officers—Henry Brand, Treasurer; Thomas Dunlap, Solicitor; F. N. Finney, Civil Engineer; Andrew Schurtz, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; Elijah S. Hanks, Marshal.

1863.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, S. W. Freeman; 2. Charles Pratt, S. B. Scott; 3. Aug. Thomas, J. H. Whitaker; 4. John C. Klotz, M. Dooley; 5. M. Hayden, Fred. Witker; 6. G. R. Crane, L. C. Thatcher.

City Officers—Thomas Dunlap, Solicitor; F. N. Finney, Civil Engineer; Patrick Murray, Street Commissioner; J. G. Nolen, Fire Engineer; James Dority, Harbor Master; Elijah S. Hanks, Marshal.

1864.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—S. B. Scott (resigned), Geo. W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, S. W. Freeman; 2. A. G. Clark, Charles Pratt; 3. H. S. Walbridge, B. H. Hitchcock; 4. J. T. Maher, J. C. Klotz; 5. Fred. Witker, M. Hayden; 6. L. C. Thatcher, Joseph Garner.

City Officers—Birdseye W. Rouse, Solicitor; Jerome L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; Patrick H. Galloway, Fire Engineer; Pat. Murray, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; John R. Bond, Marshal.

1865.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, S. W. Freeman; 2. A. G. Clark, Andrew Schurtz; 3. H. S. Walbridge, B. H. Hitchcock; 4. J. T. Maher, Valentine Braun; 5. Fred. Witker, Henry Brand; 6. Ira K. Seaman, Alonzo Rogers.

City Officers—B. W. Rouse, Solicitor; J. L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; P. H. Galloway, Fire Engineer; Pat. Murray, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; J. R. Bond, Marshal.

1866.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. S. W. Freeman, A. L. White; 2. A. Schurtz, Ernst Kibbe; 3. H. S. Walbridge, J. H. Whitaker; 4. V. Braun, M. M. Goulden; 5. H. Brand, J. E. Hunt; 6. D. A. Brown, I. K. Seaman.

City Officers—Thomas Dunlap, Solicitor; J. L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; P. H. Galloway, Fire Engineer; Pat. Murray, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master.

1867.

Mayor—Charles A. King.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Jesse S. Norton, Andrew Stephan; 2. E. Kibbe, John Sinclair; 3. J. H. Whitaker, J. M. Comstock; 4. J. G. Nolen, Wm. C. Huffman; 5. H. Brand, Wm. Hall; 6. Wm. Sexton, Arnold McMahan.

City Officers—Charles Kent, Solicitor; J. L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; Elias Avery, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; Pat. Murray, Harbor Master; S. F. Forbes, Health Officer; James M. Ritchie, Police Judge; J. K. Hamilton, Police Court Prosecutor; Henry Breed, Captain of Police.

1868.

Mayor—Charles A. King.

Solicitor—Charles Kent.

City Council—Ward 1. Andrew Stephan, Jesse S. Norton; 2. John Sinclair, Luther Whitney; 3. James M. Comstock, Elijah B. Hall; 4. James G. Nolen, Michael M. Goulden; 5. Henry Brand, Frank P. Isherwood; 6. Arnold McMahan, Joab Squire; 7. John J. Penfield, Edward R. Finch; 8. Orrin Morrison, Tim. W. Owens.

City Clerk—George W. Merrill.

City Civil Engineer—Calvin Crane.

Street Commissioner—John Naumann.

Superintendent Infirmary—Sewell Whittlesey.

Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.

Fire Engineer—Elias Avery.

Board of Improvements—C. A. King (Mayor), President; Andrew Shurtz, Warren Colburn, Stillman Brown, Calvin Crane, H. K. Stevens.

Board of Health—The Mayor, President; Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. Valentine Braun, David Smith, J. E. Norcross, Matthew Shoemaker, James Raymer, John W. Bond.

Board of Education—C. W. Hill (President), Matthew Shoemaker, Alonzo Rogers, Reuben C. Lemmon, J. R. Osborn, Valentine Braun.

School Examiners—Guido Marx, Thomas Dunlap, Stephen H. Camp.

Trustees of House of Refuge—John P. Freeman, V. Braun, George W. Davis, C. A. King, J. R. Osborn, Joseph E. Marx, J. G. Nolen, John F. Witker, S. M. Young, John T. Maher.

Police Court—James M. Ritchie, Judge; Frank Collins, Prosecutor.

Board of Police—The Mayor (President), Wm. H. Smith, H. S. Walbridge, George Meissner, Pat. Murray, Horace D. Olds, Bailey H. Hitchcock, Edward Malone, H. K. Stevens, Secretary; W. P. Scott, Captain; Patrick Moran, 1st Sergeant; Henry Streicher, 2d Sergeant.

Board of Equalization—Lyman T. Thayer, John T. Maher, Fred. Witker, Theo. B. Casey, L. M. Skidmore, Augustus Brown.

Supervisors of Highway—Richard Bamford, Jacob Tanner, Ralph Tarbox, Felix Connelly, Samuel F. Hersey, David Howe, Conrad Schilling, John Mattimore.

1869.

Mayor—William Kraus.

Clerk—Geo. W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. A. Stephan, J. S. Norton; 2. John Sinclair, L. Whitney; 3. Edmund Wells, E. B. Hall; 4. John W. Toulerton, M. M. Goulden; 5. Oliver G. Miller, F. P. Isherwood; 6. Alfred Wilkin, Joab Squire; 7. Daniel A. Collins, E. R. French; 8. Michael Geelan, Tim. W. Owens.

City Officers—B. W. Rouse, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer; Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; J. W. Bond, Health Officer; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; Joseph W. Cummings, Police Judge; Frank Collins, Prosecutor Police Court; W. P. Scott, Captain Police.

1870.

Mayor—William Kraus.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. St. John, Andrew Stephan; 2. L. Whitney, John Sinclair; 3. T. M. Cook, Ed. Wells; 4. J. G. Nolen, J. W. Toulerton; 5. Daniel Segur, O. G. Miller; 6. D. A. Brown, A. Wilkin; 7. Henry Philipps, D. A. Collins; 8. T. W. Owens, M. Geelan.

City Officers—Otho Klemm, Auditor; B. W. Rouse, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer; Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; David Kelly, Harbor Master; J. W. Bond, Health Officer; J. W. Cummings, Police Judge; J. P. Bronson, Clerk Police Court; Frank Collins, Prosecutor Police Court; W. P. Scott, Chief of Police.

1871.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Joseph K. Secor, Wm. St. John; 2. L. Whitney, John Sinclair; 3. Samuel M. Young, T. M. Cook; 4. J. G. Nolen, Guido Marx; 5. August Pilliod, Daniel Segur; 6. D. A. Brown, Geo. Scheets; 7. D. A. Collins, Henry Philipps; 8. T. W. Owens, Pat. Rice.

City Officers—Otho Klemm, Auditor; Frank H. Hurd, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer; Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; D. Kelly, Harbor Master; J. W. Cummings, Police Judge; J. P. Bronson, Police Clerk; Clayton W. Everett, Prosecutor Police Court; J. A. Parker, Captain Police.

1872.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. St. John, J. K. Secor; 2. John Sinclair, L. Whitney; 3. T. M. Cook, S. M. Young; 4. J. W. Toulerton, Guido Marx; 5. Daniel Segur, A. Pilliod; 6. J. McDermot Roe, Geo. Scheets; 7. Jerome L. Stratton, D. A. Collins; 8. M. Geelan, Pat. Rice (resigned). W. H. Dyer (for vacancy).

City Officers—Otho Klemm, Auditor; F. H. Hurd, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer (resigned), Horace C. Thatcher (for vacancy); Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; E. B. Hall, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; J. W. Bond, Health Officer; J. W. Cummings, Police Judge; J. P. Bronson, Police Clerk; C. W. Everett, Prosecutor Police Court; Josiah C. Purdy, Captain of Police.

1873.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. John E. Bailey, Wm. St. John; 2. George Stetter, Luther Whitney; 3. R. H. Bell, T. M. Cook; 4. Geo. Meissner, J. W. Toulerton; 5. R. J. Gibbons, Daniel Segur; 6. I. K. Seaman, Geo. Scheets; 7. Joseph Kininger, D. A. Collins; 8. W. H. Dyer, Michael Geelan.

1874.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

By act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1874, the City Council was constituted of two branches—a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen—the former consisting of one, and the latter of two members from each Ward. The first election under this arrangement took place in April, with the following results:

Aldermen—Ward 1. Fred. B. Dodge; 2. James H. Maples; 3. Francis J. King; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. Daniel Segur; 6. Erle Hamilton; 7. Jacob Romeis; 8. Patrick Owens.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. B. Barney, J. E. Bailey; 2. George Stetter, J. F. Kumler; 3. Charles B. Roff, R. H. Bell; 4. Jerome B. Thomas, Geo. Meissner; 5. Pat. Garry, Jerome Anning; 6. Fred. Jaeger, I. K. Seaman; 7. Joseph Kininger, J. L. Stratton; 8. H. T. Wells, Wm. H. Dyer.

City Solicitor—Frank H. Hurd.

Street Commissioner—Michael Geelan.

City Auditor—Otho Klemm.

City Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Sidewalk Inspector—John R. Bond.

Superintendent Infirmary—Harry Chase.

Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.

Chief Fire Engineer—Chris. Woehler.

First Asst. Engineer—John G. Paine.

Second Asst. Engineer—Chas. P. Barnum.

1875.

Mayor—Guido Marx.

Clerk—Geo. W. Merrill.

Aldermen—Ward 1. F. B. Dodge; 2. Horatio E. Bangs; 3. F. J. King; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. Daniel Segur; 6. Erle Hamilton; 7. Jacob Romeis; 8. Pat. Owens.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. E. Bailey, B. B. Barney; 2. Geo. Stetter, J. F. Kumler; 3. W. T. Ridenour, C. B. Roff; 4. James Russell, J. B. Thomas; 5. A. Pilliod, Pat. Garry; 6. James W. Howe, Fred. Jaeger; 7. Joseph Kininger, J. L. Stratton; 8. M. M. Goulden, H. T. Wells.

City Auditor—Otho Klemm.

City Solicitor—J. Kent Hamilton.

City Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Fire Engineer—Chris. Woehler.
 Street Commissioner—E. B. Hall.
 Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.
 Health Officer—A. W. Fisher.
 Police Judge—Henry E. Howe.
 Police Court Clerk—John P. Bronson.
 Police Court Prosecutor—Nat. Harrington.
 Captain of Police—Josiah C. Purdy.
 Board of Education—Charles W. Hill (President),
 Calvin Cone, Daniel Y. Howell, Alfred Wilkin,
 James McGreavy, Wager Swayne, Ezra S. Dodd,
 Augustine Pilliod.

Police Board—The Mayor, O. J. Hopkins, Theo.
 Klemm, John Paul Jones, Roger Sheehy, O. W. Jud-
 kins, Henry Hulce, W. J. Myers, Michael McGrath.
 Secretary, N. Fisher; Captain, J. C. Purdy; 1st
 Sergt., Henry Streicher; 2d Sergt., John Sullivan; 3d
 Sergt., Dennis Shehan; City Physician, Cyrus A.
 Kirkley.

Trustees of Water Works—John P. Freeman
 (President), Charles Schon, Edward Malone, Chief
 Engineer, Josiah D. Cook; Clerk, E. W. Perrin.

Park Commissioners—T. M. Cook, C. L. Young,
 O. Schroeter.

Trustees of Public Library—The Mayor, John
 Sinclair, E. H. Norton, C. A. King, F. B. Shoemaker,
 Robert A. Wason, Wm. H. Scott, Calvin Cone, E. S.
 Dodd.

Work House Directors—Peter H. Birkhead, B. G.
 Sweet, J. W. Toullerton, A. E. Macomber, Conrad
 Huberich.

Trustees of Cemetery—D. B. Smith, Charles B.
 Phillips, Frank J. Scott.

Board of Equalization—George Tanner, J. McDer-
 mot Roe, Chas. L. Luce, John Sullivan, J. T. Maher,
 Fred. J. Cole.

House of Refuge and Correction Trustees—J. T.
 Maher, James M. Waddick, A. G. Clark, M. D. Car-
 rington, Jacob Landman. Superintendent, A. T.
 Stebbins; Matron, Mrs. A. T. Stebbins.

Board of Health—The Mayor, S. H. Bergen, Val-
 entine Braun, John W. Bond, Max Jungblut, J. T.
 Lawless, James Raymer. Health Officer, Dr. A. W.
 Fisher; Sanitary Policemen, Wm. T. Hall, John
 Oberle, L. Doty.

Trustees Toledo and Woodville Railroad—Horace
 S. Walbridge (President), Chas. A. King, Chas. F.
 Curtis, J. D. Cook, William Kraus.

Constables—John Vanguntun, Paul Kennedy,
 Jacob Ballieux, J. A. Parker.

1876.

Mayor—Guido Marx.
 Clerk—George W. Merrill.
 City Solicitor—J. Kent Hamilton.
 Street Commissioner—Joseph Kininger.
 City Auditor—Otho Klemm.
 City Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.
 Aldermen—Ward 1. Geo. Baker; 2. H. E. Bangs;
 3. E. W. Lenderson; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. C. D. Wood-
 ruff; 6. Erle Hamilton; 7. Jacob Romeis; 8. Pat.
 Owens.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. E. Bailey, James L.
 Chase; 2. George Stetter, J. F. Kumler; 3. W. T.
 Ridenour, Clayton R. Heath; 4. J. B. Thomas, James
 Russell; 5. August Pilliod, S. W. Freeman; 6. Michael
 McMahan, Robert McCulloch; 7. Alanson A. An-
 drews, Jr., Wm. T. Walker; 8. M. M. Goulden, Geo.
 L. Johnson.

1877.

Mayor—Wm. W. Jones.
 Clerk—George W. Merrill.
 Aldermen—Ward 1. John C. Davis; 2. N. A. Eg-
 gleston; 3. R. H. Warriner; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. E.
 A. Eversman; 6. W. A. Collins; 7. D. A. Collins; 8.
 Andrew Nesbitt.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, Jacob Clark;
 2. Henry Spielbusch, H. A. Chamberlin; 3. Albert
 Kirk, W. T. Ridenour; 4. E. S. Dodd, H. C. Tink-
 ham; 5. George Fey, E. E. Stewart; 6. Orange H.
 Howland, Henry Tracy; 7. Charles J. Kirschner, W.
 T. Walker; 8. Humphrey Jones, George L. Johnson.
 City Solicitor—J. K. Hamilton.
 Street Commissioner—Michael McGrath.
 City Auditor—Elijah W. Lenderson.
 Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.
 Superintendent Infirmary—Harry Chase.
 Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.
 Fire Engineer—Chris. Woehler.

1878.

Mayor—Wm. W. Jones.
 Clerk—George W. Merrill.
 Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. N. A. Eggle-
 ston; 3. R. H. Warriner; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. E. A.
 Eversman; 6. W. A. Collins; 7. D. A. Collins; 8.
 Andrew Nesbitt.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Jacob Clark, Wm. Beatty;
 2. H. A. Chamberlin, Henry Spielbusch; 3. W. T.
 Ridenour, Albert Kirk; 4. E. S. Dodd, H. C. Tink-
 ham; 5. E. E. Stewart (resigned), George Fey, G.
 Canniff (vacancy); 6. Henry Tracy, O. H. Howland;
 7. W. T. Walker, C. J. Kirschner; 8. Michael Mc-
 Grath, Humphrey Jones.

1879.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
 Clerk—George W. Merrill.
 Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. Fred. Raitz;
 3. R. H. Warriner; 4. Jeremiah Reilly; 5. E. A. Evers-
 man; 6. Joel Potter; 7. D. A. Collins; 8. Andrew
 Nesbitt.
 City Auditor—E. W. Lenderson.
 City Solicitor—H. A. Chamberlin.
 Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.
 Fire Engineer—John G. Avery.
 Street Commissioner—Michael McGrath.
 Health Officer—G. A. Collamore.
 Police Judge—Henry L. Lorenz.
 Prosecutor Police Court—James M. Bloomer.
 Captain of Police—William P. Scott.

1880.

General Officers—Same as in 1879.
 Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. Fred. Raitz;
 3. John A. Waite; 4. Jeremiah Reilly; 5. Daniel O'Hara;
 6. Joel Potter; 7. W. T. Walker; 8. Andrew
 Nesbitt.
 Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, W. W. Cooke;
 2. H. Spielbusch, Milton Taylor; 3. Alvin Peter, W.
 T. Ridenour; 4. Jacob Englehardt, George Grogan; 5.
 Gilbert Canniff, E. M. Beaumont; 6. George W. Clay,
 John Danzey; 7. James Dority, J. J. Volmeyer; 8.
 M. M. Goulden, Thomas H. Wright.
 Clerk—Henry D. Standart.

1881.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
 Clerk—H. D. Standart.
 Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. Geo. Tanner;
 3. John A. Waite; 4. Carl Wenzel; 5. Daniel O'Hara;
 6. Robert Barber; 7. W. T. Walker; 8. Geo. Worts.
 Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, W. W. Cooke;
 2. Henry Spielbusch, S. C. Schenck; 3. Alvin Peter,
 W. T. Ridenour; 4. Jacob Englehardt, George E.
 Toullerton; 5. E. M. Beaumont, Charles H. Sawyer;
 6. George W. Clay, John Danzey; 7. James Dority,
 Wm. H. Meyer; 8. M. M. Goulden, Chris. Zerk.
 City Solicitor—Clarence Brown.
 Street Commissioner—Michael McGrath.

City Auditor—E. W. Lenderson.
Civil Engineer—George H. Bodette.

By an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed during the session of 1880-81, a system of Metropolitan Police was provided for Toledo. The Commissioners constituting the Police Board, selected by the Governor, were Abner L. Backus, Guido Marx, John Cummings and George Milmine. This Board was given full powers for the management of the Police Department, and its administration was successful in giving the City a more efficient service. The plan, however, was not permitted to continue long, and was soon succeeded by the present system, consisting of one Commissioner elected from each Ward of the City, who, with the Mayor, constitute the Police Board.

1882.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
Clerk—H. D. Standart.
City Solicitor—Clarence Brown.
Street Commissioner—Daniel J. O'Hara.
City Auditor—E. W. Lenderson.
Civil Engineer—George H. Bodette.

Aldermen—Ward 1. H. P. Platt; 2. George Tanner; 3. George W. Boos; 4. Carl Wenzel; 5. Joseph D. Ford; 6. Robert Barber; 7. Wm. H. McLyman; 8. George Worts.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, W. W. Cooke; 2. Henry Spielbusch, S. C. Schenck; 3. Vincent Hamilton, Frank B. Losee; 4. Emory L. Graves, Geo. E. Toullerton; 5. Otto A. Duden, Charles H. Sawyer; 6. Sanford W. Cooke, George W. Clay; 7. Wm. H. Minneker, Wm. J. Meyer; Thomas H. Wright, Chris. Zerk.

1883.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
City Solicitor—Erwin P. Raymond.
Assistant Solicitor—Samuel Kohn.
Street Commissioner—Daniel J. O'Hara.
City Clerk—Patrick A. MacGahan.
City Auditor—Albert G. Clark.
Civil Engineer—John R. Miller.
Superintendent Infirmary—Ezra Harnitt.
Harbor Master—B. G. Sweet.

Aldermen—Ward 1. Harvey P. Platt; 2. Michael J. Cooney; 3. George W. Boos; 4. Wm. H. Keyser; 5. Joseph D. Ford; 6. Willis E. Clark; 7. W. H. McLyman; 8. Peter H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, Benjamin F. Wade; 2. A. Spielbusch, S. C. Schenck; 3. Vincent Hamilton, F. B. Losee; 4. E. L. Graves, Jacob Folger; 5. Otto A. Duden, Ernst A. Eversman; 6. S. W. Cooke, Frank P. Wilson; 7. Wm. P. Minneker, John Henry; 8. Thos. H. Wright, John Tollman.

1884.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
City Auditor—P. A. MacGahan.
City Solicitor—Erwin P. Raymond.
Civil Engineer—John R. Miller.
Superintendent Infirmary—Ezra Harnitt.

Aldermen—Ward 1. E. H. Kuhlman; 2. M. J. Cooney; 3. George W. Boos; 4. W. H. Keyser; 5. A. Broer; 6. W. E. Clark; 7. George E. Lorenz; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. F. Wade, W. W. Cooke; 2. S. C. Schenck, H. Spielbusch; 3. F. B. Losee, V. Hamilton; 4. Jacob Folger, E. L. Graves; 5. E. A.

Eversman, M. Walsh; 6. F. P. Wilson, H. J. Potter; 7. John Henry, George H. Ketcham; 8. John Tollman, Thomas H. Wright.

1885.

Mayor—Samuel F. Forbes.
City Auditor—Albert G. Clark.
City Clerk—P. A. MacGahan.
City Solicitor—Guy W. Kinney.
Assistant City Solicitor—W. H. A. Reed.
Civil Engineer—John R. Miller.
Superintendent Infirmary—Ezra Harnitt.
Street Commissioner—John Bayer.
Harbor Master—Thomas Higgins.
Fire Engineer—John G. Avery.
Mayor's Clerk—Charles F. Lewis.

Aldermen—Ward 1. E. H. Kuhlman; 2. M. J. Cooney; 3. George W. Boos; 4. John E. Schultz; 5. August Broer; 6. Thomas R. Cook; 7. George E. Lorenz; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. F. Wade, W. W. Cooke; 2. Thomas S. Merrell, Henry Spielbusch; 3. Frank I. King, Vincent Hamilton; 4. John J. Hackett, E. L. Graves; 5. Thomas Van Aarle, Michael Walsh; 6. Jas. H. Spain, H. J. Potter; 7. Robert Raitz, George H. Ketcham; 8. James W. Gould, Thos. H. Wright.

1886.

Mayor—Samuel F. Forbes.
City Auditor—William T. Walker.
City Clerk—H. D. Standart (died).
City Solicitor—Guy W. Kinney.
Assistant City Solicitor—W. H. A. Reed.
City Civil Engineer—Thomas R. Wickenden.
Superintendent Infirmary—William Kirkby.
Street Commissioner—John Bayer.
Harbor Master—James McNelly.
Acting Chief Fire Engineer—John Nagely.
Mayor's Clerk—Charles T. Lewis.

Aldermen—Ward 1. L. J. Seek; 2. M. J. Cooney; 3. David R. Locke; 4. J. E. Schultz; 5. J. A. Waring; 6. T. R. Cook; 7. Geo. E. Lorenz; 8. P. H. Degnan.
Councilmen—Ward 1. B. F. Wade, W. W. Cooke; 2. Thomas S. Merrell, Henry Spielbusch; 3. Frank I. King, Frank E. Cole; 4. John J. Hackett, Charles Hanner; 5. Thos. Van Aarle, G. F. Hoffman; 6. Jas. H. Spain, Henry Birkenhauer; 7. Robert Raitz, G. H. Ketcham; 8. Jas. W. Gould, Henry Peiter.

1887.

Mayor—J. K. Hamilton.
City Auditor—W. T. Walker.
City Clerk—G. H. Cole.
City Solicitor—Guy W. Kinney.
City Civil Engineer—Thomas R. Wickenden.
Superintendent Infirmary—William Kirkby.
Street Commissioner—John Bayer.
Harbor Master—James McNelly.

Aldermen—Ward 1. L. J. Seek; 2. J. F. Carr; 3. D. R. Locke; 4. J. E. Schultz; 5. J. A. Waring; 6. Thomas McGrath; 7. James Melvin; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. C. Gribben, W. W. Cooke; 2. J. M. Eley, Henry Spielbusch; 3. Frank I. King, Frank E. Cole; 4. John J. Hackett, Charles Hanner; 5. Thos. Van Aarle, G. F. Hoffman; 6. Joel Potter, Henry Birkenhauer; 8. Robert Raitz, G. H. Ketcham; 8. John Cavanaugh, Henry Peiter.

Officers Elected by the Common Council—W. T. Walker, City Auditor; G. H. Cole, City Clerk; Thos. R. Wickenden, City Civil Engineer; Wm. Kirkby, Superintendent of Infirmary; James McNelly, Harbor Master.

Officers Nominated by the Mayor—John Nagely, Acting Chief Fire Engineer; Edward R. Edwards,

Acting Assistant Chief Fire Engineer; Geo. P. Kirby, Mayor's Clerk; W. H. A. Read, Assistant City Solicitor; Chas. A. Durian, Assistant City Clerk; Robt. E. Walker, Assistant Auditor.

Board of Education—Rynhold Opitz, Joab Squire, H. D. Pierce, Charles Zirwas, Franklin Hubbard, Barton Smith, Thos. Temple, B. H. Broer.

Police Court—P. A. McGahan, Judge; George W. Humphrey, Prosecuting Attorney; John P. Bronson, Clerk.

Members of Police Board—J. K. Hamilton, Mayor and *ex-officio* member; Thomas Coyle, Walter Pickens, Vincent J. Emmick, George Scheets. John J. Berney, Clerk.

Officers of Police Force—Edward O'Dwyer, Captain of Police; Thomas Marker, Lieutenant of Police; Charles Robinson, First Sergeant; William P. Scott, Second Sergeant; John M. O'Sullivan, Third Sergeant; Louis Trotter, Fourth Sergeant; P. Conmay, Fifth Sergeant; H. P. Blake, Sixth Sergeant; Chas. L. Van Pelt, Health Officer.

Trustees of the Water Works—Edward A. Wells, George W. Davis, Jacob Mandler, Daniel Segur, Secretary.

Trustees of Public Library—Wm. H. Scott, Franklin Hubbard, Charles A. King, Emery D. Potter, Jr., Reuben C. Lemmon, Harvey Scribner, Erwin P. Raymond, Frank J. Hoag; J. K. Hamilton, Mayor, member *ex-officio*. Wm. H. Scott, President; C. A. King, Vice President; C. A. Dresser, Secretary; Mrs. Frances D. Jermain, Librarian.

Workhouse Directors—C. P. Griffin, F. T. Lane, Clark Auchard, O. W. Irish, John Jacobi.

Board of Park Commissioners—James Winans, O. Schroeter, C. L. Young.

Board of Equalization—Ignatius C. Wernert, L. S. Baumgardner, George Fey, Joel W. Kelsey, W. L. Ahrendt, W. H. Whitaker.

Trustees of Cemetery—F. J. Scott, Jacob Folger, William S. Daly.

Board of Directors of the Toledo University—S. F. Forbes, Maurice A. Scott, Daniel C. Shaw, Daniel J. O'Hara, Wm. G. Hagenburg, Guido Marx, T. J. Brown, Henry Kahlo, F. J. Scott, W. H. Scott, M. J. Cooney, A. E. Macomber.

Trustees Soldiers' Memorial Building—J. Kent Hamilton, Mayor and (*ex officio*) President; L. F. Lyttle, Secretary; W. W. Jones, George Scheets, Robert Cummings, W. T. Walker, J. S. Kountz.

Tax Commissioners—J. K. Hamilton, Mayor, (*ex officio*) President; W. T. Walker, City Auditor, (*ex officio*); W. H. Scott, B. Melink, L. Burdick, G. H. Cole, Clerk.

Trustees of Sinking Fund—Geo. W. Davis, President; Geo. Emerson, James Blass, True W. Childs, Chas. H. Scribner. Geo. H. Beckwith, Clerk.

The following shows the compensation allowed to the several City officers and employees named, during the year 1886, to wit:

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
Mayor.....	\$1,200
Police Judge.....	1,000
Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court.....	700
Clerk of Police Court.....	800
Street Commissioner.....	1,200
City Clerk.....	2,000
Assistant City Clerk.....	600
City Auditor.....	2,000
Assistant City Auditor.....	900
City Civil Engineer.....	1,800
Fire Engineer.....	1,200
Assistant Fire Engineer.....	500
City Solicitor.....	2,000
Assistant City Solicitor.....	600
Assistant Clerk of Police Court.....	600

Engineer at Police Station.....	\$600
Two Turnkeys at Police Station (each).....	600
Janitor at Police Station.....	540
Janitor at City Offices.....	480
	<i>Per Month.</i>
Assistant City Civil Engineer (when employed).....	\$ 100
Harbor Master.....	50
Director of Infirmary.....	80
Same for horse keeping.....	20
Assistant Engineer at Police Station.....	35
One Battery man.....	50
Captains of Fire Companies.....	25
Engineers of Steam Fire Engines.....	65
Drivers of Hose Carts.....	55
Drivers of Steam Fire Engines.....	55
Drivers Hook and Ladder Trucks.....	55
Full-pay Pipemen and Firemen.....	55
Hosemen, first year.....	15
Hosemen, after first year.....	20
Hook and Ladder men, first year.....	15
Hook and Ladder men, after first year.....	20
Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	55
	<i>Per Day.</i>
Rod men, when employed.....	\$ 2 25

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL.

Something of the start of the Municipal Government of Toledo will be shown by the following abstract of the proceedings of the City Council from its organization in 1837, until the year 1846.

The first ordinance of special interest passed by the Council, was that of April 24, 1837, for the levy of taxes on personal property, in which, among other things, it was provided, that any person failing to make full return of such property should be taxed three times the regular rates.

May 22, 1837, a Committee was appointed "to enquire if there were any burying-grounds within the City."

May 29, 1837, a Committee was selected to ascertain the expense of procuring two fire engines for the use of the City; and that the Committee on Health "examine the various pools of standing water in different sections of the City, and take measures for drying up or draining the same."

July 17, 1837, provision was made for the first hay-scales in Toledo—one for the "South-west Ward" (Port Lawrence), near the Toledo House (corner Summit and Perry streets); and another for "the Northeast Ward (Vistula), near the Mansion House, of Ezra B. Dodd" (now 385 Summit street). The fee for weighing hay was fixed at 25 cents per load. Roswell C. Cheney was appointed weigher for the former, and E. B. Dodd for the latter scales.

The first ordinance for regulating Ferries across the Maumee at Toledo, was passed July 17, 1837. It required a license for such purpose, the hours for ferrying being fixed from sunrise to sundown. The charges established were as follows: From April 1st to November 1st, 12½ cents for each person; for man and horse, 25 cents; for single vehicle, 37½ cents; for two-horse or two-ox wagon, 50 cents; for

each additional horse or ox, 6½ cents; for each head of horned cattle, 6½ cents, and for each sheep or hog, 3 cents.

The first expenditure by the new City was for furniture, paid for in September, 1837. It was furnished by Wm. R. Hoyt, then Cabinet-maker in Toledo, and now (1887) a resident of the City. It consisted of a table and chairs sufficient for the members, and amounted to \$33.00. The first record books were bought of Sanford & Lott, of Cleveland, the bill being \$28.00. At that time there were no blank book manufacturers nearer to Toledo than Cleveland, and but one such there.

October 9, 1837, an ordinance was passed prohibiting, under penalties, "ball, nine or ten-pin alleys;" also "billiards, roulette, or any other table or instrument or device used or to be used for the purpose of gaming or gambling."

The first School Districts in the City were established September 25, 1837, and were as follows: The first District, that portion of the City East of Locust Street; the second District, that portion between Locust and Adams; and the Third District, the portion West of Adams Street.

The first bill for rent paid by the City of Toledo, was that of Richard Mott, for the room which the Council occupied from May 1st to November 1st, 1837, the amount being \$25.00. At a subsequent period during the occupancy of the room, an agreement was made with Mr. Mott, that the Council should have the same for one year without charge, provided, that during the year no City taxes should be levied. This agreement was carried out, the City paying no rent, and the Council levying no taxes for that year—a plan which could hardly be adopted successfully at this time.

January 29, 1838, the City was divided into three Wards, viz.: First Ward, all that portion lying East of Locust Street; the Second Ward, that portion between Locust and Madison Streets; and the Third Ward, that part South and West of Madison Street.

February 14, 1838, the pay for the several City officials was fixed, as follows: The Treasurer, two per cent. upon all moneys received and paid out by him; the Clerk, \$100 for 10 months; Marshal, \$40; Deputy Marshal, \$20; Attorney, \$40; Collector, five per cent. on collections.

The first statement of the receipts and expenses of the City of Toledo will be of interest here. It was made February 24, 1838, covered 10½ months of time, and is as follows:

1838.	Feb. 19.	By cash paid the Mayor for licenses by exhibitors.....	\$ 25 00
"	"	" By Cash from City Collector.....	1,864 93
1837.	Sept. 25.	To paid W. R. Hoyt, bill for furniture for Council-room.....	\$ 33 00
"	"	" Sanford & Lott, for stationery.....	28 00
"	"	" Hoisington & Manning, for Engine House No. 1.....	68 00
1838.	Feb. 13.	Toledo Blade, printing character.....	30 00
"	"	" Peckham & Co., freight on engines.....	86 00

1838.	Feb. 13.	R. Mott, Jr., rent of Council-room.....	25 00
"	"	24. Hoisington & Manning, building Engine-house No. 2.....	13 00
"	"	" C. Comstock, services as Collector.....	93 00
"	"	" Treasurer's fees.....	37 80
"	"	" Balance in Treasury.....	1,475 20
			\$1,889 93

An examination made in March, 1838, showed the contents of the City treasury to consist of the following:

Michigan Bank Notes—Merchants Bank of Jackson County, \$100; Lenawee County Bank, \$54; Cold Water Bank, \$14; Farmers Bank of Genesee County, \$20; Jackson County Bank, \$39; Saginaw City Bank, \$3; Farmers' Bank of Sandstone, \$103; Lapeer Bank, \$10; Bank of Manchester, \$49. Edward Bissell's notes, \$100; Edward Bissell's check on Lenawee Bank, \$600. Total, \$993.

A resolution then offered that the Treasurer receive no more Michigan Bank notes, except those of the old Banks of that State, was lost in the Council, on a vote of 3 to 4. How much the character of the City's assets had to do with the liberal balance (apparently) on hand, is a matter of opinion only. The view suggested, however, has some support in the fact that at that time John Fitch, Esq., as agent of creditors of the City to the amount of \$800, made the offer to take, at a discount of 20 per cent., such of the funds then in the treasury as he should deem current; whereupon, the Council offered a discount of 15 per cent. At the same time a second resolution not to take any more "Michigan Wild Cat" money, was voted down—4 to 5. July 5, 1838, it was resolved to send all Michigan Bank notes then in the City treasury home for redemption, and those of Banks suspended to the receivers of the same.

February 15, 1838, Judges of Election were appointed as follows: Ward 1, Ezra B. Dodd, Luke Draper, Leander Hill; 2, Emery D. Potter, Elisha H. Fassett, Joseph B. Gardner; 3, J. M. Whitney, Austin A. Hill, Oliver Stevens.

May 28, 1838, Ahira G. Hibbard was authorized to expend \$300 "on Lagrange street across Mud Creek Valley."

March 26, 1838, steps were taken for providing the pioneer hearse of the City.

April 2, 1838, Mayor Berdan, by special message, called attention of the Council to the propriety of preventing "the selling of spirituous liquors in small measure by stores and grog-shops in the City," when Alderman E. D. Potter moved the appointment of a Committee on that subject, which consisted of Messrs. Potter, Comstock and Segur. April 9th a petition from 68 citizens, asking for such legislation, was presented. April 23d, an ordinance for such purpose was passed on the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Chas. E. Brintnall, Stephen B. Comstock, Munson H. Daniels, Leander Hill, and Emery D. Potter. Nays—Messrs. Caleb F. Abbott, Elijah Porter and Daniel Segur.

As the first definite action by the Toledo City Council on a matter which has ever since, is now, and promises long to be, a source of division and controversy, it is deemed proper here to record the law on that subject thus adopted at the outset of Toledo's municipal history. It is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE to prohibit the selling or giving away of any Ardent Spirits, to be drank at any of the places therein named, and to prohibit disorderly assemblages and riots.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Toledo, that from and after due publication of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any storekeeper, trader or grocer within the limits of the City of Toledo, to sell or give away any ardent spirits, to be drank in any shop, store, grocery, out-house, yard or garden, owned or occupied by the person selling or giving away the same; except by inn-keepers duly licensed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lucas.

SECTION 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of said city to sell or give away any ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors, to any child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, master or mistress, or to any Indian.

SECTION 3. Any and every person offending against the provisions of either of the above sections, shall forfeit and pay to and for the use of said City, any sum not exceeding \$50, not less than \$25, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof, together with the cost of suit.

May 22, 1838, the Council provided for a ferry across Swan Creek, at the place near Superior Street where Harmon Crane formerly had a ferry; for which purpose a "scow boat, with rope and other necessary appointments," were to be supplied by the Street Commissioner, the whole not to exceed \$100. Mr. Crane was elected as ferryman, and the charges were fixed as follows:

For each person, 3 cents; man and horse, 6 cents; single horse and vehicle, 9 cents; two horses or two oxen and vehicle, 12½ cents; each additional horse 3 cents; each head of cattle, hogs, &c., 1 cent. The ferryman was to have one-half of the receipts and pay all expenses, including repairs.

May 26, 1838, it was resolved "that all applications for the privilege to exhibit natural or artificial curiosities, caravans, circuses, or theatrical performances within the City," be referred to the Mayor, who was to charge such license as he might see fit.

The first step taken for protection against infectious disease was the appointment, August 9, 1838, of a Council Committee to "take charge of all persons infected or subject to be infected with the small-pox."

Provision was first made for a corporate seal for the City, October 26, 1838, viz.: "A scroll-seal, with the letters 'L. S.' inserted therein."

A bill for "cleaning out ditch from the River to the Canal in rear of the Post Office" (\$40.25), was allowed November 26, 1838.

The petition of citizens asking that the Council "regulate the weight and quality of bread

and the selling and measuring of wood," was denied, November 26, 1838.

January 21, 1839, provision was made for employing a Surveyor "to survey and lot out the grounds given the City for burial purposes by the Port Lawrence Company," and that the same be fenced.

The first regular survey of the City and a map of the same were provided for March 21, 1839.

On the retirement of Mayor Berdan, March 6, 1839, the Council tendered him its thanks "for the impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over that body."

In June, 1839, the matter of blank books and stationery was considered by the City Council, and a resolution adopted authorizing the Clerk to procure of Sanford & Lott, of Cleveland, "upon the credit of the City," one substantial full-bound record, containing eight quires, ruled, and lettered "Tax Records, City of Toledo;" one half-bound book of three quires, lettered "Tax Duplicate, City of Toledo;" one half-bound three-quire blotter; one ream best ruled cap paper; one-half ream second quality ruled cap-paper; one-half ream best ruled letter paper; 100 good quills; three bottles of ink; and one-half pound of wafers. Such stock of stationery—aside from wafers—would not now last very long.

In December, 1839, the City Council allowed the following pay to Assessors of property for taxation: To M. H. Daniels, \$25.50; P. H. Shaw, \$18; E. H. Fassett, \$18; Luke Draper, \$6. At the same time L. S. Lownsbury was paid \$5 for prosecuting cases for the City; Dr. Jacob Clark, \$3, for services at three elections; and C. W. Hill, \$33.15, for services as City Clerk.

The first recognition of, and aid granted by the City to, a military Company, consisted in an appropriation of \$150, for the "Toledo Citizens' Corps," for the purchase of equipments, July 29, 1839. The Company probably was the predecessor of the Toledo Guards, organized in 1840.

The matter of the removal of the County-seat from Toledo to Maumee being then actively canvassed, the Toledo City Council in 1839 provided "a contingent fund of \$80, to defray the expenses in preventing such removal," and appointed Andrew Palmer, Daniel Segur, Jacob Clark and H. D. Mason, to expend the same.

The building of a sidewalk on Monroe Street, was in March, 1840, declared to be inexpedient, until "the condition of the treasury" should become better known to the Council, and the Summit Street work, then in progress, should be completed.

April 20, 1840, license was granted to Wm. Consaul to keep a ferry across the Maumee River, from the foot of Adams Street, for which he was to pay the City Clerk 50 cents.

The first instance in Toledo in which a deficient fund was relieved by borrowing from another fund, took place April 21, 1840, when a Sidewalk fund was created, in order that money might be borrowed from the general fund for the relief of the Summit Street sidewalk.

July 6, 1840, the Council resolved to suppress horse-racing and "inordinate driving" within the City.

A resolution was adopted November 16, 1840, for "cutting, clearing and burning the brush on Mud Creek, as soon as the Creek may be frozen sufficient to do the same to advantage." This stream, as elsewhere stated, traversed the low grounds between Cherry and Monroe Streets, in a measure parallel with and near to Summit Street.

April 20, 1840, the Council passed an ordinance defining the duties of the City Attorney and fixing his compensation and that of the City Marshal. The former was to be "in the broadest sense of the term, the Attorney and Counselor and Legal Agent on all occasions, and under all circumstances." For every suit which he managed in the Mayor's Court, he was to receive the sum of \$3.00, and such other pay as the Council should deem reasonable. The Marshal was allowed 50 cents for each attendance on the sessions of the Council, and other compensation as that body might deem just.

April 21, 1841, a Committee was appointed to report plan and estimate for a suitable building for a City Hall.

The invitation of the Toledo Guards for the Mayor and Council to partake of "a cold collation" with that Company, July 5, 1841, was accepted, with thanks and "assurances of the high consideration in which the Company was held."

October 12, 1841, the Council adopted resolutions of high appreciation of the public services and private worth of John Berdan, the first Mayor of the City.

In May, 1843, Joseph Jones was paid by the City the sum of \$1.00, for taking an enumeration of the population of the Second Ward of Toledo.

May 15, 1843, the City Marshal was allowed 25 cents for serving notice for special meeting on two members of the Council—mileage, five cents; two readings, 20 cents.

February 3, 1846, the Council appropriated the sum of \$200, for sending an agent to Washington to secure the location at Toledo of a proposed Naval Depot for the Lakes, and also to secure the removal of the Port of Entry of Miami from Maumee City to Toledo.

The brief abstract thus given, is designed only to indicate something of the circumstances under which Municipal Government was commenced in Toledo, and the resources at hand for such beginning. The ways and means named are in striking contrast with those which attend present operations; but whether

in all respects they are now better, is matter for consideration.

JACOB ROMEIS, Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Tenth District, Ohio, was born in Weisenbach, Bavaria, December 1, 1835. His parents, both of German nativity, were John and Elizabeth Romeis. The family came to the United States in 1847, and settled at Buffalo, New York. The father had been a farmer and a linen weaver, but on coming to this country he was more or less employed in the quarry interest of the State of New York. He died in 1869. The son was then 13 years of age. He had attended the Village School in Weisenbach, as required by law, from his sixth year until the family left for America. At Buffalo he attended a City School for one year and a German Protestant School for a time after his first communion. The circumstances of the family were such as to throw him on his own resources for support when he was about 14 years of age, at which time he secured a position as Cabin-Boy on board the Propeller Oregon, Captain Thomas Watts, running between Buffalo and Toledo and Detroit, his first visit to Toledo being in August, 1849. From 1850 to 1856, he was employed on passenger Steamers commanded by Captains Watts, Hazard, Perkins, Pheatt, Willoughby and Goldsmith, the last named having aided him to a position as Train Baggage-man on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, in 1856. After two years' service in that capacity, he was promoted to that of Conductor on "Mixed" (freight and passenger) trains, and in 1863 to the charge of a passenger train. In 1871 sickness compelled him to leave the Road for a time, when he was appointed General Baggage Agent, a position of special responsibility, the entire force of Baggage-men and all baggage being under his direction and care. Such was the success in this position that he was appointed Depot Master at Toledo, and given charge of all passenger train-men on the Eastern Division of that Road, extending from Toledo to Danville, Illinois. This position he continued to hold to the full satisfaction of the management of the Road, until he was elected to Congress in 1884. In every place assigned him he had fully met the expectations of his employers, and every step in his promotion came unsought by him. Mr. Romeis, so far from being a politician in the professional sense of the term, had, from youth, been averse to political activity, and deemed himself as exercising the elective franchise in the true sense of that right, by selecting for support the names of candidates on all tickets whose election he deemed most assuring of the public good. He was first a candidate for public office in April, 1874, when, largely through the efforts of Railway associates, he was nominated for Alderman



Respectfully
Jacob Rommels



A. H. Newcomb.

from the Seventh Ward, Toledo, and was elected by a handsome majority. So successful was he in the discharge of the duties of the office, that in 1876 he was re-elected, and in 1877 chosen President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1878 he was nominated for a third term, but positively declined. The next year he was nominated for Mayor of the City, under circumstances which led him to accept, when he was elected. During the term, he devoted himself so efficiently to the duties of the office, and especially in connection with the finances of the City, including a substantial reduction in expenditures, that he was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883. During this term, so strong had become his hold on the confidence of the people, both in Toledo and elsewhere, that he was nominated for Congress as the candidate of the Republicans, against Frank H. Hurd, then in the zenith of his personal strength. The District was strongly Democratic, that party having therein a majority of about 2,500. The campaign was one of the most active and earnest known in the District, in which the personal qualities of candidates were made specially prominent. No attempt, whatever, was made to disparage the character of Mr. Romeis, efforts in that direction having been confined to attempts at belittling his literary attainments in connection with the English language and his knowledge of American methods. As a self-supporting and self-respecting citizen—a trusty, industrious agent—and faithful, efficient public officer—he was beyond even attempt at disparagement. The result was the election of Mr. Romeis, by a majority of 239 votes, against the 2,500 Democratic majority in the District. Mr. Hurd made a bitter and persistent contest for the seat, evidently relying for success upon partisan support from the large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. In this he was disappointed, since, after full investigation, the Democratic Committee on Elections reported Mr. Romeis to have been legally elected, which decision was approved by the House, by an overwhelming majority. In 1886 the two candidates were again pitted against each other, when the former decision of the electors was re-affirmed in the decisive majority for Mr. Romeis of 1,588 over Mr. Hurd. The vote in Lucas County then stood as follows: Romeis, 8,887; Hurd, 6,653; giving the former a majority of 2,234; while the Republican majority in the County on Secretary of State, at the same election, was only 368. Mr. Romeis recognizes, in the issue of Protection or Free Trade, the most important question of National policy, and his attachment to the Republican party rests chiefly on the position of that organization on that issue. His view of the matter was succinctly given in a speech, while the Free Shipping Bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives. He then said:

Mr. Chairman, I have been a wage-worker for 35 years or more as a Sailor and Railroad man. I laid aside the lantern to take a seat in the Halls of Congress, and when I leave I expect to take up one of these vocations again. But while I have a voice and a vote in this House, I shall not give it for a proposition that will in my opinion destroy the capital invested in American industries, thereby throwing out of employment thousands of workmen who are directly dependent upon that capital. For that reason I shall vote against this bill. [Applause.]

It cannot be said that Mr. Romeis is an orator. He never has practiced or studied that art; while in neither his native nor his acquired tongue has his acquisition been such as to justify attempt in that direction. But he early learned, and always has practiced the straightforward, frank manner of expression, which, more than the highest attainment in art, reaches the judgment and favor of men. But more than that, has his like simple and direct manner of action, in private and public affairs, commended him to the confidence and favor of his fellow-citizens. Habitually considerate of the opinions and feelings of others, he has never left them in doubt as to his final judgment and purpose. Strictly honest and frank in his own action, he has sought to be just in his estimate of the action of others. To these qualities, and to their uniform manifestation in his active life, is chiefly due the remarkable degree of favor which he has received at the hands of those who have known him longest and best.

ALEXANDER HUNTINGTON NEWCOMB, is a son of Eleazer and Sarah (Taylor) Newcomb, and was born at Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, August 6, 1824, being the eighth of a family of nine children. His father was a Carpenter and Joiner by trade. When the son was about a year old, his parents removed to Rochester, New York, where they remained eight years. After a short residence in Buffalo and at Detroit, the family, in the Fall of 1835, came to Toledo, then a young City just struggling for life and recognition. The father died at Sylvania in 1840, the mother living until a few years since, and dying at the age of 88 years. The limited School privilege of Alexander's childhood greatly circumscribed his educational acquirements, he attending for but three months after he was 12 years old, when he sat out upon life's activity. His first work was that of carrier for the *Blade* in its earliest days. When 12 years old, he became a clerk in a store, where he remained for two years—subsequently occupying like position in a Drug and Hardware Store. When 18 years old, he began an apprenticeship at the Painter's trade, which being completed, he opened a shop on the Southwest corner of Summit and Adams Streets, and for more than a quarter of a century was successfully and extensively engaged in house, sign and ornamental painting, graining, &c. During a por-

tion of the year 1856, he was engaged in the Hardware trade on the corner of Monroe and St. Clair Streets. Mr. Newcomb was among the earliest members of the Independent Fire Department of the City, being connected with old "No. One," and remained actively in that relation until the organization of the paid Department. He was one of the organizers of the first Hook and Ladder Company of Toledo, in 1847, and now is one of three surviving members of the same. With a love for the military, he joined the Toledo Guards in 1844. Two years later, he was one of six of that Company, to tender their services to the Governor for the Mexican War, but the required number had been supplied when their offer was received. The Toledo Guards did much toward awakening and maintaining a military spirit among the young men of Toledo. Many successful officers during the War of the Rebellion received their first military training in that Company. While a member of the Gun-Squad of the Guards, Mr. Newcomb lost his left arm in firing a salute at a Democratic meeting, September 24, 1856. He remained with the Company until it was disbanded in 1861. Prior to the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Newcomb was a Whig in politics, but has since been connected with the former, and has always been an active supporter of its policy and action. In 1857 he was elected as Justice of the Peace, serving with credit for three years. In 1860, he was chosen Mayor of Toledo, in which office he was earnest and efficient in the maintenance of law and order and sound morals as the Chief Magistrate of the City, in which he was supported by the better element of the City, although frequently brought in collision with the vicious and the lawless, whose combined action, irrespective of political affiliations, was sufficient to defeat him when a candidate for re-election in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, serving until 1869. It is probably in connection with the Masonic Order, that Mr. Newcomb has become most widely known. He received the first three degrees of Masonry in Toledo Lodge, No. 144, in 1851, and soon thereafter filled the Senior

Warden's chair; and in 1854 was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge, continuing as such to and including the year 1860. From 1863 to 1869, and several times since, he has served in the same capacity, making a total of 14 years in that position, and longer than has any other member of the Order in Toledo. In 1857, with five others, he was appointed by Benj. F. Smith, Grand Master, to revise the ritual, which service, after 12 days of labor, produced a "work" which, with few changes, remains the standard in Ohio. At the same time, he was appointed as District Lecturer, for the Third District, including 15 Counties in Northwestern Ohio, which position he held until 1869. In 1867 he was chosen Senior Grand Warden, and re-elected in 1868. At the session of 1869, he was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; and in 1870 and '71 was re-elected. At the reception tendered the Grand Master of England at Washington, in 1871, given by the Grand Masters of the several States, Mr. Newcomb represented the Order in Ohio. He was among the projectors of the Masonic Temple Association, and has been, throughout, a member of the Board of Directors. He was Superintendent of construction of the Temple throughout that work. He was also one of the originators of the Masonic Relief Association, of which he has been a Director from the first. Since April 20, 1886, he has been the Secretary of the Association. In 1866 he was presented by the members of Toledo Lodge, No. 144, with a beautiful gold watch, as a testimonial of appreciation of his services to the Lodge. For many years Mr. Newcomb was connected with the Congregational, and afterwards with the Methodist Church; but investigation and careful reflection have drawn him to the Spiritualistic faith. His influence has always been on the side of the right, in whatever cause. He was married May 14, 1848, with Susannah Horner, of Toledo. Five children have been born to them, of whom but two are living—Rosanna, born in 1849, widow of the late Dr. Wm. Douglass, and George H., born in 1851, now Cashier for the Michigan Central Town House at Toledo.

PART V.

COMMUNICATION AND TRADE.

CHAPTER I.

RAILWAYS.

IN no other of the great departments of enterprise has our country as fully led the Nations of the World, as in the facilities for communication here produced. This pre-eminence applies alike on land and water. It would not be in place here to undertake to trace the progress of these great advances.

The first Railroad consisted of wooden rails, and was used as early as 1672 at the collieries near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Scotland, upon which four-wheeled carts were drawn by horses. Iron rails were first used at Whitehaven, England, in 1738. The first important advance in Railway construction consisted of the Surrey Railway—from the banks of the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, in 1801. The first suggestion of steam as motive power for Railways was by Watt, in 1759; and Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, patented a steam-wagon in 1782. Geo. Stephenson's locomotive—the most important advance in that direction—was constructed in 1814, which moved six miles per hour. In 1829 Stephenson's machine was improved to travel 35 miles per hour. The first passenger Railway was the Stockton and Darlington, opened in September, 1825, which was followed by the Liverpool and Manchester, 1830.

As might be supposed, very crude, and now seemingly ludicrous ideas of Railroads prevailed at the outset of the development of that great agency of trade and civilization. In illustration of this view may be quoted a pamphlet issued in Pennsylvania in 1825, for the purpose of giving reliable information on the subject of Railroads. The paper contained the following points in that connection:

1. An Engine weighing eight tons and of eight-horse power, will draw 45 tons loaded on cars at the rate of three miles per hour, each car carrying three to four tons.

2. Hills whose angles of ascent are moderate, are not such serious obstacles in Railroads as many erroneously suppose. This is apparent from the well-known law of gravitation, that bodies gain in descending exactly the power expended in their elevation. Hence, mountain districts offer but very inconsiderable obstacles to Railways; and in many cases, far from offering obstacles, they materially contribute to the success of Railways, viz.: in descents. [Experience, among the "mountain districts" of Pennsylvania, has hardly borne out the theory so admirably fitted to their needs.—EDITOR.]

3. The cost one set of rails of cast iron, is \$10,000 per mile, or a single wooden Railway guarded by iron bars, will cost only \$4,000—double \$7,000.

4. Railways require few Superintendents.

5. Mountains of great elevation offer few obstacles to Railways.

6. The health of a country is not injured by Railways.

7. Dust is almost unknown on Railways.

8. If horses are used on a Railway, the expense of transporting 100 tons of merchandise, adding 50 per cent. (the weight of the cars), a distance of 100 miles in four days, will be \$36, charging the horse and driver at 75 cents per day. If the horses are charged at 37½ cents per day the cost will be \$20.25. To transport the same weight in 26½ hours 100 miles, by locomotive steam-engine, when coal is 10 cents per bushel, the cost will be \$15.00.

9. Some of the engines in Great Britain can perform a distance of 100 miles in 10 hours.

10. In some cases a descending load can elevate an ascending load of less weight 1,000 feet in one minute.

The first American Railway was formally opened at Boston, October 7, 1826. It was the Quincy Road, built to carry granite from the nearest quarries at Quincy to tide-water, and, with its branches was four miles long. Its gauge was five feet, and it was operated with horses. The *Boston Advertiser*, in its report of the opening, stated that a quantity of stone (16 tons) loaded on three wagons weighing five tons, making 21 tons in all, was moved with ease by a single horse a distance of three miles. It was a down grade, but one that did not prevent the horse drawing the empty wagons back. "After the starting of the load, which required some exertion, the horse moved with ease on a fast walk." The construction of the Road is thus described:

It rests upon a foundation of stone, laid so deep in the ground as to be beyond the reach of frost, and to secure the rails on which the car runs against any change in their position, they are laid upon stones eight feet long, placed transversely along the whole extent of the Road, at distances of six to eight feet apart. The space between these stones is filled with smaller stones or earth; and over the whole, between the rails a gravel path is made. The rails are made of pine timber, on the top of which is placed a bar of iron. The carriages run upon the iron bars, and are kept in place by a projection on the inner edge of the tire of the wheels, which are of a size considerably larger than a common cart-wheel.

The *Albany Argus*, in reproducing the above, expressed the hope that "the enterprising projectors of the Mohawk and Hudson Railway" might have the honor of the second work of the kind in this country.

The *Miner's Journal* (Philadelphia), in June, 1827, announced the completion of the Manch Chunk Railway, 13 miles in length, that

being second in the United States. Mention was made of three sets of cars having been "sent down" the Road, 20 cars in all. For most of the distance the track was an inclined plane, though for part of the way horses were used to drag the cars to the top of the hill, whence the cars to the number of six or seven, were attached and launched upon the descending track, which they traversed in some parts with great velocity, of their own gravity, for four or five miles, when horses took them to a chute having a capacity of 1,000 tons of coal. The grade of the road was over 100 feet to the mile. Three horses in August, 1827, in six carriages drew 41 persons up the grade. Returning without horses, the train made the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 16 minutes. The track was described as but a shelf in the side of a very precipitous mountain, 500 to 600 feet above the Valley. Coal cars were not allowed to move faster than five to eight miles per hour.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, commenced July 4, 1828, was so far advanced by the 28th of December, 1829, that on that day a trial took place on a few miles of track between Pratt street, Baltimore, and Carrollton Viaduct. The motive power was horses, one of which drew two Winan carriages containing 41 persons, moving a part of the time at the rate of 10 to 11 miles per hour. Another carriage, with 25 persons, was drawn at the rate of 12 miles per hour.

In 1829, six miles of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was constructed.

The first successful Railroad in this country for carrying passengers, was the Mohawk and Hudson, between Albany and Schenectady. The charter of the Company was granted by the Legislature, March 26, 1829. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the old Patroon, was the leading capitalist in what was then considered a visionary scheme. Work upon its construction began July 29, 1830, and may be said to have been completed September 24, 1831. An excursion over the Road was then given by the Directors, to which were invited State and City officials and eminent citizens.

This cut is said to be a faithful representation of the train used upon this occasion. The cars were simply stage coach bodies made by James Gould, coach-builder, and placed upon trucks for temporary use, affording seats for 12 or 18

passengers each. A speed at the rate of 30 miles an hour was reached.

This Road, as at first constructed, extended from the junction of the Western Turnpike and Lydius Street, Albany, a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the brow of the hill at Schenectady. Both of these points were first reached by stages, and afterward by an inclined plane, on which passengers were carried to the Railroad stations in a car drawn with a rope, by means of a stationery engine. The Albany Station was where Van Vechten Hall now stands. Some years later the grade of the Road was so much reduced that the inclined planes were done away with and the Road constructed over them. The use of the Streets for Railway travel was opposed with varying success by the Common Council and many citizens. The starting point on the River was at Gansevoort Street.

The Chief Engineer of this pioneer Road was the late John B. Jervis, whose name is so closely identified with the Railway interests of Toledo, he having been Chief Engineer in the construction of the Air Line branch of what is now the Toledo and Chicago connection of the Lake Shore Railroad. He was also the Director and the President of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road, subsequently merged into the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

The first Railway project in which Northern Ohio was directly interested, was proposed in 1829. Colonel DeWitt Clinton, a prominent Civil Engineer of New York, then prepared a statement, with estimates, for a Railroad to start from that City, and pass to and up the Tioga River, intersect the head-waters of the Genesee and Alleghany Rivers; thence to Lake Erie, and crossing the Cuyahoga at Cleveland, pass Westward, crossing the Sandusky, Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and to its terminus at the mouth of Rock River on the Mississippi. The distance was given at 1,050 miles, and the cost at \$15,000,000, or about \$15,000 per mile. It was calculated that freight trains would traverse the line in nine days, and that the rates of transportation would be \$1.73 per 100 pounds, or \$35.60 per ton over the Road.

Soon after this, another project, for substantially the same route, was suggested. It was for the road-bed to consist of piles driven in the ground, 10 feet apart, on which were to be



PIONEER PASSENGER RAILWAY TRAIN OF AMERICA.

placed, edgewise, planks of hard wood, nine by three inches, which furnished the tracks, of which there were to be four. The structure was to consist wholly of wood, the nuts and bolts being the only iron used. The total estimated cost of the Road was \$906,950, of which amount \$532,800 was allowed for right of way, leaving only \$374,150, or \$374 per mile, for the completed work. The items making up the cost of construction were as follows: Lease of mills to saw planks, \$1,850; getting out posts, \$31,400; bolts and nuts, \$211,200; leveling posts and laying rails, \$62,800; setting posts, \$31,400; sawing, \$35,500—total, \$374,150. Chimerical as this project appears in 1887, it was substantially the same in its general features as that of the Ohio Railroad, undertaken a few years later, and referred to elsewhere.

The cost of transportation between New York and St. Louis at that time was as follows: By water, from St. Louis to New York, via New Orleans, \$45 per ton; and from New York to St. Louis, \$80—the average being \$62.50, against \$34.75, the estimate by the proposed Road. The rate over the Manchester and Liverpool Road, England (34 miles), was at that time \$1.12 per ton. The time then required for freight, New York to St. Louis *via* the Erie Canal and the Lakes, was 56 days, and by New Orleans, 105 days. Estimating the Railway train to move five miles per hour, it would occupy about 18 days in going and returning. Beyond this estimate, nothing came of the "Great Western Railway" of 1829.

The first Railway charters in Ohio were granted by the Legislature in 1832, and were as follows:

Richmond, Eaton and Miami.
Mad River and Lake Erie (Sandusky to Dayton).
Port Clinton and Lower Sandusky (now Fremont).
Franklin, Springborough and Wilmington (Columbus to Wilmington).
Erie and Ohio.
Columbus, Delaware, Marion and Sandusky.
Cincinnati and St. Louis.
Cincinnati, Harrison and Indianapolis.
Pennsylvania and Ohio.
Milan and Norwalk (4½ miles).
Milan and Columbus.
Chillicothe and Lebanon.

The only one of these projects constructed, was the Mad River and Lake Erie, on which work was commenced in 1835, the occasion being attended with much demonstration at Sandusky, General Wm. H. Harrison moving the first shovel of earth. The Road was opened to Bellevue (16 miles) in 1839; and through to Dayton in 1844.

THE PIONEER RAILWAY OF THE WEST.

The progress of Railway improvement had reached but 229 miles of completed line in the United States, when in 1832, the first steps were taken by enterprising citizens of the embryo Towns on the Maumee River, which soon there-

after, from absolute weakness, were consolidated under the name of Toledo. At that time there was not a rail laid West of Schenectady, New York. The facts of the origin of that strange venture, are given in a letter written by the late Jessup W. Scott, in January, 1868, as follows:

In 1828, I read with exultant anticipations, an account of the first locomotive on the line of the iron Railway between Liverpool and Manchester, England. The wonder-working influence of the new application of power on commerce and social intercourse, was, in good degree, foreseen and was very animating. In 1822 three iron-ways had been commenced in this country—one between Albany and Schenectady; another at Baltimore, the commencement of the Baltimore & Ohio; and the third, the South Carolina Railroad, between Charleston and Augusta.

In June, 1862, I purchased 70 acres of the Southwest quarter Section 36, near the center of which our Central School Building is now situated. At that time I made the acquaintance of Dr. Daniel O. Comstock—elder brother of Stephen B. and James M. Comstock—and subsequently corresponded with him on the subject of a Railway charter from the Port Lawrence property (now part of Toledo), which he represented, to some point Northwest. Whether he or I first suggested the project, I fail to recollect. But I remember well, that through his relative, Daniel O. Comstock, a member of the Legislative Council of Michigan, a favorable charter was obtained for a Railroad Company, by the name of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad, designed to traverse the territory to Lake Michigan, *via* Adrian and Kalamazoo. Our plan did not at first contemplate any better structure between Port Lawrence and Adrian, than could be made of timber. Representative Comstock subsequently stated, that the application for a charter was received with ridicule, and opposition was placated by admitting that the thing was a chimera, but that to please his brother Stephen, he would be obliged if they would let it pass into an act. The Company was organized in 1835, and in 1836 the Road was made to Adrian. Edward Bissell, in Toledo, and George Crane, of Adrian, were the most active agents in locating and constructing the Road.

When the Michigan Southern Railroad (then in operation between Monroe and Coldwater) was purchased by the State of Michigan, the Erie & Kalamazoo, with its franchises, were purchased by the same parties for \$60,000; by the same parties "stocked" at \$300,000 and then leased, in perpetuity, to the Michigan Southern owners at a 50 per cent. annuity on its cost of \$60,000.

The original plan for this Road, was to use oak rails four inches square, the cars to be drawn by horses. Few enterprises have been pressed to success under more adverse circumstances than attended the construction of this work, the chief difficulty being a lack of financial means. The construction had not proceeded far, before it was decided to iron the track and use steam power. Here was met the question of money. The modern devices of mortgage bonds, preferred stock, &c., were unknown to these pioneers. But by allowing a liberal bonus on the stock, and furnishing the paper of the Company, endorsed by the Directors and other supposed responsible parties, the iron was procured. It was known as the "strap-rail," 2½ inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch

thick, and was spiked to the wooden rail. By like financial operation, two small locomotives were subsequently procured. The Road was opened for business during the Fall of 1836, the cars then being drawn by horses. Meantime (1835) an amendment to the charter of the Company had been made by the Territorial Council of Michigan, which provided that when the "Road should pay the cost of erecting the same and expenses of keeping the same in repair, and seven per cent. on all moneys expended, the said Road should become the property of the Territory or State, and become a *free Road*, except sufficient toll to keep the same in repair." The charter provided for a line extending from Toledo to the head-waters of the Kalamazoo River, but by amendment it was made to terminate at Adrian. This change, as well as that looking to the transfer of the Road to the ownership of Michigan, was probably due to the then increasing probability that the Eastern terminus of the Road would be in Ohio.

Following is a collection of facts taken from the official records of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, which furnishes, in condensed form, much of the history of that enterprise not to be found elsewhere. As already stated, this Company was chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Michigan in 1832.

March 7, 1834, Darius Comstock, E. Conant Winter, Asahel Finch, Jr., Caius C. Robinson, David White and Stephen B. Comstock, Commissioners, under the charter, gave notice to the stockholders, that more than 1,000 shares of stock had been subscribed, and that a meeting of stockholders would be held at the house of Isaac Deans, in the Village of Adrian, May 20, 1834, when the subscription books would be delivered to them. On the day last named, the stockholders met and elected the following Directors: Darius Comstock, C. C. Robinson, David White, Geo. Crane, Almon Harrison, Caleb S. Ormsby, S. B. Comstock, E. Conant Winter and A. J. Comstock; who organized by electing Darius Comstock as President, and Joseph Chittenden as Secretary. May 21st the Board of Directors adopted a code of by-laws. Among other provisions, the by-laws provided that in case of absence from any regularly called meeting of the Board, the President should pay a forfeit of \$5.00; and a Director for like absence, \$3.00; while any Director who should without leave, absent himself after coming to such meeting, should be fined 25 cents. Provision was then made for "a survey and level of the route of the Railroad from Adrian to Port Lawrence" (Toledo), together with estimates for the construction of the same. For this purpose, three Commissioners were appointed, viz.: Geo. Crane, S. B. Comstock and C. M. Ormsby. It was then provided that \$1.00 per share of stock be paid by October 1, 1834.

November 4th, Andrew Palmer, of Toledo, was made a Director. The Board adopted a memorial to Congress asking for a grant of right of way and use of materials for the proposed Road through the public lands lying on the route; and also for a grant of one section of land for every two miles of road constructed, or 42,240 acres in all. December 2, 1834, the Board in part decided on the route of the proposed Road, and decided to construct 10 miles of the same, commencing at Dr. Robinson's, within one

year from that time. It was then decided that the cross-ties of the track should be of "split timber." Steps were also then taken for obtaining the right of way for the Road. Allen Hutchins was then appointed Attorney for the Company. June 24, 1835, a contract was made by the Directors and Joel McCollum, under which the latter was to take 600 shares of stock of the Railroad Company, and 1,200 shares of the stock of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, the Directors pledging themselves to co-operate in securing legislation which should legally separate the two interests. Authority was then given for the completion of the road to Toledo.

November 2, 1835, Darius Comstock was elected President; A. J. Comstock, Treasurer; Orange Butler, Secretary; Volney Spaulding, S. B. Comstock, and Andrew Palmer, as Auditing Committee; Edward Bissell and Wm. P. Daniels of Toledo, as Commissioners for the construction of the Eastern section of the Road (from Toledo to Ottawa Lake); and Geo. Crane and C. N. Ormsby, as Commissioners for the Western section (to Adrian).

The first contracts were made January 1, 1835, for clearing, grubbing and furnishing cross-ties from Palmyra to Ottawa Lake, a distance of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the aggregate price to be \$2,151, or \$181.37 per mile. Contracts were then also made for 400,000 feet of "wheel-rails." In August, excavation was contracted for at 19 cents per cubic yard.

May 25, 1836, the stock of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Banking Company was subscribed, and Directors for the same elected, of whom Darius Comstock was made the President. Edward Bissell and Wm. P. Daniels, of Toledo, were Directors. July 26, 1836, Philo C. Fuller was elected Cashier of the Bank, at a salary of \$2,000; Joel McCollum, President; and Addison J. Comstock, Vice President.

October 3, 1836, Joel McCollum was elected President of the Railroad Company.

November 3, 1836, it was "resolved, that the following be the rates charged for the present for a seat in the Pleasure Car upon the Railroad, viz: Adrian to Palmyra, 2 shillings (25c.); Palmyra to Blissfield, 2s.; Blissfield to Whiteford, 4s.; Whiteford to Toledo, 4s.; through (Adrian to Toledo) 12s.; and 50 pounds of baggage to each seat. That the following be the rates for freight: Toledo to Blissfield, 3s.; Toledo to Palmyra, 42 cents; Toledo to Adrian, 4s. And a light barrel-bulk, equal to 200 pounds. Salt, \$1.00 per barrel." It was at that time "resolved, that there be no free seats, unless it be those of the agents or persons in the employ of the Commissioners when on the business of the Road." It was then resolved, that no discount be made to any person whose name was on unpaid protested paper or notes past due or unpaid at the Bank; and also, that not exceeding \$300 in amount be discounted, except upon paper with three responsible endorsers.

February, 15, 1837, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the stock of the Bank. At the same time John Hopkins was appointed Superintendent of the Road, for the purpose of preparing the track between Adrian and Toledo to receive the locomotive. He was also authorized to make survey for the continuation of the Road West to the Kalamazoo River.

April 7, 1837, it was "resolved, that the fare in the Pleasure Car between Toledo and Adrian be \$2.25; Toledo to Whiteford, 75 cents; Whiteford to Blissfield, 75 cents; and Blissfield to Adrian, 75 cents;" and that former rates for the "Pleasure Car," be charged on the "Lumber Cars." June 23, 1837, Edward Bissell, as Acting Commissioner, was made General Manager of the Road.

September 22, 1837, the charge for "up-freight" (Toledo to Adrian), was 40 cents per 100 pounds; and for "down-freight," 25 cents per 100; for Flour, $37\frac{1}{2}$

cents per barrel; Oats in barrels or bags, 6¼ cents; and Wheat, Corn and Potatoes, 9 cents per bushel.

October 2, 1837, the following Directors were chosen: Geo. Crane, Philo C. Fuller, Edward Bissell, Wm. P. Daniels, S. B. Comstock, Fred. Bissell, Richard Mott, A. J. Comstock, Andrew Palmer—giving Toledo a majority in the Board. A. J. Comstock was elected President; C. D. Ashley, Secretary; and P. C. Fuller, Treasurer; Wm. P. Daniels and Geo. Crane were appointed Commissioners for the management of the Road.

October 30, 1837, the Treasurer was authorized to contract with the Government for "the transportation of the Great Western Mail between Toledo and Adrian—leaving Toledo at 8 a. m. and arriving at Adrian at 12 m.; and leaving Adrian at 2 p. m. and arriving at Toledo at 6 p. m. each day; and supplying the Postoffices at Sylvania, Blissfield and Palmyra, by means of separate bags—at the rate of \$2,000 per annum."

January 4, 1838, subscriptions of 81 shares of stock were declared forfeited for non-payment. At the same time, a dividend of 30 per cent. on the remaining stock, 2,776 shares, was declared, from proceeds of the Road to December 31, 1837.

February 16, 1838, passengers fare between Toledo and Adrian was reduced to \$1.50, and between other points in proportion.

At a meeting of stockholders, May 15, 1838, the following persons were present, casting, respectively, the number of votes cast: Levi Beardsley, of New York, for himself 208 shares; Salmon Harrison, for himself, 20; Edward Bissell, for self and as proxy, 630; Andrew Palmer, for self and as proxy, 182; John B. Macy, for self and proxy, 351; William E. Jones, for Chas. Butler of New York, 546; Richard Mott, for self and proxy, 344; Fred. Bissell, 79. Total shares voted 2,360. H. D. Mason, of Toledo, and J. B. Macy, of Buffalo, N. Y., became Directors at that time.

May 15, 1838, Richard Mott was chosen President of the Company; Edward Bissell, Commissioner or Manager; and P. C. Fuller, Treasurer.

June 28, 1838, an offer by the Port Lawrence Company, of lots 484 and 484½ of their plat for Railroad purposes, was accepted, and a committee appointed to superintend the erection thereon of a car-house, work-shop, &c." At the same time, an offer by the proprietors of Vistula of a lot on Water Street, and between Cherry and Lynn Streets, for Railroad purposes, was accepted. John B. Macy was authorized to purchase a blank book for keeping the records of the Company. Freight rates were then fixed: Wheat, Adrian to Toledo, 8 cents; Adrian to Palmyra, 1½ cents; Salt, Toledo to Palmyra (junction with the Jacksonburg Branch), 50 cents; and to Adrian, 62½ cents.

November 2, 1838, officers were re-elected.

In the interest of the Vistula Division ("Lower Town"), a Railroad track was constructed in Water Street—rather over the water of the River, near where Water Street was subsequently made—from Monroe Street then the termination of the Railroad, to Cedar Street, near Lagrange. November 2, 1838, Richard Mott was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of an one-fourth interest in such track and the use of the track, provided it cost not to exceed \$3,085.

January 3, 1839, the Directors authorized agents to furnish members of the Board with passes, but in no other way to relax the existing order in that respect. The matter of the Water Street track was considered and voted down. A mail contract with the Government was closed, being the first Railway Mail contract West of the Alleghany Mountains.

March 15, 1839, rates for freight were fixed, including the following: "Toledo to Adrian—Salt, 62½

cents per barrel; plaster, per ton, \$3.50. Adrian to Toledo—Whiskey, per barrel, 50 cents; Oats, per bushel, 5 cents; Corn, 7 cents; Potatoes, 7 cents; Lumber, per M., \$3.50.

April 15, 1839, it was resolved that the Directors resume control of the Railroad Bank. At that time, it was voted that the offices of the Company be removed from Adrian to Toledo. H. D. Mason was appointed Treasurer, *vice* P. C. Fuller; and J. D. Shephard, Secretary, *vice* C. D. Ashley. A dividend of 15 per cent. from profits of the year ending December 31, 1838, was then declared. Edward Bissell's salary as Acting Commissioner was fixed at \$2,000 per year.

April 30, 1839, Richard Mott resigned the position of President, and was succeeded by E. S. Dodd, of Toledo. It was resolved to hold monthly meetings of the Board, alternately at Toledo and Adrian.

August 7, 1839, the Board resolved "that any person upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that he had an 'equitable or beneficial interest' in any stock of the Company, whether through mortgages, hypothecation or other pledge, should be entitled to vote on such stock, as though the same had been transferred to such party on the books of the Company." To such action Director Mott made written protest, as "an unwarrantable assumption of power."

August 9, 1839, rates of freight were fixed as follows: Toledo to Adrian—Merchandise, per 100, 25 cents; Salt, per barrel, 45 cents; Plaster, per ton, \$3.00. Adrian to Toledo—Wheat, per bushel, 6 cents; Oats, 4 cents; Flour per barrel, 25 cents; Whiskey, per barrel, 50 cents; Pork, 50 cents; Hides, per 100 pounds, 8 cents; Lumber per M., \$3.00.

September 6, 1839, at the annual meeting, the roll of stockholders, prepared for the occasion, was as follows: Samuel Satterthwaite, 6 shares; David Burgess, 5; John Hunt, 5; C. D. Ashley, 80; Isaac French, 13; Almon Harris 39; Calvin Brandish, 26; Fred Bissell, 79; Anson Howell, 6; P. C. Fuller, 18; Henry W. Hicks, 171; Harvey Todd, 5; H. Greenman, 13; Charles Butler, 546; Levi Beardsley, 208; Duffield, Swift & Raymond, 52; Joel McColhim, 26; Israel T. Hatch, 21; Samuel Hicks & Son, 156; Richard Mott, 16; Edward Bissell, the fraction of \$10, on one share; George Crane, 52; Royal Paine, 13; Hezekiah D. Mason, 13; William S. Waters, 48; City Bank of Buffalo, 525; Commercial Bank of Buffalo, 61; Adah Ann Husband, 100; David White, 10; Smith & Macy, 62; Stephen Whitney 28; Andrew Palmer and James Myers, 50; Samuel Willets (Assignee), 40; Jos. R. Williams, 13; Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company, 30; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Detroit, 22; H. A. Carpenter 3; Robert Hicks, 112; Mahlon Day, 3; Edward A. Lawrence, 4; A. S. Willets, 7; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, 338; Ezra S. Dodd, 2; total shares, 3,027. At this election Edward Bissell claimed the right, and was permitted to vote on 546 share hypothecated to Charles Butler, 36 shares hypothecated to the Cuyahoga Furnace Company, and 338 shares for the Railroad Bank, making a total vote of 914 shares owned by him. At this election B. P. Peckham, A. Palmer, E. S. Dodd, Edward Bissell, Fred Bissell, Samuel B. Scott, Jacob Clark and H. D. Mason were elected Directors.

October 6, 1839, the Directors ordered that stock to the amount of \$12,301.30 be issued in payment for the track between Monroe and Cedar Streets (the latter between Lagrange and Elm).

October 8, 1839, E. S. Dodd was elected President; S. B. Scott, Treasurer; and Edward Bissell, Commissioner.

October, 1839, at the instance of Charles Butler and other creditors, the Road was placed in the hands of George Crane as Receiver, and so remained

until January 13, 1840, when the receivership was closed by order of Court.

January 24, 1840, the Post Office Department made the Company an offer of \$50 per mile for daily mail service between Toledo and Tecumseh, *via* Adrian; that between Toledo and Adrian to be by Railroad cars, and between the latter place and Tecumseh in four-horse postcoaches. The Department stated that to be "the highest rate paid for Railroad service in Michigan"—the only other like service then in that State being on the Michigan Southern Railroad, between Monroe and Adrian. The offer was accepted by the Company. The aggregate of the pay was about \$2,200 per year.

May 11, 1840, J. B. Macy was elected President, *vice* E. S. Dodd resigned.

A statement made May 16, 1840, showed the receipts from January 1, 1839, to May 3, 1840, to have been \$54,322.07; and the expenses for the same period, \$32,212.00—receipts over expenditures, \$22,110.07. Whereupon a dividend of eight per cent. was declared on the Capital stock (\$174,052).

In 1840 the Railroad Bank was in the hands of a Receiver, but was soon released, when the effects of the Bank were assigned to J. B. Macy.

September 5, 1840, F. W. Macy was appointed Cashier of the Bank.

October 5, 1840, A. P. Edgerton, D. Pitman and Leverett Bissell were elected Directors of the Railroad Company. J. B. Macy was continued as President, and Edward Bissell elected Commissioner of the Railroad, as they also were October 4, 1841.

June 18, 1842, the Directors authorized the sale of various properties, including two locomotives ("Toledo" and "Adrian") and tenders, two Passenger Cars, nine Freight Cars, and one Stake Car.

July 2, 1842, the Road was placed in the hands of Horace Meech of Albany, and S. B. Comstock and M. H. Tilden of Toledo, as Commissioners, they to manage the Road for the Company. At the same time, it was voted to permit the Palmyra and Jacksonburg Road to run its cars on the Company's track between Palmyra and Toledo, for ten years, for an annual rental of \$3,000.

At the annual election, October 4, 1842, 3,026 shares of stock were represented—2,162 by O. P. Olmsted, proxy for John Olmsted; and 864 shares by Edward Bissell, as proxy for Samuel Stiles. From this it seems that about the entire stock of the Company was then held by two persons. At that election, Chester Walbridge, W. N. Richardson and H. G. Cozzens acted as Inspectors.

October 7, 1844, George Crane, Ira Bidwell, D. K. Underwood, Royal Paine, and Frank J. King, of Adrian; and H. D. Mason, W. J. Daniels, and Richard Mott, of Toledo, were elected Directors. Geo. Crane was elected President; Alfred L. Millard, Secretary; and F. J. King, Treasurer.

October 21, 1844, the Directors authorized A. M. Baker, in the name of the Company to confess judgment in the Lucas County Court, in favor of Wm. P. Daniels, for the amount of \$8,210.50, the sum of claims against the Company which the latter had purchased from 108 different persons, ranging in amounts from \$1.07 to \$672.00.

March 25, 1845, the Directors authorized confession of judgment in the sum of \$16,000, in behalf of John H. Hicks, Henry W. Hicks and Wm. W. Howland (firm of Hicks & Co., of New York), as balance due on Railroad iron, amounting to \$36,000, purchased of them in 1835.

June 24, 1845, steps were taken looking to an arrangement with the Board of Internal Improvement of Michigan, which should establish a uniform tariff of freight charges on the Erie and Kalamazoo and the Michigan Southern Roads (the latter then in operation between Monroe and Adrian).

October 6, 1845, James H. Woodbury and Langford G. Berry, of Adrian, were made Directors, and the general officers re-elected.

March 26, 1846, the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank was in the hands of a Receiver. The receipts of the Road from December 1, 1843, to August 1, 1846, amounted to \$73,476.23. Among the expenditures, were \$17.00 for cattle and hogs killed by locomotive; and \$14.00 for funeral expenses of a boy killed by the same—the boy costing \$3.00 less than the others.

October 5, 1846, Alfred W. Budlong, Langford G. Berry, Daniel K. Underwood, Harvey Todd, W. J. Daniels, Hez. D. Mason, Richard Mott and John M. Pease, were chosen Directors. At this election Mr. Mott, as proxy for different parties, cast 555 votes. Geo. Crane was re-elected President; A. W. Budlong was chosen Treasurer; A. L. Millard, Secretary, and Geo. Crane, Commissioner.

September 16, 1847, the Commissioner's pay was fixed at \$750 per annum.

October 1, 1847, Geo. Crane was chosen President; Henry Demmon, Treasurer; and A. L. Millard, Secretary.

December 14, 1847, Wm. H. Newton was chosen Commissioner, with a salary of \$1,000, *vice* George Crane, resigned.

January 25, 1848, the struggle of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company was ended, by the sale of its entire capital stock, at public sale, under a decree in Chancery in Michigan, the purchasers being Washington Hunt, of Lockport, New York, and George Bliss, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Whereupon, the Directors all resigned, and the Road was reorganized, most of the old members being re-elected. Messrs. Hunt and Bliss were the owners of \$103,599 of outstanding debts of the Company, for which additional stock was then issued to them. Their claims were 25 in number, ranging in amount from \$41,836.70 to \$90.

May 13, 1848, Frederick Harbach was appointed Engineer of the Company in charge of the Road, and was made a Director, *vice* Harvey Todd, resigned.

October 2, 1848, Geo. Bliss, Isaac C. Colton, Hugh L. White, Chas. Butler, Geo. Crane, Fred. Harbach, S. B. Comstock, Addison J. Comstock, and Wm. H. Newton, were chosen Directors. George Crane was elected President; Fred. Harbach, Treasurer.

January 18, 1849, Thos. U. Bradbury was appointed Superintendent and Commissioner of the Road.

May 23, 1849, a dividend of three per cent. on \$265,000 of capital stock was declared. At that date, there were 5,300 shares, held as follows: By Washington Hunt, 1,980; George Bliss, 1,130; Hugh L. White, of Cohoes, New York, 530; Chas. Butler, New York, 265; Wm. L. Marcy, Albany, New York, 270; G. W. Newell, Albany, 200; Fred. Harbach, Cleveland, 133; Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland, 132; T. Dunlap, Middletown, New York, 156; F. Clarke, Rochester, New York, 130; Estate of S. Hunt, Jr., Mt. Morris, New York, 130; John Childs, Springfield, Massachusetts, 100; Geo. Crane, 52; J. H. Hunt, New York, 52; Thurlow Weed, Albany, 40. It will be seen that the property had almost wholly passed into the hand of non-residents, 52 shares only being held at Adrian, and none at Toledo.

May 25, 1849, it was resolved to change the gauge of the Road's track from four feet 10 inches to that of the Michigan Southern Road, four feet 8½ inches.

January 16, 1852, Stanley H. Fleetwood was elected Treasurer.

January 16, 1852, John B. Jervis, of Rome, New York, was elected as one of the Directors.

February 6, 1852, Geo. Bliss was elected President *vice* Geo. Crane, resigned. At the same time, it was resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$250,000 for relaying the track and for other improvement of the

Road. It was then resolved to take steps for the condemnation for the uses of the Company of certain lands in Toledo, being those since occupied by the Union Depot, warehouses, &c., and known as the "Middle Ground."

October 6, 1852, Directors were chosen as follows: George Bliss, Washington Hunt, Calvin Crane, John Knower, D. B. St. John, Thurlow Weed, G. W. Newell, George Bliss, Jr., and Wm. Keep, most of them continued for several years.

At the election held October 5, 1855, John Knower, Calvin Crane, D. B. St. John, Thurlow Weed, James H. Barnes, D. P. Barhydt, Abel French, Benjamin Knower, James B. Jermain and Adrian Herzog were chosen Directors.

The struggle through which the originators and builders of this pioneer of Western Roads were called to pass, probably has no equal in the history of a like enterprise in the country. The extent of this contest is indicated by the fact, that as early as August, 1839, but 173 of the 3,027 shares of stock of the Company stood on the stockholders' roll in the names of Toledo men, of which but the fraction of one-fifth of a share was in the name of Edward Bissell, then, as from the first, one of, if not the leading active man in the Company; although, as then shown, 914 shares of his stock—30 per cent. of the whole—were hypothecated with creditors. Of the aggregate, about 1,800 shares, or 60 per cent. of all the stock, were in the same condition. The truth is, that the Road had to be built without the use of much money, and from the outset it was largely in debt. Some help was had for a time from the notes of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank; but as that institution, also, was without capital, and without means beyond its circulation, it soon became a burden, rather than a support, and at the very time when assistance was most needed by the managers of the Road. The result, as shown, was the forced surrender of the property by its owners to the hands of creditors and others who soon made it valuable, and gathered fruits which its proprietors had hoped to secure.

It was the intention when the Road was projected, not to iron the track, but to run the cars on wooden rails, 4x4 inches square, the cars to be drawn by horse-power. As the work progressed, the ideas of the managers became more practical, and parties in New York (Samuel Hicks & Sons) were induced to import a lot of strap rail, five-eighths of an inch thick; and M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, was induced to trust the Company for two locomotives—the "Toledo" and the "Adrian"—for which neither of the parties realized over 20 per cent., nor even that, until their claims were purchased by Washington Hunt, previous to the sale of the Road to him, January 26, 1848, under decree of the Michigan Court. The more modern device of foisting bonds on the public for building Railroads, had not then been devised—a plan that would have made plain sailing for the energetic, but impecunious

management of the pioneer Railway. Those only who were engaged in the struggle for its construction and in keeping it in operation after it was constructed, could fully appreciate the perplexing environments of the enterprise. And yet, considering their entire lack, both of experience and of example from others in Railway financiering, it must be conceded, that the construction and equipment of 33 miles of Railway at that time by its moneyless managers was not accomplished without a fair extent of talent for the work.

For the first year, the track of the Erie and Kalamazoo Road terminated at Monroe and the head of Water Street, crossing the block from the West diagonally. The first Railroad office was in a frame building, 11x20 feet in size, built for a barber shop on the ground now occupied by J. B. Ketcham & Co.'s Wholesale Grocery (36 and 38 Summit Street). In 1837 the track was extended along near what is now Water Street, to the foot of Lagrange, passing the entire distance on piles driven in the River, the line varying from 50 to 200 feet from what was then the shore. Water Street was constructed by filling in on about the same line in 1843. The depot was afterwards near the foot of Cherry Street, which was also the depot of the Cleveland and Toledo Road from 1852 until the removal of both to the "Middle Ground," in 1855.

The first formal announcement of the running time of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, appeared in the *Toledo Blade*, May 16, 1837, and was as follows:

TO EMIGRANTS AND TRAVELERS.



The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad is now in full operation between

Toledo and Adrian.

During the ensuing season trains of cars will run daily to Adrian, there connecting with a line of stages for the West, Michigan City, Chicago and Wisconsin Territory.

Emigrants and others destined for Indiana, Illinois and Western Michigan,

Will Save Two Days

and the corresponding expense, by taking this route in preference to the more lengthened, tedious and expensive route heretofore traveled. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

EDWARD BISSELL,
W. P. DANIELS,
GEORGE CRANE,

Commissioners Erie and Kalamazoo R. R. Co.

A. HUGHES,
Superintendent Western Stage Co.

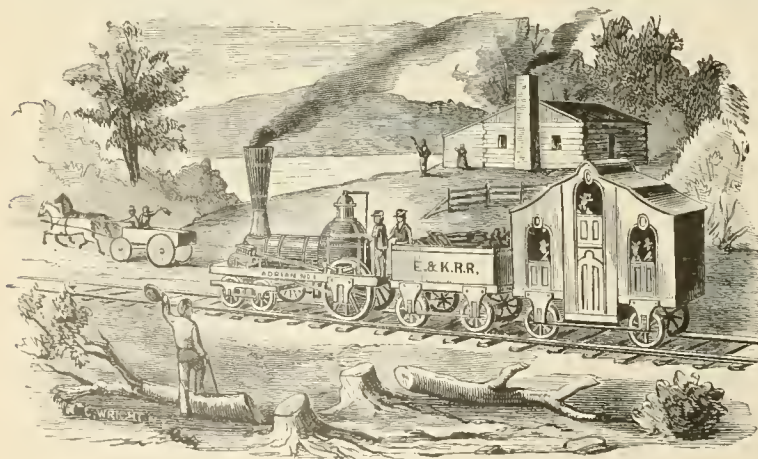
Buffalo, Detroit and other papers on the Lakes will please publish this notice to the amount of \$5.00, and send their bills to the Agent.

As seen, no times are named for the departure and arrival of trains. The reason for such latitude in movement, was made plain to passengers of that day. The rate of fare by "the Pleasure Car," between Toledo and Adrian (33 miles) was "12s." (\$1.50), with right of 50 pounds of baggage. Freight was 4s. (50 cents) per 100 lbs. Salt, \$1.00 per barrel. The *Blade*, editorially referring to the matter, said:

The attention of emigrants and travelers is called to the *great saving* they will make by adopting this route. Some passengers who start this morning, we have seen exhibiting great exultation because they were to arrive a couple of days earlier at Chicago, than if they had taken the stage at Detroit at the same hour. A few days since four passengers were coming East from Illinois. Near Adrian they separated. Two came to Toledo by Railroad, and immediately jumped on board a Steamboat. The other two wallowed through the mud to Detroit, and, two days after their fellow-travelers had left this place for Buffalo, they touched at our wharf in a Steamboat, having been the whole time in expediting their journey.

The Road was then operated with horse-power. The first locomotive (the pioneer West of Schenectady) reached Toledo in June following. "Its celerity has not yet been fully tested," said the *Blade* of July 4th, "but it is ascertained that it can move at a rate exceeding 20 miles per hour. At present it makes a trip and a halt (between Toledo and Adrian) in 24 hours." Subsequently it was stated that "the locomotive came in from Adrian, with six cars attached, in the short space of one hour and 40 minutes, including stops." The Steamboat Detroit then ran on Lake Michigan in connection with stages from Adrian, leaving Michigan City tri-weekly for Chicago, Pike River, Root River and Milwaukee.

In July, 1837, it was announced that "the accommodations of the Railroad were increased by the arrival of a new passenger car of a pretty, though rather singular and fanciful model." The following illustration shows very accurately the car thus fittingly described:



PIONEER RAILWAY PASSENGER CAR OF THE WEST.

This engraving was made from a sketch prepared by Hon. Richard Mott, of Toledo, who was a Director of the Company, and otherwise actively identified with the Road. Of the car, that gentleman writes:

The Gothic Car (the Board of Directors called it the "Pleasure Car" in their official proceedings) was the second passenger car of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, and was put upon the Road in 1837. It was rather shorter than the three compartment vehicles used by the Schenectady Road, and afterward by the Utica Railroad. The car when full held 24, eight in each compartment. The lower middle door opened from a place for stowing baggage. The middle section projected a few inches wider than the end section. The car was about the size of a Street Railway car of the present day. It passed out of existence nearly 40 [now 46] years ago.

The locomotive then used (the first on the Road), was No. 80, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, started in 1831, which are still in active operation, having meantime sent out about 7,000 machines of the same sort.

The first report of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, made December 31, 1837, presented the following statement of its earnings and conditions:

Cost of Railroad buildings, two engines, cars, wells, well-houses, and everything to date	\$257,659 73
Expenses for repairs and running to same date	14,181 52
Earnings of the Road	\$55,821 52
Deduct expenses	14,181 52
Leaving profits for dividends	\$41,640 00

This was about 16½ per cent. on the cost of the Road. The Directors stated that with the trade expected at that date for the following year, it was "believed the Road would pay all expenses and earn 50 per cent., or nearly so, of its cost, during 1838." This was a very hopeful view, but one that seems to have been eminently disappointing.

On the 22d of May, 1837, 168 passengers took the cars from Toledo for Adrian, while "more than 500 passengers landed at Toledo from the Steamboats North America and Commodore Perry, principally settlers for the West."

Edward Bissell built a barn for the use of the horses employed in drawing the cars of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. When a locomotive supplanted the horses (in 1837), the barn was removed to the corner of Walnut Street and Ostrich Lane, and was there used as a stable by Levi Bissell. In May, 1863, it was moved to the corner of Water and Lagrange Streets, where it is now (1887) used as a boiler shop.

The two locomotives and entire rolling stock of the

Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad were sold by the Sheriff in June, 1842, under judgments of \$15,000. The business of the Road at the same time was "reported as constantly increasing," the receipts for one week being given at 8,000 bushels wheat and 1,964 barrels flour.

The *Blade* of April 19, 1844, notices a trip by Railroad to Adrian (33 miles), made in 3½ hours, and remarks that "no traveling could be more safe." The Road had one locomotive and made one round trip per day.

L. S. Smith, Trustee, gave notice in April, 1843, that "one-half of the freight on merchandise, &c., upon the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad between Toledo and Adrian, would be received in the engraved checks, formerly issued by the Company—the balance to be paid in cash."

The *Adrian Whig* gave the following table of exports from that Town to Toledo by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, for the year ending December 31, 1840:

Wheat, bushels	60,543
Corn, " "	870
Oats, " "	1,506
Flour, bbls	16,805
Pork, " "	1,674
Whiskey, bbls	147
Merchandise, lbs	148,803
Ashes, " "	76,232
Hides	448

The *Blade* stated that the Towns of Clinton and Tecumseh, in the same County, sent about the same amount of freight, the traffic of the three Towns constituting the business of the Road.

It is believed that the first combination between Railways in this country for protecting rates from competition, was that formed between the Erie and Kalamazoo (Toledo and Adrian) and the Michigan Southern (Monroe and Adrian), in July, 1845. These were, without doubt, the first competing lines of Railway in the United States; there having been at that time no other two Roads built sufficiently near to draw traffic from the same territory. At that time it was agreed that the former of these Roads should charge rates as follows: Passenger fare (children half price), \$1.00; Flour, per barrel, 22 cents; Wheat, 6 cents; Salt, Pork, &c., 34 cents; Merchandise, per 100, 17 cents; Agricultural products, per 100 lbs., 12½ cents. Whether or not the same rates were fixed between Monroe and Adrian, is not stated.

The first lady passenger on the Erie and Kalamazoo Road was Mrs. Clarissa Harroun, of Sylvania, the mother of Dr. C. H. Harroun of Toledo. She had been on a visit East of Toledo, and was on her way back, when she met the "excursion train" (the first one for passengers), and took passage by it as far as Sylvania, on its way from Toledo to Adrian. No other woman was aboard. She rode on a

platform car and sat in a chair. This was October 3, 1836. The incident seems to be well authenticated, and is specially important, as fixing the date of the opening of the Road. Mrs. Harroun died in Sylvania in 1888.

The report of Chief Engineer Frederick Harbach of the Erie and Kalamazoo Road, January 1, 1849, gave many facts of the history of that enterprise, and its relations to the Michigan Southern Road, showing something of its struggles for life. The report gave an estimate of the cash value of the road, aside from its franchise, aggregating \$120,200. Of that sum \$30,000 was for right of way, \$33,000 for grading and trestle work, \$24,000 for 800 tons of iron, \$17,000 for machinery and materials, \$7,000 for land and buildings in Toledo and \$300 for same in Adrian. The total receipts for the year 1849 were \$26,017, of which \$9,575 was from passengers, and \$15,236 for freights. The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$13,831, including salaries of officers, agents and conductors, \$3,765; engineers and firemen, \$1,318; fuel, \$1,131; repairs of engines and cars \$2,255; repairs of Road, \$3,740; contingent, \$503. There was then due for taxes in Michigan and Ohio, \$1,344, and \$2,738 on other accounts. The net income for the year was \$8,132. The receipts for 10 years had ranged from \$46,169 in 1839, to \$25,114 in 1842. The falling off after 1839, was largely due to bitter competition from the Michigan Southern Road. Other causes operated to embarrass the Road, including "litigation and bad management." Sometimes it was in the hands of "Commissioners acting for the Directors; sometimes of Trustees appointed by the Courts; then by a Receiver at one end and by Commissioners at the other end; at one time there being two distinct boards of Directors claiming authority." In 1848 the Company owned no land at Toledo, except two small lots, on one of which stood its Machine Shop on St. Clair Street and near Lafayette (since known as the O'Reagan Hotel). There was then neither passenger depot nor freight house—its business all being done in the open air on Water Street. Various points were considered with reference to a depot—two on Water Street, two in the Northern and two in the Southern part of the City. For the existing traffic, it was thought one-half an acre would be ample for all purposes. Two and a half acres at the mouth of Swan Creek (West side), including the machine shop, could be had for \$20,000, which was deemed "a large price for what would eventually be inadequate to the wants of the Road." The remaining location was known as the "Miedle Ground," belonging to the proprietors of Oliver's Addition to Toledo, and consisted of 30 acres of those grounds and 14 acres of upland, the whole being offered for \$3,000, or \$70 per acre—conditioned that the depot be located there within two years. The cost of providing depot accommodations

there was estimated at \$10,000, a sum not warranted by the existing business of the Road, but when done, it would be a desirable location. It was urged that there "the Road would be rid of all municipal regulations, with the best possible connection with navigation, and in position to connect with Lake Shore lines." The advice thus given was acted upon, and on the \$3,000 purchase are now found the net work of tracks, the Island House, Elevators, Freight Warehouses, and other extensive facilities of the Lake Shore Road. On the 14 acres of "upland," embraced in that purchase, has been constructed the new and more convenient Passenger Depot.

Mr. Harbach, during the few years of his activity in Ohio, gained a high position as a Railway Engineer. He was from Massachusetts, his first experience in his profession being on the Boston and Albany Road. Coming West, his first connection was with the Erie and Kalamazoo Road. From there he went to Cleveland, to take charge of the survey and construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, in which capacity he still further developed his rare ability as a Railway Engineer. To him was largely due the exceptional success of that enterprise. His excessive labors in that connection, are understood to have contributed largely to his death in 1851, at the early age of 33 years.

For some time during the early years of this Road, Mr. Mavor Brigham, yet a resident of Toledo, acted as Repair Agent of the same. Some idea of what railroading then was, may be had from that gentleman's statement of his experience. He says:

In December, 1841, one Saturday, the train left Toledo on time for Adrian. I was then at Palmyra, intending to take the train for Adrian and return to Toledo that evening. Owing to a severe storm of rain, freezing as it fell, the track became covered with ice. The train reached Palmyra about 4 p. m. I entered the middle compartment of the car, as the train started for Adrian, and met in the car J. Baron Davis and wife, of Toledo, sitting in the forward seat. Being acquainted with them I thought I would take a seat with them, but seeing the cushion on the seat out of place, I took the rear seat, facing the one I had rejected. We had not gone more than half a mile from Palmyra when a "snake-head," as they were called (the end of a loosened bar), came crashing through the floor of the car, passing diagonally through the seat I had left vacant, the end of the bar striking me in my neck under the chin and pushing me backward with such force as to break through the panel work partition which divides the compartments of the car. Just at this moment the other end of the bar was torn from the track and carried along with the car. Recovering my consciousness a little, I found myself with head and shoulders protruding through the broken partition, while I held the assaulting "snake-head" firmly grasped in both my hands. Being a stormy day, I had an extra amount of clothing about my neck which the bar did not penetrate, so that my injuries were not serious. The train was stopped. Frederick Bissell, the conductor was much frightened. Before leaving the spot, the guilty "snake-head" was once more spiked down, and we moved on, reaching

Adrian at 6 p. m., having made the run of 33 miles in 10 hours.

This train left Adrian for Toledo at 7 p. m., and worked its way along over the ice covered track until we got out of wood and water, when we picked up sticks in the woods and replenished the fire, and with pails dipped up water from the ditches and fed the boiler, and made another run towards Toledo. Passing Sylvania, we got the train to a point four miles from Toledo, when being again out of steam, wood and water, we came to the conclusion that it would be easier to foot it the rest of the way, than to try to get the train along any further. So we left the locomotive and cars standing upon the track, and walked into the City, reaching here about 2:30 a. m. I was rather lame and sore from contact with the "snake-head," but gratified that we were enjoying the "modern improvement"—Railway travel.

The loss of Toledo as an eligible Lake Port, and its promise of advantages from both Railroad and prospective Canal, stimulated the young State of Michigan to extraordinary measures for meeting such loss. To this end she launched out into a grand scheme of internal improvement, including a loan of \$5,000,000 (an enormous sum at that time), for the improvement of Rivers, construction of Canals, and for three Railroads—a Southern, a Central, and a Northern Railroad. The Southern Road was to start at Monroe on Lake Erie, traverse the Southern tier of Counties, and terminate at New Buffalo on Lake Michigan. Chicago was then a mere Indian trading post, with a fort (Dearborn) in an apparently irreclaimable quagmire. The track was laid with the flat or "strap" rail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. The Road was opened as follows: Monroe to Petersburg, 18 miles, in 1839; to Adrian, 33 miles, in 1840, and to Hillsdale, 66 miles, 1843. This line comprised all of the Southern Road built by the State.

The Palmyra and Jacksonburg Railroad (now the "Jackson Branch") was started by the owners of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad and was opened to Tecumseh, its terminus for nearly twenty years, with a celebration August 9, 1838. This Company became involved and the Road was sold to the State of Michigan in 1844, for the amount of the State's loan and interest, \$22,000. The State united it with the Southern Road, as the "Tecumseh Branch," stipulating in the sale of the Southern Road in 1846, that this branch should be extended to Jackson, which, after a delay of 10 years, was done. In 1846 the State sold the Road to a Company, with Edwin C. Litchfield at its head, for \$50,000. The new Company did but little the next four years. During the years 1851-2 the Road was constructed very rapidly, reaching Chicago, 243 miles from Toledo *via* Northern Indiana Road in March, 1852. The lease of the Erie & Kalamazoo, August 1, 1849, settled the struggle for supremacy between Monroe and Toledo, in favor of the latter. The Presidents of this Company were James J. Godfrey, 1846-47; Tunis B. Van Brunt,

1847-48; Charles Noble, 1848-49; Geo. Bliss, 1849-52; John B. Jervis, 1852-53; Robert B. Dextater, 1853; John B. Jervis, 1854-55. The Superintendents were J. H. Cleveland, 1840-46 (while operated by State of Michigan); Thomas G. Cole, 1846-50; Lewis W. Ashley, 1850-51; E. P. Williams, 1851-2; Joseph H. Moore, 1852-54; James Moore, 1854-55 (to consolidation).

The Northern Indiana Railroad (originally the Buffalo and Mississippi) extended from the Michigan State line to Chicago. It was projected in 1835, and with different spasmodic efforts was kept alive until 1849, when the control of the enterprise passed into the hands of the Litchfields, who were rapidly pushing the Michigan Southern West, and on May 22, 1852, the first train passed over the two Roads, the Michigan Southern and the Northern Indiana, from Toledo to Chicago. Three years later, in April, 1855, the Michigan Southern and the Northern Indiana were consolidated. The following is a list of the Presidents of the Indiana Road during the protracted period of incubation: Robert Stewart, 1837; Gen. Joseph Orr, 1837-41; Jonathan Burr, 1841; (interim of eight years), William B. Ogden, 1847; (interim of two years) E. W. Chamberlain, 1850; James H. Barnes, 1851; John Stryker, 1851; George Bliss, 1852; John B. Jervis, 1852-55.

The following comparative statement shows something of the growth of business on the line of the old Erie and Kalamazoo Road:

Stations.	Population.		Tons Freight Forwarded.		Passengers Forwarded.	
	1860.	1880.	1860.	1880.	1860.	1880.
Toledo.....	13,768	50,143	201,784	885,162	39,914	168,407
Holland.....		230	31	588	489	2,018
Sylvania.....	1,222	1,356	1,010	312	3,227	6,591
Ottawa Lake.....			292	3,064	173	3,538
Wood.....			417	517		
Riga.....	664	256	889	1,464	491	3,905
Blissfield.....	1,827	1,225	1,181	4,546	1,914	1,235
Palmira.....		325	410	396	928	210
Lenawee Jct.....				43	748	11,184
Adrian.....	6,213	7,819	9,045	15,788	25,423	57,841

The total traffic of this line in 1837, was \$55,821; in 1838, \$50,486; in 1839, \$46,169; in 1840, \$35,544.

The consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Roads took place May 1, 1855. The new Company at once set about very vigorous measures for extending its facilities, and the Air Line (Toledo to Elkhart, Indiana) and the Toledo and Detroit Road were constructed, and the Jackson Branch extended to its Northern terminus. The elegant Lake Steamers, the Western Metropolis and the City of Buffalo, were then provided, for traffic between Toledo and Buffalo.

The financial revulsion of 1857 found the Company in an extended condition financially, which soon led almost to annihilation. Its

stock fell from 115 in 1856, to five and six per cent. in 1859. The Board of Directors all resigned, and a new Board were chosen; and it is stated that at their first meeting in New York, they were compelled to borrow chairs from adjoining offices, the Sheriff having taken the office furniture under one of the 155 judgments obtained by its creditors. Henry Keep and his friends got the control of the Road in 1860 at a low cost and soon improved its condition, by which means it was in shape to take such advantage of the sudden increase of traffic caused by the War of 1861-5, that its stock in 1863 had gone up to 110 per cent. The first dividend was declared August 1, 1863, the day on which the energetic Superintendent, John D. Campbell, died in Boston. In 1869, this Road was consolidated with the Lake Shore Railway. Its Presidents have been—1. John Wilkinson; 2. Edwin C. Litchfield; 3. Jonathan H. Ransom; 4. John B. Jervis; 5. Geo. Bliss; 6. Elisha M. Gilbert; 7. Martin L. Sykes, Jr.; 8. Elijah B. Phillips. And the General Superintendents: 1. James Moore; 2. Sam. Brown; 3. John D. Campbell; 4. Henry H. Porter; 5. Charles F. Hatch.

THE EASTERN RAILWAY LINES.

The Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company was organized in September, 1850, had its line constructed from Toledo to Cleveland *via* Fremont, Norwalk and Oberlin, the first train arriving at Toledo, December 20, 1852. It was consolidated with the Junction Railroad in 1853. Its Directors were C. L. Boalt, 1850-53 (died, 1870); Timothy Baker, 1850-53 (died, 1878); E. B. Perkins, 1850-52; Frederick Chapman, 1850-53 (died, 1861); Matthew Johnson, 1850-53 (died, 1861); Alvin Coles, 1850-52; Dr. Geo. G. Baker, 1850-51 (died, 1877); Prof. Henry Cowles, 1851-53; Sardis Birchard, 1852-53 (died, 1874); John H. Whitaker, 1852-53 (died, 1882). The officers were Charles L. Boalt, President, Timothy Baker, Vice President; E. B. Phillips, Superintendent.

The Junction Railroad Company was organized in 1850, with the following Directors: Ebenezer Lane (President), S. W. Baldwin, E. DeWitt R. Starr, N. B. Gates, R. McEachron, Heman Ely, Jr., Artemas Beebe, Alvin Coles, A. M. Porter, Heman B. Ely, John A. Foote, Daniel Hamilton. This Road was a rival for the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland, its line running from Cleveland, *via* Elyria, Sandusky, Port Clinton, Millbury, Perrysburg and Maumee City to Swanton, Lucas County, where it was designed to connect with the Air Line branch of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road, and thus to constitute a cut-off and a diversion of traffic *via* Sandusky. The construction of the Road was undertaken and prosecuted as fast as the means of the Company would admit, until 1853, when, as stated,

it was consolidated with its rival, and the Cleveland and Toledo Road thus formed. The main reliance of both these lines for construction was on County and Town subscriptions to their stock, and success or failure largely depended on the comparative facility with which such aid was obtained. It turned out that the Southern or Norwalk line was most prompt in that respect, and as a consequence, it was pushed most effectively, and soon gained vantage-ground which secured the construction of its line; while the Junction or Sandusky enterprise was struggling for completion, its managers being finally relieved of their embarrassment through consolidation. The principal Town subscriptions for the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Road, were—Toledo, \$50,000; Fremont, \$40,000; Bellevue, \$20,000; Norwalk, \$54,000; Oberlin, \$15,000.

The first public meeting of citizens of Toledo, in connection with the Lake Shore (Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland) Railroad, was held September 6, 1850, of which James Myers was Chairman and Henry Bennett, Secretary. D. O. Morton, after a few explanatory remarks, introduced John Gardiner and Dr. Geo. G. Baker, of Norwalk, who stated what had been done in Lorain, Huron and Sandusky Counties for the proposed Road. John C. Spink, of Perrysburg, and Andrew Young and Elisha Mack, of Maumee, spoke of the plan of bringing the Road round by those places, to avoid the necessity of a draw-bridge at Toledo. John Fitch, H. D. Mason, Matthew Johnson, T. U. Bradbury and D. O. Morton, as a Committee for the purpose, reported resolutions, favoring the construction of the Road, and a City subscription to the stock of the same. John L. Greene, of Fremont, spoke of what was being done in Sandusky County. Judge Mason addressed the meeting, expressing the belief that the proposed Road would become "a link in the great chain of Railroad that would within 10 years unite the Atlantic with San Francisco." Matthew Johnson, W. J. Daniels, T. U. Bradbury, D. O. Morton and Henry Bennett, were constituted a Committee to open books for subscription to the stock of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company; John E. Hunt, Geo. W. Reynolds and John Fitch, were appointed to take charge of the matter of securing a County vote for subscription of stock to the same. The question of route was one of prime importance. While the Toledo people naturally preferred the direct line from Fremont to their City, they were too sagacious to insist upon that, and largely for the reason that no favorable vote by the County could be secured upon such basis. The result was, that two routes were decided on from what is now Millbury Station—one to Toledo and one to Perrysburg and Maumee, and thence, to unite with the Toledo line at Swanton.

The first annual report of President Boalt of

the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, was made January 14, 1853, that being the only one made before consolidation. The report stated that votes of municipal corporations in aid of that Road were taken in the Spring of 1851. The contract for building the Road was let to Baxter, Brown & Co., in October following. The Road was opened from Cleveland to Monroeville (57 miles), January 20, 1853, and to Toledo the same year.

In this connection it may be stated that the section of this Road which in 1853 was estimated to pay nine per cent. on \$16,000 per mile, in 1882 paid seven per cent. on \$100,000 per mile.

In 1869 was organized the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, by the consolidation of the following lines, to wit:

1. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana—Chicago to Toledo—with branches.
2. Cleveland and Toledo—Toledo to Cleveland.
3. Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula—Cleveland to Erie.
4. Buffalo and Erie Railroad—Erie to Buffalo.

The foregoing companies include the main line, Buffalo to Chicago—540 miles - and 324 miles of branches, making 864 miles of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway proper. The Company also has the following proprietary Roads: Toledo and Detroit, 62.29; White Pigeon and Kalamazoo, 36.68; and Jonesville and Lansing, 61.14—total, 160.11.

Few names are as prominent in connection with the construction of the lines now constituting the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, as is that of J. H. Sargent. In 1840 he began Railroad engineering in the employ of the Ohio Railroad Company, with which he continued until the collapse of that enterprise. Then he was employed in the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway, remaining there until engaged in 1849 by the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to survey a line between LaPorte and Michigan City. From that time until 1854 he was on the Toledo and Chicago line. In an address delivered before the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, August 9, 1887, Mr. Sargent gave many interesting and valuable facts and incidents connected with his professional service. Of the improvement and occupancy of the Middle Ground, at Toledo, for depot purposes, he said:

A circuitous line, crooking around among the Streets of the City, had been surveyed. I had been accustomed to deal with straight lines, so here again I took the bull by the horns, and, starting some four miles out, I struck a tangent so as to clear the bend of Swan Creek and dive under the Canal just above the locks, showing a deep blue clay cut for three-quarters of a mile. This project looked large in those days of small things; but the advantages were too obvious to be rejected, and the work was undertaken. The Middle Ground was all under water, the shoalest being four feet. A pile-track was driven three-quarters of a mile from the shore to the extreme end of

the Middle Ground. Steam excavators were placed at the cut, and this heavy cut of blue clay was transferred to the Middle Ground to make land, and fourteen acres where the new passenger-house now is, were acquired for the material with which to complete the filling. The dock line was established at twelve feet water. The bottom of the Middle Ground was a rich muck. It enclosed a bayon of stagnant water very prolific of frogs and malaria. Without the help of the divining rod, I had reason to believe that we might find, by boring, other water than the Maumee. I drove a foot-square box into the mud, the top coming above the water, and bored inside of it sixty feet. Here we struck boulders and coarse gravel, and below them the lime rock, when up came a stream of pure, clean water, with just enough sulphur in it to be distasteful to the "bacteria." This pure fountain had much to do with the health of the engineers and workmen, who had to work in and above the filth. We were not allowed to interrupt the navigation of the Canal; so we built in the winter a temporary aqueduct over our works to carry the Canal. Our cut cleared the Canal lock but a few feet, and our foundation was lower than that of the lock. When our excavation was well out, a flood came, and the Canal took a new departure and sought the Maumee through our cut, instead of its own channel. We were forced to lock the boats down into the Maumee 12 miles above and tow them down to Toledo all one Summer, by which time we had completed a double-arched culvert or roadway for our tracks. The State forced us to give six feet of water-way, so the crown stones of our arches were ten inches deep. Over this we laid in cement a two-inch course of brick. In the midst of it all, the cholera broke out with great vigor. East Toledo was entirely depopulated, and from my back office window I saw the freshly filled coffins passed out of the windows of the houses below. I slept in a bed-room off my office alone. A bottle of cholera medicine by the side of my bed was perfectly effectual without being uncorked. Persistent human effort accomplished its purpose in spite of opposing forces. So this Middle Ground station was completed, and we got out of the Maumee Valley on a straight line and on a twenty-foot grade. The Island House was built for an eating-house and boarding-house for the officers of the road and the train men. It was afterwards turned into a hotel.

For many years, Towns at the head of navigation on navigable streams deemed themselves safe from Railway competition which required the bridging of streams below them. This view was based upon the interpretation of the ordinance of 1787, establishing the Territory of the Northwest, in which navigable waters were sought to be protected from interruption in their proper use. Thus it was, that when the Junction Railroad (from Cleveland to Sandusky) was in progress of construction in 1852, the Milan Canal Company, whose line extended from the Lake, at Huron, to Milan, applied to the Court of Common Pleas (Judge L. B. Otis, presiding), for an order to restrain the Railroad Company from constructing a bridge across the Huron River at Huron. The ground for such application was the claim that such bridge would "obstruct the navigation" of the plaintiff's Canal. The Court decided that the right of Railroads to cross "navigable streams" was settled; that such crossing must be made in a manner to interfere with the prior use of the

stream as little as is possible with practicability; and that it was not shown in the case, that the proposed mode of crossing created any unnecessary obstruction to the navigation of the Canal. Hence, the application for injunction was denied. Similar unsuccessful attempt was made to prevent the construction of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad bridge at Toledo, in 1855.

C. P. Leland, Esq., Auditor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and for nearly 30 years connected therewith, has furnished much of interesting history of the same, which has been freely used in the preparation of this work. In an address delivered before the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, May 10, 1887, that gentleman gave facts and figures of value connected with the development of the great Railway system of the country, from which the following statistics of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road were taken:

Total miles of track used	2,161
No. of locomotives employed	526
No. of cars	16,992
Passengers carried $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles average, 1886 ..	3,715,508
Average compensation on same	\$1 08
Tons freight transported, average 192 miles ..	8,305,597
Average charge per 100 tons per mile, 1854 ..	\$3 51
" " " " " 1860 ..	2 16
" " " " " 1865 ..	2 90
" " " " " 1870 ..	1 50
" " " " " 1875 ..	1 18
" " " " " 1880 ..	75
" " " " " 1885 ..	65
Meat by rail to seaboard and thence by water to Liverpool, per 100 lbs.	40
No. employes of the Railroad, 1886	10,400
Amount paid same in March, 1886	\$510,000
Earnings in 1886	15,859,455
Earnings per mile in 1886	11,832

THE ERIE GAUGE WAR.

The history of the present Railway line between Buffalo and Chicago, would not be complete without mention of what was known as the "Erie Gauge War."

For 20 years of Railway progress in this country, trains of each Road were run wholly separate from those of other Roads, there being no connection of cars, everything—passengers, baggage and freight—being transferred at the end of each Road. This condition is in striking contrast with the combinations and "Trunk Lines" of the present day, under which the passage is made across the continent or from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, without change of cars, while baggage and freight have like uninterrupted transit.

The first attempt to run through passenger trains between Buffalo and Cleveland was made in 1853. That portion of the present Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway had been constructed by three different corporations—the Buffalo and Erie, the Erie and North-east and the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula. The track of the second line named (20

miles long), was of six feet gauge, that of the others being four feet ten inches. At the date named, the Erie and Northeast Road came into the control of the owners of the two connecting lines, who sought, by change of its gauge, to make an unbroken track between Buffalo and Cleveland. That Road was built under a charter from the Pennsylvania Legislature, which contained a provision requiring a break of gauge at Erie, in any line of Road that might be built upon the Lake Shore East or West from that place. The law also required a change in gauge in the direct line between Erie and Pittsburgh by any Road crossing that State. A chief object in such policy, was by arbitrary law to turn to Philadelphia the tide of traffic seeking the seaboard. This law, however, was repealed before the year 1853. The people and authorities of Erie determined to prevent such change of gauge on the Erie and Northeast Road as would enable trains to pass that City without transshipment. The City Council passed ordinances prohibiting such change, and the people organized and made violent resistance to the same. The result was that transit of passengers and freight on that line was seriously interrupted for some time. The new track was torn up and bridges destroyed and passengers compelled to walk and carry their baggage for a distance of eight miles or pay to Erie parties \$1.00 for each passenger, with an extra charge for baggage. As fast as bridges were rebuilt or track relaid, they were burned or torn up. The purpose of all this was not disguised. It was avowed by the actors, that their object was to compel the transshipment of all traffic passing through the City. The lawless proceedings had the full sympathy and support of both the Courts and the State authorities. Governor Bigler, December 12, 1853, telegraphed from Harrisburg:

My sympathies are with the people of Erie, and whatever my duties and the laws permit, shall be done for them. If my presence can be of any service I will cheerfully come out to your place. Let me hear from you by telegraph.

The Governor subsequently visited Erie, and there personally co-operated in measures for resisting all steps looking to the union of the Railway tracks. The grounds on which he acted were set forth in a special message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in which he said:

It so happens that Pennsylvania holds the key to the important link of connection between the East and the West, and I most unhesitatingly say, that where no principle of amity or commerce is to be violated, it is the right and duty of the State to turn her natural advantages to the promotion and welfare of her own people. It may be that neighboring States, possessing similar natural advantages, would give them away for our benefit; but I have not been able to discover any act in their former policy to justify such conclusion.

Finally, the Railroad Company applied to the United States Court at Pittsburgh for protection from the mob, when was issued a decree enjoining all persons from molesting the Company in repairing their track. This process was resisted, and as soon as the bridge at Harbor Creek was repaired, it was again torn down by the mob of citizens. Citations were then issued to offenders, to show cause why attachment should not issue against them for contempt. One Kilpatrick was arrested and committed by the Court, but the mob continued its work. Mayor Lowry and one or two others were then arrested, but before the United States Marshal could make return of service, he was himself arrested by the Erie authorities, on the ground of false imprisonment in serving the process of the United States Court, and committed to jail and compelled to give bail in a large amount. The mob severely beat a young man for taking notes of their operations. The Court then appealed to President Pierce, for aid in enforcing its process. The result was favorable to the Railroad Company; the change of gauge soon was made, without further resistance; the "Erie Gauge War" was over; and that City took its place with the other law-abiding Stations of the line.

With the serious side of this matter, was the ludicrous and amusing one. The case came to be popularly known as the "Erie Peanut War," so called from the prominence therein of the trade of hucksters, who sought to furnish travelers with food and other supplies. This idea, by a poet of the time was embodied in verse, as follows:

CAKES TO SELL!

(As Sung by Erie Hucksters.)

Here your nice, sweet cakes!
Two for a penny!
Here's cakes, sweet cakes!
How many? how many?
We must sell and you must buy
To get our living—try them, try!
Stop the thousands rushing past!
They have no right to go so fast,
When here's your nice, sweet cakes.

Here's your nice, sweet cakes!
Two for a penny!
Here's your cakes, sweet cakes!
How many? how many?
We must sell and you must buy;
We must live or you must die!
When our kind persuasion fails,
Burn the bridges! break the rails!
For here's your nice, sweet cakes!

Here's your nice, sweet cakes!
Two for a penny!
Here's your cakes, sweet cakes!
How many? how many?
We must bake, and you must buy—
Now you'll be obliged to try.
Every traveler through the land
Must leave a penny on this stand—
For here's your nice, sweet cakes!

Here's your nice, sweet cakes!
Two for a penny!
Here's your cakes, sweet cakes!
How many? how many?
We have baked and you must eat—
Here's a man shot in the street!
Now, we're sure the rushing mass
Will drop their coppers as they pass—
For here's your nice, sweet cakes!

THE OHIO RAILROAD PROJECT.

The first movement looking to the construction of a Railroad along the Southern Shore of Lake Erie, was that of the Ohio Railroad Company, whose charter bears date of March 8, 1836. The enterprise originated chiefly with parties in Cleveland and in Ohio East of that City. The charter was obtained largely through the efforts of Nehemiah Allen, then a Representative from Geauga County, who became the President of the Company.

The plan contemplated a Railway from the Pennsylvania line to the Maumee River, Manhattan being the Western terminal point. The terms of the charter were what would now be regarded as highly favorable, since, in addition to other liberal franchises, as in the case of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, it conferred upon the Company Banking privileges, an advantage far more highly prized in those days, than it would now be. But in addition to this important aid, which was fully utilized, the enterprise had the benefit of what came to be known as the "Plunder Law," by which the State was pledged to furnish its bonds to the extent of one-half of whatever amounts Railway, Turnpike and Canal Companies should report as received on stock subscriptions for their respective works; thus making the State one-third owner in all such enterprises. There being no proper restriction as to the manner of payments of subscriptions, much looseness was practiced in that connection—real estate, labor and other materials often being taken at fabulous rates, the higher being the better for the Company, since such payments furnished basis for corresponding amounts of State subscription. It could hardly be a matter of surprise, that under such extraordinary inducement, schemes and projects of all sorts should be devised. When this unfortunate act was repealed, the State had contributed to various enterprises under its provisions as follows:

For Railroads—Mad River and Lake Erie (Sandusky to Dayton), \$293,050; Little Miami (Dayton to Cincinnati), \$121,900; Vermillion and Ashland (mouth of Vermillion River to Ashland), \$48,450—Road never built; Sandusky and Mansfield, \$33,333; Ohio Railroad, \$249,000. Total for Railroads, \$745,733.

For Turnpikes—\$2,479,558. Total, \$3,215,291.

The cost of Canals to same date, \$15,320,898.

Grand total of investments named to 1845, \$18,536,189.

The Ohio Railroad Company was organized at Painesville, April 25, 1836, when subscriptions of stock to a considerable amount were received, which were subsequently, from time to time, increased. The incorporators were R. Harper, Eliphalet Austin, Thomas Richmond, G. W. Card, Heman Ely, John W. Allen, John G. Camp, P. M. Weddell, Edwin Byington, James Post, Eliphalet Redington, Charles C. Paine, Storm Rosa, Rice Harper, Henry Phelps, H. J. Rees.

The first subscription to the stock of the Company was made at Norwalk, between April 25th and May 5, 1836, and amounted to \$468,500, of which \$23,425 was reported as paid in cash. November 19, 1837, \$751,800 was subscribed at Willoughby, Lake County. January 24, 1838, \$508,151 was added, of which Geo. W. Card, for himself and others, took \$249,000, including \$64,000 for the Maumee Land and Railroad Company at Manhattan, and other sums ranging from \$3,400 to \$28,000.

The line of the proposed Ohio Railroad extended from the Pennsylvania State line to the Maumee River at Manhattan, a distance of 177 miles, Cleveland, Sandusky and Fremont being points thereon. The plan of construction was as follows:

A space 100 feet wide was cleared. For the track, 112 piles, and 1,056 ties per mile were used—the former varying from 7 to 28 feet in length (according to the surface of the ground), and from 12 to 16 inches in diameter; while the ties were nine feet long and eight inches in diameter. The piles were driven by a machine, consisting of two sills 30 or 40 feet long, placed parallel at a distance of seven feet, that being the width of the track. At the forward end of these sills were erected four timbers, termed "leaders," 30 feet high, between which, on each side, the iron hammers, weighing 1,000 pounds each, were raised and let fall upon the piles. A circular saw attached to a shaft projecting between the leaders, cut the pile to the proper grade, when the driver was moved and the operation repeated.

These machines employed eight men, and drove about 40 piles per day, covering some 20 rods in distance. Upon the heads of each pair of piles was fitted a tie, 8x8 inches, in which a gain was cut nine inches wide and four deep, the tie being pinned down through this gain with a two-inch cedar pin; but before this was done, half a pint of salt was deposited in the augur-hole of each pile, which, permeating the wood, was expected materially to preserve the same from decay. A locomotive saw-mill, upon the track and behind the pile-driver, attended by three men, prepared the rails at the rate of 900 lineal feet per day. These rails or stringers were 8x8 inches and 15 feet long. On the wood stringers thus provided were to be placed iron ("strap") rails, of the weight of 25 tons to the mile. Behind all, upon the prepared track, was a boarding-house, for the work-hands, which moved with the rest of the establishment.

The following was the estimated cost of the Road, per mile, as made by Cyrus Williams, Chief Engineer, to wit:

42,240 feet chestnut sills at \$7 per M.....	\$ 195 68
36,960 feet white wood rails at \$10.....	360 50
1,760 white oak ties at 20c.....	352 00
600 splicing blocks at 6c.....	36 00
3,520 white oak wedges at \$5 per M.....	17 00
25 tons iron plate at \$80.....	2,000 00
1,414 spikes at 9c.....	127 26
120 pounds end plates at 8c.....	33 60
Labor laying down Road.....	600 00
Total cost of one mile.....	\$3,831 74

The Chief Engineer said of the plan:

The superstructure is contemplated to be of the usual form used in New York and New Jersey, having a rail plate of 25 tons to the mile. The graded surface to be 24 feet wide in embankments, and 36 feet in excavations, with a slope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hori-

zontal to one vertical, having the proper ditches through the excavations. The large streams and valleys are estimated to be passed by wooden viaducts; in those that are of importance the timber and framing to be completely protected from the weather. The small ones will be built in a simple form, as per plan, and can be replaced when decaying by earth embankments and stone arches, which, with the facilities afforded by the Road for conveying materials, can be done at less expense than at present.

The estimated cost of the entire Road, with double track, buildings, &c., was \$2,653,676, or \$16,000 per mile. The first pile was driven at a point near the present Lake Shore station at Fremont, June 19, 1839. The work was prosecuted mainly between that point and Manhattan, and to some extent Eastward toward Cleveland, with the hope of completing that portion (110 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles) in the spring of 1842, when connection was to be made at Sandusky with the Mad River and Lake Erie (now the Indiana, Burlington and Western) Road, then completed as far South as Tiffin; also connection with the Erie and Kalamazoo Road at Toledo, and with roads projected from Manhattan to Monroe and Detroit.

The condition of affairs as to facilities for transportation at the West at that time, is shown by the Chief Engineer's showing of traffic which the Road was expected to secure, to wit:

The Road will receive travel—1st. From the Ohio River, by the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. 2d. From Missouri and Illinois, by the Terre Haute and Alton, and the Peoria and Logansport Railroad; through the Wabash and Erie Canal and Railroad; 3d. From Chicago, through the Wabash and Erie Canal. 4th. From Evansville and Indianapolis, by Railroad and the Wabash and Erie Canal. 5th. From Evansville, by the Indiana and Wabash and Erie Canals. 6th. From Lake Michigan, by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. 7th. From Detroit, by the Detroit, Monroe, Huron and Manhattan Railroad.

As already mentioned, the Western terminus of this Road was Manhattan, at that time an active and vigorous rival of Toledo, but now constituting a part of that City. The Road was to cross the Maumee River at that point, and there connect with the proposed Detroit Railroad. Of the work accomplished March 22, 1842, the Chief Engineer said:

The superstructure from the Maumee River to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) 29 miles, is now completed. On the line between Lower Sandusky and Huron (33 miles), there are less than three miles of piles yet to drive; and to complete the 62 miles, it will require an additional expenditure of \$41,868, of which \$19,850 will be required for the Sandusky River bridge at Lower Sandusky. The 47 miles between Huron and Cleveland, was put under contract in December last, and over one-third of the work is now completed.

The Directors, in March, 1842, published a statement of the financial condition of the Company, which showed its indebtedness to

consist of orders drawn on its Treasurer outstanding (in circulation), \$37,694; due to contractors, \$30,274.82; to depositors (in Banking office), \$5,903.72; total indebtedness, \$73,872.54. Its assets consisted of real estate in Ash-tabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas (received mainly on stock subscriptions), \$154,220; due from the State, \$152,251.52. These made a total of \$305,471; and left a balance of \$231,598.98, beside \$32,110 worth of machinery. The President had been authorized to sell the lands for the purpose of paying the debts. The managers continued their efforts to keep the work alive until the spring of 1843, when operations wholly ceased, without a mile of track being completed. It was generally looked upon as the scheme of visionaries, and its management in no small degree justified such view; and yet, it was only 10 years from the date of its collapse, to the actual opening of the Cleveland and Toledo division of the present Lake Shore Road. It was easy enough afterwards to see how, by concentrating effort, the line between the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers might have been completed, and success thus assured; but the Company had to deal with too many points jealous of each other, and was thus led to scatter its resources and invite the failure which followed.

Subsequent investigation by the Auditor of State revealed a condition of things essentially different from that represented by the Directors. It was found that the aggregate of stock subscriptions was \$1,991,776; of which sum only \$13,980 was paid in cash; \$8,000 to \$10,000 being in labor and material, and \$533,776 in lands and town lots. On such basis, State bonds had been issued to the Company to the amount of \$249,000. Samples were given by the Auditor showing that the values placed on the real estate received by the Company were altogether fabulous. For instance, the "Lord farm," in Brooklyn Township, Cuyahoga County, put in at \$33,300, stood on the tax list at \$3,748, with a mortgage on it of \$4,000; a parcel taken at \$6,000 was taxed at \$20. It appeared that immediately after accepting these lands, and on their drawing State bonds, the Company proceeded to sell them as fast as they could find buyers, and in that way disposed of \$59,678 worth, in many cases being returned to the parties from whom they were received, and at greatly reduced prices. The sole reliance of the Company for means, consisted in State bonds and its own notes, which latter it was allowed to issue for circulation, which it issued to a large amount, and which never were redeemed. It appeared that the entire cash expenditures of the Company amounted to \$237,220, or \$11,780 less than the amount of bonds received from the State.

The scheme finally collapsed in July, 1843, upon non-payment of interest on the bonds

issued by the State. The President of the Company, and its chief manager, was Nehemiah Allen, of Willoughby. The General Superintendent was Samuel Wilson, Willoughby; and the Chief Engineer, Cyrus Williams, a man justly prominent in his profession, who died in Cleveland many years since. Judge Allen was born in Whitestown, New York, November 10, 1790. In 1817, at the age of 27, he came to Ohio, settling at Willoughby, where he engaged in business. In 1835, he was elected as Representative to the Ohio Legislature from Geauga County, where he was active in securing the charter of the Ohio Railroad Company, of which corporation he was the President throughout its existence, and to which he devoted his undivided attention, as well as his private means. Upon the failure of the enterprise, Judge Allen removed to Manhattan, where he engaged in milling, and went to Toledo in 1850, remaining there until his death, August 4, 1861. He was of Quaker descent, and in high degree possessed the qualities of reserve and modesty. He was an intellectual man, much devoted to the higher order of reading. His funeral on the 6th of August, was attended by a large number of citizens, and especially of the older residents.

THE WABASH RAILWAY.

The pioneer Railroad of the West (from Toledo to Adrian) had hardly been opened to traffic before the matter of connecting Lake Erie with the Mississippi by like means was proposed. The first record of that sort found consists of an editorial item in the *Blade* of July 11, 1837, wherein it was stated that an unbroken chain of Railroad had been provided for by charters from Toledo to the waters of the Mississippi. The Toledo and Sandusky Railroad Company was authorized to construct a Road from Sandusky *via* Toledo to the Indiana State line. There it would connect with the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad, passing, *via* Michigan City, to the Illinois line, there to connect with the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad, which, by its charter, was authorized to begin at the Eastern boundary of Illinois, and extend through Chicago to Galena. A preliminary survey of a portion of the route between Toledo and Michigan City and Chicago and Galena had already been made by James Seymour, Engineer, and part of the former line put under contract. This project was never put in execution.

The plan of a direct Railway from Toledo, through the Wabash Valley to the Mississippi, was first given definite form in 1852. An early step in that direction consisted of a meeting held at Logansport, Indiana, June 22d of that year, in the interest of the Toledo and Wabash Railway. The movement was largely a result of personal efforts and newspaper discussion

by Mr. T. G. Miller, who spent some time in the Spring of 1852 on the line of the proposed Road. A meeting to appoint delegates to that Convention was held at Toledo, June 14th, with H. D. Mason as Chairman; T. G. Miller, James Myers, Edward Bissell, Matthew Johnson, Richard Mott, and Simeon Fitch, Jr., as Vice Presidents; and Charles W. Hill, as Secretary. The following named delegates to the Logansport Convention were appointed from Toledo: Sanford L. Collins, Frank J. King, V. H. Ketcham, L. B. Lathrop, Lyman T. Thayer, Geo. W. Scott, Simeon Fitch, Samuel B. Scott, Matt. Johnson, H. L. Hosmer, M. R. Waite, J. W. Scott, J. W. Kelsey, C. M. Dorr, C. G. Keeler and J. M. Ashley. The Logansport Convention embraced about 700 delegates, representing various points on the proposed line. Steps were taken for immediate measures for the construction of the Indiana portion of the work.

Several routes were surveyed from a point one and a half miles South of the Wabash and Erie Canal at the Ohio and Indiana State line, to Danville, Illinois. The survey was made under direction of Wm. Durbin, Civil Engineer, of Sandusky.

Part of the plan was that from the Indiana State line two Roads should be constructed—one to Sandusky, to connect with the Junction Railroad East; and the other to Toledo, to form a junction with a proposed Canada line. The Sandusky line was never undertaken. Soon after completing his surveys, Mr. Durbin resigned his position as Engineer, and was succeeded by Warren Colburn, of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Railroad. Soon thereafter the contract for the Ohio section was let to Boody, Ross & Co., of New York, to be completed in 1855.

While the purpose of the projectors of this important enterprise, was to form a direct and continuous route, with a single management, from Toledo to the Mississippi, it was deemed best to accomplish such end with distinct organizations in the three States through which the Road would pass. Hence, the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company was organized in Ohio, early in 1853, to build the Eastern section of the line, between Toledo and the Western Ohio boundary line in Paulding County; and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized in August, 1853, to continue the work down the Valleys of Little and Wabash Rivers, to a point on the West line of Indiana, in the general direction of Danville, Illinois, a proposed length of 190 miles when opened.

In August, 1856, these Companies were consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. The new corporation being unable to meet the joint obligations of the two Companies, the Toledo and Illinois Road was sold by order of Court, Octo-

ber 7, 1858, to Azariah Boody, for the sum of \$800, subject to the mortgages; and the property of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Company was sold October 5, 1858, to the same party for \$1,000 subject to like encumbrance. In accordance with an understanding had previous to these sales two new companies were organized, to-wit: The Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company (for Ohio), and the Wabash and Western Company (for Indiana), which, respectively, took the Road from Toledo to the Illinois line. The corporations west of the Illinois line consisted of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, extending from that point to Meredosia, Illinois, 175 miles, with a branch from Bluffs to Naples, four miles; the Quincy and Toledo Road, from Meredosia to Camp Point, 34 miles; and the Illinois and Southern Railroad Company, Clayton to Carthage, 29 miles, were, in May, June and July, 1865, consolidated with the two Ohio and Illinois Companies, under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company. In August, 1870, was perfected the consolidation of this Company with the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company, its line extending 108 miles. June 30, 1874, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company had under lease the following Roads: Hannibal and Naples, 52 miles; the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, 67.2 miles; the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi, 80.3 miles; and the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, 36.4 miles. In 1874, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway was placed in the hands of Jacob D. Cox, Receiver, and there remained until January 1, 1877, when the property, by deed, passed to the Wabash Railway Company, by which it was operated until that Company (November 10, 1879) was consolidated with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, the new organization taking the name of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company, which owned and operated 13 different lines of Road, with an aggregate of 1,415.68 miles of main track; and six lines of leased Road, with 313.80 miles of main track, and 229.11 miles of siding and other tracks, the whole amounting to 1,958.59 miles of track. Such condition still exists.

It is entirely safe to state, that no other line of Railway has by its traffic contributed as much to the business and growth of Toledo as has the Wabash Road.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

March 5, 1851, the Ohio Legislature granted a charter for the construction and operation of a Railroad commencing at or near Dayton, *via* Sidney and Lima, and Toledo, to a point on the Michigan State line in the direction of Detroit. The interest of Toledo in the enterprise, was shown in the vote by its citizens for a municipal subscription to the stock of the

Company. The Road was completed August 18, 1859, to Toledo, 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The event was commemorated by an excursion from Cincinnati, Dayton and other points to Toledo, the company including Stanley Mathews (new of the United States Supreme Court), S. S. L'Honmedieu, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road; D. McLaren, Superintendent of the same; ex-Judge John C. Wright, and J. F. Torrence, of Cincinnati, C. L. Vallandigham, of Dayton; and T. J. S. Smith, President; Matthew Shoemaker, Superintendent; and Preserved Smith, Treasurer of Dayton and Michigan Road. The party were entertained at dinner at the Oliver House, and by other attentions while in Toledo.

The first freight received at Toledo over the Dayton and Michigan, consisted of ten cars of staves consigned to P. H. Brickhead & Co., July 28, 1859.

This Road was operated as an independent line, until May 1, 1863, when, under a perpetual lease, it passed into the hands of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, and has been so operated since that time. Up to 1880, the highest rate per mile for passengers, was ten cents, and the lowest 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; with a charge of \$2.00 per berth, and \$4.00 per section in sleeping-cars. For freight per ton per mile: For 1 mile—highest, 20 cents; lowest, 7 cents; for 10 and under 30 miles—6 cents and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for 30 miles and less than the length of the Road—4 cents and 3 cents; through freight—4 cents and 1 cent. The total cost of the Road for construction and equipment, was \$6,903,190.92.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY.

The first definite movement toward the provision of direct Railway communication between Northwestern Ohio and the State Capital, was taken in 1867. From the time of the construction of the Cleveland and Toledo and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Roads (1853) the route had been from Toledo *via* the Cleveland and Toledo Road to Monroeville; thence to Shelby, by the Sandusky and Newark; and to Columbus, by the Cleveland and Cincinnati Road, making a distance of about 160 miles, requiring for the passage from six to 12 or more hours—depending on connections, which often were far from "direct." For a period of 23 years this was the best available route of travel; but in contrast with what, from the earliest record, had been the facilities of communication between these points, the one named was quite satisfactory. With the rapid growth of trade and travel, attendant upon the development of Northwestern Ohio, the necessity for more adequate connection became pressing. This demand was greatly strengthened by the development of the valuable mineral resources of Central Ohio

and of the Lake Superior region, the most direct connection for which was *via* Toledo. Beside this was the important consideration of a coal supply for extensive regions in the States and in Canada, to be provided through the same route; and the important lumber traffic of the North with Central and Southern Ohio. These several interests combined, led to the movement of 1867 for the provision of direct Railway communication, which was initiated at a meeting held at Columbus, in June, 1867, of friends of the enterprise from Franklin and Lucas and intermediate Counties. Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Hardin, was the President, and Fred. R. Miller, of Wood, the Secretary. Committees were appointed with reference to three different routes between Columbus and Toledo; one *via* Marysville, Kenton, Findlay, Bowling Green and Perrysburg; one through Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky and Carey, to Perrysburg or Toledo; and one *via* Delaware, Larue, Marseilles, Forest, Blanchard, Findlay and Perrysburg. The understanding then was that the proposed Road should be in effect, if not in fact, an extension of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railway, then in successful operation. M. M. Greene, Esq., the President of that Company, was present and presented facts favorable to the movement. A second meeting was held at Toledo, July 18, 1867, of which C. A. King was President and D. R. Locke, Secretary. The main object of this meeting was to select corporators, for the organization of a Company for the construction of the proposed Road. For such purpose, H. S. Walbridge, C. A. King, J. C. Hall, Maurice A. Scott, Perry Crabbs, E. V. McMaken, Chas. Kent, J. R. Osborn, and A. D. Pelton, of Toledo; and W. B. Brooks, Samuel Galloway, Wm. A. Platt, Theo. Comstock, Wm. Dennison, W. E. Ide, and D. W. H. Day, of Columbus, were selected. These corporators met the same day, with J. R. Osborn as Chairman, and M. A. Scott as Secretary. The claims of the several routes were presented, when a Committee was appointed to prepare articles of incorporation for four companies, viz: The Toledo and Columbus Railroad Company; the Columbus and Toledo Railway Company; the Toledo, Kenton and Columbus Railroad Company; and the Toledo, Tiffin and Columbus Railroad Company. The organization of these several Companies was made necessary by the fact that the law regulating such corporations required that every County through which the proposed Road was to pass, should be named in the charter.

The first survey of the route for the proposed Road was made by Mr. C. C. Waite, Chief Engineer, a son of Chief Justice M. R. Waite, and now (1887) Vice President and General Manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. The line selected was that from Toledo *via* New Rochester, Freeport and West

Millgrove, Wood County; Fostoria, Springville, Upper Sandusky, Marion, Middleton, Bellepoint, White Sulphur Springs and Dublin. This survey was commenced October 23, and completed December 13, 1867. It was 123½ miles in length, and the total estimated cost of the track was \$1,909,606.68. Nothing was done toward the construction on this line.

Subsequently, two surveys were made, one (127½ miles long) from Toledo *via* Bowling Green, Findlay, Kenton, and Marysville, known as the "West line;" and one (123.7 miles in length) through Fostoria, Carey, Upper Sandusky, Marion and Delaware, known as the "East line." Separate rival Companies were incorporated for the prosecution of these lines, the one the Columbus and Toledo, and the other the Toledo and Columbus Company. The City of Toledo having voted for a subscription of \$200,000, in aid of a Railroad between that City and Columbus, the choice of route between the contestants was left to the City Council, and each was heard before that body in March, 1873. The result was the choice of the East line, that being the one supported by the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad managers represented by Mr. M. M. Greene, the President of that as well as of the Columbus and Toledo Company. In May, 1873, upon request of many citizens of Toledo, a vote was taken on the question of a subscription of \$200,000 in behalf of the West line, and was carried by a vote of 1,465 to 563, or 113 more than the two-thirds required by law. Columbus the same day voted \$300,000 for that line. Under such state of things, both Companies proceeded with preliminary steps for the construction of their Roads, respectively. Ere long the Supreme Court declared the law under which the two subscriptions were made to be unconstitutional. The effect of this was, to stop action in the case of the West line. The other Company, having adequate means outside municipal aid, proceeded with the construction of its Road. The first through car over the new Road, was that of President Greene, December 5, 1876. The Road was formally opened for traffic, January 10, 1877, when the first passenger train made the trip to Columbus, carrying a large number of citizens of Toledo, the guests of the Railroad Company.

THE FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

In 1857, a Company was organized in Michigan for the construction of a Railroad from Flint to the mouth of the Pere Marquette River, on the Eastern Shore of Lake Michigan, a distance of 173 miles. The line was completed and opened from Flint to the Saginaw River in 1863. In 1866 the Company began the extension of its line West of Saginaw, which was completed in 1873. In 1863-4, the Flint and Holly Road, extending South from Flint to

Holly, was completed, and in 1868, it was leased for 100 years to the Flint and Pere Marquette Company, and soon thereafter the two lines were consolidated. In 1865 was organized the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railroad Company, for the construction of a Road from Holly to Monroe (63½ miles). By October, 1870, \$130,025 had been expended on that work, when an arrangement was made with the Flint and Pere Marquette Company, under which that corporation completed the line and took a lease of the same for 99 years, the consideration being the assumption of the bonds of the first named Company, and the maintenance of the Road. The proposed line was completed to Monroe in December, 1871. From that point to Toledo, the Flint and Pere Marquette have since made use of the track of the Toledo and Detroit line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road.

TOLEDO AND WOODVILLE RAILROAD.

For several years prior to 1869, the people of Toledo felt serious need for additional Railway facilities. This state of things was caused by two prominent facts: 1st. The trade of the City had but one Railway outlet to the East (the Lake Shore line); and during the suspension of water transportation, it was wholly dependent on that single direct connection with the seaboard. The effect of such condition of things, was highly unfavorable to the trade of the City, and during the Winter season specially restrictive to grain traffic. Wholly dependent upon that Road, its trade was made subordinate to that of surrounding points of comparatively small commercial importance, which, by virtue of competing lines, enjoyed facilities at the hands of the Lake Shore Road, which were denied to Toledo, its most important feeder between Buffalo and Chicago. This state of things, of itself, was sufficient to cause general and intense dissatisfaction on the part of the people of Toledo; and to press upon them the vital importance of securing additional and competing rail facilities to the East. A second, and no less important consideration, in the same connection, was the matter of Coal supply, especially for the purpose of steam fuel. Any material advance in manufactures, without such special material, was regarded as impracticable; while the question of Toledo's growth and prosperity seemed to turn very largely upon the development of industry in that direction.

Under such state of facts, it was proposed early in 1869, that the City inaugurate a plan for relief, by constructing what should be an independent trunk-line of Railroad to the Southeast, and to a distance sufficient to be attractive and useful as an inlet for Railroads seeking connection with the City, with the belief that, with the important matter of terminal facilities thus provided, the desired lines would

be secured. To this end, the plan was agreed upon, to construct a Railroad from the Northern boundary line of the State, through the City, to the Village of Woodville, Sandusky County, a distance of 22½ miles, which should be held available for any and all Roads which might desire to use it. Extending to the Michigan line on the North, its attractions to Roads from that direction would be the same as to those from the South and East. Pursuant to such plan, authority was obtained from the Legislature for a vote by the electors of Toledo upon the issue of 20-year City bonds to the amount of \$450,000, for the purpose of constructing such Road. The vote on that question was taken July 6, 1869, with the following result: Total vote, 3,424; For the Railroad, 3,368; against the Railroad, 56; majority for the Road, 3,312. The management of the work was by law placed in the hands of five Trustees, to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, and Judge John Fitch selected for that purpose, Horace S. Walbridge, Charles F. Curtis, Charles A. King, William Kraus and Josiah D. Cook, who organized by the choice of Mr. Walbridge as President, Edgar H. Van Hoesen acting as Secretary. Employing J. H. Sargent, an experienced Civil Engineer, the Trustees had the line of the proposed Road surveyed, profiled and mapped. April 10, 1870, a contract for the construction of the Road was made with J. Edwin Conant. Financial embarrassments prevented the contractor from prosecuting the work according to agreement, and in December following the contract was surrendered. May 4, 1871, the Trustees made a contract with the Baltimore and Ohio, Toledo and Michigan Railroad Company and the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, to pay for right of way and depot grounds and build the Road, including a good and substantial Railroad bridge across the Maumee River, for \$425,000 in City bonds, the work to be completed within 18 months. The contractors had an agreement with the Pennsylvania Company to iron the Road, build depots, machine shops and do all other things needful to a first-class Railroad. The Road was leased to the contracting parties for 999 years, they to pay as rent the same percentage on \$400,000 as the dividends paid to preferred stockholders of the Road connecting with the Toledo and Woodville Railroad, Southerly, not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum. The progress of the work not being satisfactory to the Trustees, June 11, 1872, they accepted a contract from the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteeing the completion of the work. After a delay of some months beyond the contract time (January 1, 1873), the Southern (Woodville) section of the Road was formally opened for traffic May 1, 1873. The Road had then been leased to the Pennsylvania Company on sub-

stantially the same terms as the contract with the previous parties. Under such agreement, the Pennsylvania Company completed the Road throughout (from Woodville to the Michigan line), and used the section to Woodville, in connection with its system of Railways, and that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thus furnishing Toledo the important advantages of such extensive facilities, embracing the much-needed competing line to the Seaboard. In 1878, five years' experience failing fully to meet the expectations of either our citizens or the Pennsylvania Company, the matter of the more complete transfer by actual sale of the Road to that Company, was discussed, the latter offering to pay \$225,000 for the property, to be held without conditions of any sort. After free discussion, the City Council, with much unanimity, voted to accept such offer, and in June, 1878, the sale was perfected. Soon thereafter the purchaser proceeded to make permanent depot improvements at Toledo and otherwise put the line in substantial condition, the result soon becoming very generally satisfactory to the people of Toledo.

The first train (27 cars of grain) by this line for Philadelphia left Toledo February 2, 1874, which was the inauguration of a traffic with the East of much advantage to Toledo. The total cost to the City for this Railroad, was \$448,133; of which \$425,000 was paid for construction of Road, including \$39,500 for right of way; and \$51,683 for depot grounds.

As results of this enterprise, Toledo promoted several important Railway outlets. On the South, beside the Pennsylvania connection, is the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo; and on the North, the Detroit and Canada Southern, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, and the Ohio and Michigan (now Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw) Road.

Thus, by the timely sagacity and enterprise shown in the construction of 22½ miles of Railroad, was repeated the history of the 33 miles of like improvement to Adrian, 50 years ago, by which infant Toledo was given a start, and a prestige, which have largely directed its fortunes throughout subsequent years. Aside from its water communication, no other causes have contributed more to the City's permanent growth, than have the Erie and Kalamazoo and the Toledo and Woodville Railroads.

THE OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.

In June, 1869, the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad Company was incorporated, for the construction of a Railroad between Pomeroy and Toledo, a distance of 235 miles, with Fostoria, Bucyrus, Mt. Gilead, New Lexington and Athens as intermediate points. In December, 1879, the Company's property was sold, and the purchasers reorganized under the name of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, when a consolidation of the same with the Sunday

Creek Valley Railroad Company, was effected. November 5, 1880, a branch from Corning to Shawnee, in Perry County, was determined upon. November 15, 1880, the contractors turned the Road over to the Company, and January 1, 1881, there were in operation, 65 miles, from Corning to Columbus, and 148 from Bush's Station to Toledo, making a total of 213 miles.

September 29, 1883, the Road passed into the hands of a Receiver by order of Court, and remained in such charge until April 15, 1885, when it was sold, being purchased by a committee of bondholders. A new organization was then effected, under the name of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, which now (1887) continues its management.

In August, 1886, the Company leased a portion of the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad, which it now operates.

This is one of the important lines of Toledo Railways, being eminently a "Coal Road." Its traffic is mainly with Michigan and Canada, to which coal, in rapidly increasing quantities, is being forwarded by rail and water. As a source of supply for Toledo, it is important.

The general officers of the Company are (1887) as follows:

President, Stevenson Burke; Secretary and Treasurer, John F. Kline; General Manager, J. M. Ferris; Auditor, J. Landgraf, Jr.; Superintendent, T. M. Peelar; General Freight and Ticket Agent, Hudson Fitch; Chief Engineer, Clifford Buxton; General Counsel, A. W. Scott.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

In April, 1871, a Company was chartered to build a line of Railroad between Wheeling and Toledo. A supplemental charter for the Huron Branch was afterward granted.

Work was commenced in 1874, and continued under financial difficulties in 1875, a considerable amount of grading and tunneling being done on the Eastern portion of the line. About this time a contract was made with Walter Shanley, of Hoosac Tunnel fame, for the construction of the entire work, but no active measures followed; and another contract was made with H. B. Willson, who, in 1877, laid 12½ miles of narrow gauge track between Norwalk and Huron, and commenced to operate it.

In 1878 C. H. Jenkins was appointed Receiver. In September, 1879, a contract was made with C. R. Griggs for constructing a standard-gauge Road, when work was resumed near the close of 1880.

On January 9, 1882, the Road was opened from Massillon to Huron, 86 miles; and on August 24, 1882, the first passenger train was run from Toledo to Valley Junction, 157 miles. In December, 1884, an extension of 10½ miles to Sherrodsville was opened; and one year later a further extension of seven miles reached

the present terminus at Bowerston, where connection is made with the Pan Handle Road.

In 1883 the Company failed to pay the interest on its bonds, and in July, 1884, M. D. Woodford was appointed Receiver. On January 13, 1886, a decree of sale was entered, under which the Road was sold April 23, 1886. On July 1st following, the property passed into the hands of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, which was organized June 25th preceding.

The Toledo Belt Railway, extending from Ironville $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the River to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was built and is owned by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company.

The chief objects of this Road have been to open more direct communication between Toledo and the seaboard via Wheeling, West Virginia, and to provide facilities for the supply of coal from the extensive fields of Eastern Ohio, to the large and increasing markets of Toledo, and of Michigan and Canada. In these purposes the enterprise has been of great value, with prospects of constant increase in the same.

Steps are now (1887) in progress which no doubt will soon secure the extension of the Company's line from Bowerston to Wheeling, when the original aim of the enterprise will have been more fully attained.

The present officers of the Company are :

President—George J. Forrest, New York.

Vice President—D. E. Garrison, St. Louis.

Secretary—E. B. Allen, New York.

General Manager—M. D. Woodford, Toledo.

Assistant General Manager—W. R. Woodford, Toledo.

Auditor—S. H. Ayers, Toledo.

Cashier—A. H. Thorp, Toledo.

General Freight Agent—A. G. Blair, Toledo.

General Passenger Agent—James M. Hall, Toledo.

Chief Engineer—C. A. Wilson, Toledo.

TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Company was formed by consolidating the Detroit and State Line Railroad Company of Michigan, organized February 21, 1872, and the Junction Railroad Company of Ohio; termini, Toledo and Detroit, 58 miles. The former was to construct a Railroad from Detroit to the Ohio State line, 51 miles, and the latter a Road from Toledo to the Michigan State line, 7 miles. The consolidated Road became part of the Canada Southern Railway system in 1874, and was so operated until the latter passed under the control of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, January 1, 1883, by which it has since been operated.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN ROAD.

In October, 1869, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railway Company was organized, to build a Railroad from the Michigan and Ohio

State line to Ann Arbor, and thence to Owosso, Michigan. Work on the line adopted was commenced and prosecuted with more or less energy, until 1874, when, as the result of financial embarrassment, the property was sold. In 1872, the Toledo and State Line Railroad Company was organized to build a Road from Toledo to the Michigan State line; which being accomplished, it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which already had leased the Toledo and Woodville Road. In 1878, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northeastern Railroad Company was organized, to build a Road from Ann Arbor to Pontiac. In 1880, this corporation was consolidated with the Toledo and Ann Arbor Company, under the name of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railroad Company, which then owned and operated the line from Toledo to Pontiac, via Ann Arbor, a distance of 82 miles. The Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company was organized in 1884, and is now in operation.

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

As early as 1845 a charter was obtained from the Ohio Legislature for a Company to construct a Railroad from Perrysburg to Bellefontaine *via* Findlay; but no definite results were reached. Upon the location of the Dayton and Michigan Road, it was proposed to make Findlay a point on the same, but so much opposition to such action was shown at that place, that the line was run West to Lima and thus increased in length. Like result attended a proposition of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company to make Findlay a point, the line being driven South through Marion, Kenton and Lima. The ground of such opposition consisted in the fact, that Findlay already had Railway connection through the Carey Branch of the Mad River Road (Sandusky to Dayton), and that was all the facilities of that class the majority of the people wished. When the question of direct Railway connection between Toledo and Columbus was discussed in 1870, two lines were proposed—the Eastern, known as the Columbus and Toledo, and the Western, known as the Toledo and Columbus Road. Local aid was voted to both lines, under what was known as the "Adair Law," which being declared unconstitutional, such subscriptions failed, when the Eastern line was constructed with private capital. In 1881, the project for a Railroad from Toledo to Indianapolis, Indiana, with Findlay as a point, was proposed. A Company was organized, and the line completed to Findlay in May, 1883. The Company was reorganized in March, 1885, under the name of the Toledo, Columbus and Southern Railroad Company, and the line has been in active operation since that time. Its gross earnings of \$36,000 for the first year have increased to the rate of \$200,000 for 1888. The location of the Road makes it a dividing line

between 300 oil wells on the West and 50 gas wells on the East, thus giving it special advantages for the traffic growing out of those great interests. The officers of the Company for 1888 are: Directors—T. P. Brown, W. T. Walker, J. H. Doyle, A. W. Scott, J. F. Cline, of Toledo; and J. F. Burket, of Findlay. President and General Manager, T. P. Brown; Vice President, W. T. Walker; Treasurer, A. W. Scott; General Counsel, J. H. Doyle. The officers of the Toledo and Indianapolis Company were—President and Treasurer, T. P. Brown; Vice President, W. T. Walker; Secretary, J. F. Burket.

THE TOLEDO, SAGINAW AND MUSKEGON RAILWAY.

The Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railway Company was organized December, 1886, with the following stockholders: J. M. Ashley, Toledo, Ohio; Wm. Baker, Toledo, Ohio; Jno. Cummings, Toledo, Ohio; D. Robison, Jr., Toledo, Ohio; E. Middleton, Greenville, Michigan; L. G. Mason, Muskegon, Michigan.

David Robison, Jr., was elected President, and Wm. Baker, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Road as now built extends from Ashley, on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway, to Muskegon, on Lake Michigan—a distance of 95.8 miles.

The general offices of the Company are located at Muskegon, and the following are its present officers: David Robison, Jr., President; W. V. McCracken, Vice President and General Manager; J. F. Pennington, Secretary; B. F. Reed, Superintendent; J. K. McCracken, Auditor and G. F. and P. Agent.

THE SWAN CREEK RAILROAD.

This Road was projected in 1875, by Conrad Huberich and Emil Richers. Mr. Huberich was a resident of Texas at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and being a citizen loyal to the Government of the United States, found it expedient to withdraw from Texas, when he came to Toledo. Soon thereafter he purchased of Peter Lenk, with gold at 180 per cent. premium, a large tract of land, lying along Swan Creek (Northwest side). This purchase was made with the view of giving the property Railway facilities in addition to its water connection, and thus to promote both lumber traffic and manufactures. The enterprise met with substantial encouragement, and the work of construction commenced in the Spring of 1876, and the Road opened for traffic in August following. The line started at Division Street, and ran along and near Swan Creek to Air-Line Junction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, with which Road connection was made. On the organization of the Swan Creek Railroad Company, Mr. Huberich was elected President, and Mr. Richers Secretary. For a few years the traffic of the Road, owing

to a lack of business along its line, was small. The managers tried to extend the Road down Hamilton Street and along Erie, but for lack of right of way were not successful in such purpose. In 1881, the Road passed into the hands of Mr. Carl F. Braun, when the Company was re-organized, with Mr. Braun as President, and Theo. Berkmann as Secretary, who yet hold those positions. They have extended the Road from the intersection of Bismarck to Hamilton Street, and connected it with the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis (now Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City) Road. A third rail was put down, thereby enabling that Road to transport its cars over the Swan Creek Road.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY RAILROAD.

In May, 1879, the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad Company was organized, as a consolidation of the following named Companies: 1. The Toledo, Delphos and Indianapolis Railway Company, organized in 1872. 2. The Toledo and Maumee Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, incorporated in 1872. 3. The Delphos and Kokomo Railroad Company, incorporated in 1877. 4. The Delphos, Bluffton and Frankfort Railroad Company, incorporated in 1877. In 1880 the new Company was consolidated with the Dayton, Covington and Toledo Railroad Company, the new Company taking the name of Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad Company. In March, 1881, the Company was consolidated with the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad Company, whose proposed line was from Dayton, *via* Chillicothe, to Gallipolis, Ohio, 144 miles, which has been constructed. April 15, 1881, a certificate was filed for the construction of a branch from Dayton to Lebanon, to connect with the Cincinnati Northern Railway; and in May, 1881, a certificate was filed for the construction of a branch from Wellston to Ironton, the Northern terminus of the Ironton and Huntington Railroad.

RAILWAY MISCELLANY.

As showing who were among the active Railway managers 30 years ago, record is here given of conferences held by the representatives of the various Roads then constituting the through lines from New York to the West. The first meeting was held at Buffalo, in April, 1857, of which Erastus Corning, of the New York Central Road, was President, and C. C. Dennis, of the Mad River and Erie, was Secretary.

The principal object of this Conference was understood to be to arrange a time-table for the several Roads represented, which previously had been run without desirable connections of trains. For the preparation of such table the following Committee was appointed:

Chauncey Vibbard, New York Central; S. S. Post, New York and Erie; M. L. Sykes, Hudson River; H.

Nottingham, Cleveland and Erie; R. N. Brown, Buffalo and Erie; E. B. Phillips, Cleveland and Toledo; Sam. Brown, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana; E. S. Flint, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; W. H. Clement, Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia; C. C. Dennis, Mad River; George H. Burrows, Toledo, Wabash and Western; E. Sargent, Boston and Worcester; Henry Gray, Western; John Brough, Bellefontaine and Indiana; S. L. M. Barlow, Ohio and Mississippi; J. M. Smith, Indiana Central.

Under the time-table agreed upon, a train left New York at 6 A. M.; reached Buffalo at 8 P. M.; Toledo at 9:20 A. M., and Chicago at 6 P. M.—time, 36 hours. Leaving Chicago at 5 A. M. passengers reached New York at 3 P. M. the next day, or within 34 hours. This arrangement did not provide for through trains, as now run, but only for connections of Roads. At the same time the Freight Agents of the several Roads made arrangements for Freight Express Trains from Boston and New York to the Mississippi.

A Convention of proprietors and managers of Ohio Railways was held at Columbus, September 23, 1857, of which George W. Robinson was President, and E. S. Flynt and George Barnes, Secretaries. The following named representatives were present:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago—G. W. Cass, President; J. H. Moore, Superintendent; Geo. W. Robinson, Freight Agent.

Cleveland and Pittsburg—J. Durand, Superintendent.

Columbus, Piqua and Indiana—John M. Watkins, Superintendent; Geo. W. Fulton, B. Walkup.

Cleveland and Toledo—E. B. Phillips, Superintendent.

Cleveland and Erie—William Case, President; H. Nottingham, Superintendent.

Ohio and Mississippi—Andrew Tallcott, President; Wm. H. Clement, Superintendent; P. W. Strader, General Ticket Agent.

Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville—Joseph J. Jest.

Terre Haute and Richmond—E. J. Peck.

Stuebenville and Indiana—Thomas S. Jewett, President; W. W. Bagley, Superintendent.

Buffalo and Erie—R. N. Brown, Superintendent.

Indiana Central and Dayton and Western—James M. Smith.

Mad River and Lake Erie—C. C. Dennis, Superintendent; John M. Osborn, General Freight Agent.

Toledo, Wabash and Western—Warren Colburn, Vice President; George H. Burroughs, Superintendent.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati—H. C. Lord, President.

Cleveland and Mahoning—Chas. L. Rhodes, Vice-President and Superintendent.

Marietta and Cincinnati—George Barnes, Superintendent; John Foggett, General Ticket Agent; S. T. DeFord, General Freight Agent.

Little Miami—Captain Jacob Strader, President; J. N. Kinney, General Freight Agent.

Columbus and Xenia—William Dennison, Jr., President; Robert Neil.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—L. M. Hubby, President; E. S. Flynt, Superintendent; Addison Hills, General Freight Agent; H. C. Marshall, General Ticket Agent.

Central Ohio—D. G. Gray, General Freight Agent; J. W. Baldwin.

Michigan Central—George Williams, General Agent.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—C. G. Hammond, General Superintendent.

Galena and C. W.—P. A. Hall, General Superintendent.

Bellefontaine Line—John Brough, President; E. S. Spencer, General Freight Agent.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—C. C. Dennis.

Jeffersonville—P. E. Sickles, Master of Transportation.

The matter of Railway management in many of its details was considered, and many regulations in respect thereto were adopted. Among others, it was decided to grant passes only to "employees and persons or agents in the regular service of the Company, and for charitable purposes." It was at first voted to limit the speed of short Roads to 26 miles per hour for Day Express trains; 22 miles for Mail trains; and 24 miles for Night Expresses, including stops; with the privilege of longer (or Trunk) lines to run as fast as they pleased; but this was reconsidered and dropped.

In October, 1857, Stock rates were as follows:

East St. Louis to Buffalo (per car) \$170 for Cattle, and \$145 for Hogs; from Chicago, \$125 and \$105; from Indianapolis, \$105 and \$90. Short distances—Under 10 miles, 60 cents per mile; 40 miles, 35 cents; 100 miles, 22 cents; over 100 miles, 20 cents.

JAMES B. MONROE was born at Lewiston, Canada, near Niagara Falls, November 10, 1826, where his parents were temporarily residing. In 1834 the family removed to Sandusky, Ohio. Here was spent the balance of the son's childhood and his youth, and here he began the business life which was long and so successfully prosecuted. His advent in self-support was as a Clerk in the general mercantile establishment of Hubbard & Co., in which position he continued until placed in charge of the Warehouse of the same firm, including a large freight and grain business. With G. Henry Peck, he established the Dry Goods house of Monroe & Peck, which soon became specially prominent and successful, and for many years commanded its full share of the best trade of Sandusky and neighboring country and Towns. In variety and quality of stock it was not excelled by any store. In 1862, desiring a change of business, Mr. Monroe accepted the position of Solicitor of Freight for the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and as such was soon so far successful, that he was appointed Agent of that Road at Dayton. And such was his success in that position and the development of his special capacity for Railway business, that in 1863, he was appointed Local Agent of the Dayton and Michigan and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads at Toledo, to which City he then removed. He soon became the General Agent of these Roads. Not long thereafter he became interested in and the Manager of the Grain Elevators of these Roads



Yours truly
James B. Menro





N P Brown

at Toledo, which relation he sustained until his retirement from active business, caused by failing health, in 1884. Throughout more than 20 years of Railway connection he maintained the character of an able, discreet and efficient manager, with results specially profitable to the interests committed to his charge. It may justly be stated, that he had in Toledo no superior in that respect. He was a member of the Toledo Board of Trade and of the Toledo Produce Exchange for about 20 years, serving repeatedly as Director and Vice President of the latter. While thus constant in devotion to business cares, he was not unmindful of social and other relations and responsibilities. For several terms he served as vestryman and as Treasurer of Trinity Church, Toledo, as he also did as member of the Advisory Board of the Home for Friendless Women; while the cause of the poor and needy, without distinction to creed or nationality, ever met a ready welcome at his hands. In 1876 he purchased a very pleasant Villa at Put-in Bay, including a Grapery of 20 acres, which he has cultivated to high degree, and which has produced some of the choicest fruit of the Island. Since such purchase, Mr. Monroe and family have made that their Summer home, where have been dispensed social hospitalities with special liberality. Mr. Monroe was married at Norwalk, Ohio, July 24, 1849, with Miss Mary J. Morse. They have had two children—Clara, who died in childhood, and Minnie, wife of Captain John J. Hunker, of the United States Navy.

THEOPHILUS P. BROWN was born at Whately, Franklin County, Massachusetts, January 5, 1835, being the fourth of a family of ten children. His parents, yet living in Massachusetts, and now over 85 years of age, are George and Almira Brown. They are of the true Puritan stock. The father of the mother was a Soldier of the War of 1812-15. The early advantages of the son, outside a true Christian parentage, were limited, and he soon found himself dependent mainly on resources to be found within himself. The father was a tradesman, and the son learned a trade—that of broom-making, which was his occupation during winters, his summers being employed on the farm. When 18 years old he went to Deerfield Academy, where he spent one year in close study, whereby he was enabled to gain fair knowledge of the branches most important in practical life. At the age of 20 years (1855) he started out on life's mission, and coming West he stopped at Tecumseh, Michigan, where he spent three years. In May, 1858, he came to Toledo and at once engaged in the Insurance business, in which he continued successfully for a period of 19 years. So long was he connected with the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, that for designation he became to

be known as "Phoenix" Brown. In 1870, Mr. Brown devised an enterprise which has given his name a permanent place among the energetic and pushing citizens of Toledo. His plan consisted in the purchase of 160 acres of land adjoining the City, which was platted with reference to meeting the wants of the large population with moderate means, specially including working classes. To this end, the lots, in price, were brought within reach of many who then were hopeless of homes of their own. The property was known, and is still known as "Brown's Addition." To make the locality more readily accessible, Mr. Brown constructed a Street Railway two miles in length, which furnished cheap and prompt communication with other portions of the City. Subsequently, additions were made to the original plat, the whole constituting a most valuable accession to Toledo's accommodations. In 1881, Mr. Brown turned his attention to the matter of constructing a Railway between Toledo and Indianapolis, Indiana, *via* Findlay. Such project had long been under discussion at Toledo and along the proposed route, but without definite steps being taken to that end. It was not long ere he was successful in organizing the Toledo and Indianapolis Railroad Company, of which he was made the President. That portion of the line between Toledo and Findlay was completed and put in operation in May, 1883. The Company was re-organized in March, 1885, under the name of the Toledo, Columbus and Southern Railway Company, Mr. Brown still remaining the President and General Manager. The discoveries of the great oil and natural gas fields in Wood and Hancock Counties, have given to this Railroad special importance, the localities in question being along the line of and in the vicinity of its track. These accessions of vast wealth cannot fail directly to bring new traffic to the Road, while as resources for the settlement and development of the country concerned, they will indirectly supply much trade. Mr. Brown is giving special attention to the promotion of local traffic, 16 Stations having been established on the line of the Road in a distance of 45 miles, at which points industrial enterprises are rapidly appearing. Throughout his active life, Mr. Brown has manifested not only an interest in matters common to his fellow-citizens, but by energy and push has contributed largely to the promotion of the same. In 1877 he was among the most active organizers of the Tri-State Fair Association at Toledo, which has had such eminent success. Casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, he has always acted with the Republican party. In 1875, as a Republican candidate, he was elected to the Ohio State Senate in a District with a Democratic majority of 1,400. His legislative record was creditable to him.

Among the objects of his attention was the enactment of a law limiting taxation in Toledo and Lucas County, the effect of which has been materially to reduce the rate of local taxation. He was enabled to do much toward the protection of the people of the State from irresponsible and fraudulent insurance schemes for which he was specially qualified by his long experience in and intimate knowledge of that business. April 17, 1861, Mr. Brown was married with Miss Frances A., daughter of Isaac and Harriet N. Hampton, of Toledo and formerly of Tecumseh, Michigan. In 1873, they visited Europe, and the West Indies in 1875. Mr. Brown has been a member of the First Congregational Church for many years, as leader of the choir of which he long contributed very materially to the public services of the same. Like aid has been liberally rendered by him to a great variety of religious and other worthy objects. His home is in the substantial and elegant residence, Northeast corner of Madison and Thirteenth Streets.

TOLEDO STREET RAILWAYS.

Toledo was not behind other Cities of its size, and far ahead of most of those of its age, in the provision of the important improvement in transportation supplied by Street Railways.

The first definite step taken toward such end, was the organization of the **TOLEDO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY**, November 20, 1860, when the City contained no more than 14,000 inhabitants. The Directors of the Company were M. R. Waite, C. B. Phillips, Wm. H. Raymond, Wm. Baker, James C. Hall and John T. Newton, of Toledo; and Silas Merchant of Cleveland. Mr. Merchant was elected President. The first grant of privilege for such work, was made by the City Council February 11, 1861, and extended from the then boundary line between Toledo and Manhattan, along Summit Street to the bridge over the Canal; and thence, by Ottawa Street and Broadway, to the bridge of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Cars were first put on the Road May 27th, 1862, running between Bush and Perry Streets every half hour from 6:00 A. M. till 9:00 P. M., the fare being five cents. C. Yardley was then the Superintendent. The records of this Company now available are very incomplete, until September, 1865, when a change in its management took place. Up to that time, the Road had been controlled and chiefly owned by Cleveland parties, who then disposed of their interests to citizens of Toledo, when the following Directors were chosen: Edward P. Bassett, Francis L. Nichols, I. R. Sherwood, Edward H. Harger, Patrick H. Blake, John T. Newton, Wm. Baker and James C. Hall, with E. P. Bassett as President, J. T. Newton as Secretary, and I. R. Sherwood as Treasurer. In January, 1868, J. D. Cook became President, and Mars Nearing Secretary and Treas-

urer. January, 1869, Chas. B. Roff was elected President, and J. D. Cook Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Roff continued as President until January, 1876. In 1872, Mr. Nearing became Secretary and Treasurer, serving as such until January, 1876, at which time C. B. Roff was elected Treasurer, M. N. Baker Secretary, and J. E. Bailey President. In 1882 the privilege was obtained to construct a branch road from the intersection of Summit and Cherry, across the River bridge and across Bridge Street to Starr Avenue, East Toledo.

THE **ADAMS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY** was organized in April, 1869, when T. M. Cook, W. H. Machen, Henry Philipps, R. H. Bell and Ed. H. Fitch were elected Directors, who chose the following officers: President, R. H. Bell; Treasurer, Z. C. Pheatt; Secretary, Chas. E. Bliven. In May, 1869, the Company contracted with Phillip Welker for the construction of a track from Summit to Bancroft Street. In consequence of financial inability, the Company was for several years greatly embarrassed in the prosecution of its enterprise, and the Road passed through several different hands. In 1873 its track was extended from Bancroft Street, along Collingwood Avenue, to its intersection with Cherry Street. In 1875 Joel W. Kelsey was the President, and Z. C. Pheatt the Secretary of the Company, January 1, 1885, the Company was consolidated with other corporations.

THE **MONROE STREET RAILROAD COMPANY** was organized in January, 1873. The first meeting of stockholders was held October 23, 1873, when the following Directors were chosen: H. S. Walbridge, John Fitch, Alex. Reed, A. E. Macomber, Wm. H. Scott, W. I. Kelley and Henry S. Stebbins, who elected the following officers: President, H. S. Walbridge; Secretary and Treasurer, H. S. Stebbins. The grant made in 1874 was for a Railroad on Monroe Street from Summit Street to Auburn Avenue. In 1877 the Road was leased to T. P. Brown for 15 years, at which time the following Directors were chosen: T. P. Brown, J. H. Hampton, J. D. Irving, J. K. Hamilton, D. W. Stroud, R. S. McGarvey and H. C. Hahn, the officers being as follows: President and Treasurer, T. P. Brown; Secretary, J. D. Irving. January 3, 1881, the following Directors were chosen: J. S. Brumback, Van Wert, Ohio; O. S. Brumback, J. H. Ainsworth, C. Elliott and Geo. S. Dana, who elected O. S. Brumback President, and C. Elliott as Secretary. January 1, 1885, the Company was consolidated with others.

THE **TOLEDO UNION STREET RAILROAD COMPANY** was organized in 1869, for the construction and operation of a Railroad from Summit Street, along Monroe, Ontario, Washington and Dorr Streets to Detroit Avenue. Of this Company T. P. Brown was the President. Its business was not successful, and in 1873 the Road passed into the hands of the **MONROE** and **DORR**

STREET COMPANY, organized in 1875, with the following named officers: President and Treasurer, T. P. Brown; Secretary, J. D. Irving; Directors, T. P. Brown, J. K. Hamilton, J. D. Irving, J. H. Hampton, D. W. Stroud, J. D. Ford and R. S. McGarvey. In 1881, were elected Directors as follows: Albion E. Lang, Frank W. Bainbridge, Elijah W. Lenderson, Robert Cummings and J. K. Hamilton, who chose A. E. Lang as President and Treasurer, and F. W. Bainbridge as Secretary. In January, 1885, this corporation was consolidated with others.

THE TOLEDO CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—embracing the Toledo Street Railroad, the Adams Street Railroad, the Monroe Street Railroad, and the Monroe and Dorr Street Railroad Companies—was organized in January, 1885, with D. E. Bailey, J. E. Bailey, James Dority, Richard Waite and A. E. Lang, as Directors; J. E. Bailey, as President; and A. E. Lang, as Secretary. At this time (1887), J. E. Bailey is President and Treasurer; and J. Gilmartin, Superintendent.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY. The Lagrange Street Railway Company was incorporated May 31, 1872, the incorporators being H. S. Walbridge, A. E. Macomber, Wager Swayne, Wm. Baker, Edgar H. Van Hoesen and Edward D. Moore. The route of the line was along Lagrange Street, from Summit Street to the Manhattan Road and Catholic Cemeteries, a distance of over two miles. November 8, 1872, the stockholders organized by electing Geo. Baker as President, and A. E. Macomber as Secretary of the Company. The Road was completed in October, 1873, equipped with four cars, and was leased for five years to Melchior Weber. At the end of this lease, the enterprise had so completely failed as a business venture, that it was found impracticable to give it away—franchise, track, cars and privileges. This result was due largely to the fact, that real estate investments along the line of the Road, in support of which, largely, it had been built, had not met the confident expectations of the proprietors. This outcome was no doubt in great measure due to the general financial prostration following the panic of 1873. Another important fact in the case, consisted in the mistake of locating the Road's main terminus (at Summit Street) three-fourths of a mile from the business center of the City, with no provision for transfer of traffic with the only Railroad reaching that center. Such was the situation in 1878, when Mr. Geo. Baker, in consideration of his landed interests on the line, took the Road in hand, confident that it could be made self-sustaining. To this end he mapped out a new route and made other changes, resulting in what now is the Metropolitan Street Railway. Early in 1879, he had secured permission for the extension of the Road from Lagrange Street, *via* Bancroft, Cherry and St.

Clair, to the corner of Madison, and within 60 days cars were running to Summit Street (corner of Cherry), and in November to Madison. In February, 1881, authority was obtained for the continuance of the Road along St. Clair to South St. Clair Street, and thence on Manmee Avenue, Colburn Street and Broadway. In July following this line was completed, and the entire track covered a distance of 6½ miles, connecting the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Wards of the City. A new equipment was now supplied, including 15 substantial cars. Results soon justified the risk involved in the new arrangement. In 1883 the Cherry Street extension to West Toledo was constructed, making a total of nine miles of roadway. In 1884, the Road passed wholly into the hands of John J. Shipherd and associates, of Cleveland, who now control it, the corporate organization being preserved, with J. J. Shipherd, as President; John A. Watson, Superintendent; and Theo. F. Shipherd, Manager.

TOLEDO CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILROAD.—In 1875 the Erie Street and North Toledo Railroad Company was organized, and a Railway constructed from North Toledo (late Manhattan) along Summit Avenue, to the old City line; thence to Erie, to Cherry, and to Summit Streets. In 1877, the track was extended along Superior to Monroe Street. In 1878, the Company was re-organized under the name of Central Passenger Railroad, and two years later the track was extended over Monroe to Erie, and thence, through Lafayette and Division Streets and Nebraska Avenue, to the City Park. In 1882, another extension was made, up Erie, along Railroad, Field and Western Avenues to its present terminus near the Canal. The entire length of the line is 9 miles. The Road has passed through several hands. Its projectors were largely interested in real estate in North Toledo. The incorporators were Wm. St. John, F. E. Seagrave, Thos. M. Cook, H. C. Breckenridge, and F. L. Nichols. The first officers were: President, F. E. Seagrave; Secretary and Treasurer, James Raymer; Superintendent, D. Atwood. The officers in 1888 were as follows: President, F. E. Seagrave; Treasurer, A. R. Seagrave; Secretary, C. F. Parks.

OLDEN AND NEW TIME COMMUNICATION IN OHIO.

The first Canal opening in Ohio was at Cleveland, in 1833, when a section of the Ohio Canal was completed. The first Railroad in operation within the State was the Erie and Kalamazoo line, Toledo to Adrian, in 1836. Previous to the dates named, the only means for communication were earth roads, chiefly of the rudest sort, rarely consisting of anything better than a passage-way cleared of timber, with occasional turnpiking in the older settlements. There

were but few roads, even of these sorts, which formed connected lines through the State. The principal of these in 1819, were as follows:

From the Northeast corner of the State to the Maumee River—To Conneaut Creek, one mile; thence to Harpersfield, 28 miles; to Painesville, 17; to Chagrine River, 10; to Euclid, 10; to Cleveland, 10; to Granger, 7; to Black River, 15; to Vermillion River, 12; to Huron River (Abbott's), 12; to Croghansville (Fremont), 30; to Carrying (Portage) River, 16; to Perrysburg, 20; total, 188.

Columbus to Lake Erie—To Worthington, 9 miles; to Delaware, 16; to Norton, 10; to Boundary Line (of Indian Territory), 3; to Rocky Fork, 12; to Upper Sandusky, 15; to Tyemochitee Creek, 12; to Seneca Village (Fort Seneca), 19; to Lower Sandusky, 9; to mouth of Sandusky River, 10; to Lake Erie, 10; total, 125 miles.

From Cincinnati to Fort Meigs, *alias* Perrysburg—To Reading, 10 miles; to Franklin, 24; to Dayton; 17; to Troy, 22; to Piqua, 8; to Loramie's, 17; to Fort Mary's, 12; to Fort Amanda, 12; to Fort Jennings, 18; to Fort Brown, 22; to Fort Defiance, 16; to Fort Meigs, 45; total, 223 miles.

Lower Sandusky to Detroit—To Carrying (Portage) River, 16 miles; Perrysburg, 15; to French Town (Monroe), 36; to Brownstown, 18; to Detroit, 18; total, 103.

By act of Congress, in 1822, the following post routes were established:

From Columbus, Ohio, *via* Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis and Vandalia, to St. Louis.

From Columbus to Bellefontaine.

From Norton, Delaware County, to Sandusky.

From Bellefontaine, *via* Fort Findlay, to the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake (Perrysburg).

In July, 1823, the Postoffice Department advertised for proposals for carrying the mails, as follows:

Columbus to Sandusky, *via* Mt. Vernon, Mansfield, Norwalk, Milan and Huron, once a week, leaving Columbus, Sundays at 6 A. M. and arriving at Sandusky Wednesday, 10 A. M.; 134 miles, in 76 hours.

Columbus to Lower Sandusky (Fremont), *via* Delaware and Upper Sandusky; once a week; 113 miles, in 67 hours.

Florence to Avery (Milan), now in Erie County, once in two weeks; 10 miles, in 12 hours.

Cleveland to Norwalk *via* Elyria and Florence, weekly; 53 miles, in 39 hours.

Norwalk to Detroit *via* Lower Sandusky, Perrysburg, Lawrenceville (now in Toledo), and Magauga (Monroe), 140 miles, in 77 hours.

At the date last named (1826), there was no direct mail communication between Sandusky and Lower Sandusky (30 miles apart). It took seven days to send mail matter from one of these places to the other. The Editor of the Sandusky *Clarion*, at the time notified his Eastern subscribers, that as the mail was carried by a steamboat which made but one trip in nine days, they necessarily would receive two papers by the same mail. A weekly mail was put on that route for the first time in 1825.

An occasional mail was carried between Cleveland and Lower Sandusky as early as 1808, which became a regular route in 1818, when weekly service, on horseback, was established, which became semi-weekly in 1819.

Silas Wolverton was the first contractor. After a while the mail was taken in wagons for a portion of the season. About 1825, Artemas Beebe and Ezra S. Adams, of Elyria, bought out Wolverton, and continued the line for about one year, when Mr. Beebe became sole proprietor. He maintained the route with increasing efficiency until 1842, when he sold to the well-known stage firm of Neil, Moore & Co.

The first stage-coach employed on the route West of Cleveland, was by Mr. Beebe, in 1827. It was a six-passenger, four-horse vehicle; and ere long this was followed by a nine-passenger coach. The route of this line was *via* Elyria, Henrietta, Florence, Berlin, Milan, Norwalk, Monroeville, Lyme, Bellevue, York Cross Roads (now Bellevue), and Hamer's Corners (now Clyde), to Lower Sandusky.

About 1830, this stage line was extended to Detroit, *via* Perrysburg, Maumee City, Tremenessville, and Monroe. How Toledo subsequently managed to become a point on the route, is told elsewhere in this volume.

In 1836, and for many years thereafter, the chief Stage lines in Ohio were run by Neil, Moore & Co., the senior of which firm was Wm. Neil, of Columbus, proprietor of the original Neil House, of that City. In January, 1836, the firm advertised the following lines of stages from Columbus, to wit:

Mail Pilot line—to Wheeling, daily; time, 24 hours, with 5 hours' stop at St. Clairsville.

Mail Pilot line—to Cincinnati, daily; time, 36 hours, with six hours at Springfield.

Eagle line—to Cleveland, every other day; time, 40 hours.

Telegraph line—to Sandusky, every other day; time, 48 hours, with branch line from Marion to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) and Detroit.

Phoenix line—to Huron *via* Mt. Vernon, Mansfield, Norwalk and Milan; time, 48 hours. To Chillicothe—daily.

There was then "opposition" between Columbus and Wheeling (the "Good Intent Line"), with time at 20 hours.

Efforts being then made to effect a removal of the Distributing Postoffice from Toledo to Detroit, memorials protesting against such action were forwarded to the Department in December, 1839. Among these was one from the citizens of Adrian, and as showing something of the facilities for travel in this section at that time, an extract from the Adrian memorial is reproduced here, as follows:

The distance from Toledo to Adrian is 32 miles; and from Adrian to Jonesville about 38 miles; making the aggregate from Toledo to Jonesville 70 miles; being shorter by 82 miles than *via* Detroit. The roads on the shorter route are fully as good as by Detroit, being by Railroad to Adrian, and by carriage thence to Jonesville. During about six months of the year, the mails are transported by land from Toledo to Detroit, and that when the roads are in the worst condition, and occupying from 16 to 24 hours to Detroit, and from 20 to 30 hours from Detroit to Jonesville; making the whole time (allowing no deductions for delays) from Toledo to Jonesville *via* Detroit, from 36 to 54 hours, and in case of non-con-

nection at Detroit, 24 hours more. Eight to 10 hours are occupied between Toledo and Detroit, subject to same causes of delay at the latter place. From Toledo to Adrian, the mails are taken in from two to 2½ hours, and thence to Jonesville they can be taken in six to eight hours, making from eight to 11½ hours from Toledo to Jonesville, by the direct route, and giving a difference in favor of that route of 29½ to 43 hours, and avoiding unnecessary expense in transporting a weight of mails amounting on an average to about 500 pounds per day a distance of 80 miles, with the roads in the worst condition.

It was largely in the advantages set forth in the Adrian memorial, that the shorter line of Railway, secured through the foresight and sacrifices of a few citizens, gave to Toledo the position and power which controlled her destiny.

In 1839, Toledo was advanced in position with reference to mail communications. At that time the following routes were contracted for :

1st. From Toledo *via* Manhattan, Erie and Monroe to Detroit, in four-horse post coaches.

2d. From Toledo *via* Whiteford (Sylvania), Adrian, and Rome, to Jonesville, 67 miles; daily, in Railroad cars and four-horse post coaches; with a branch route, by Raisin to Tecumseh, three times a week.

3d. From Toledo *via* Maumee, Perrysburg, Lower Sandusky, Bellevue, Norwalk, Milan, Elyria and Ohio City, to Cleveland and back, daily, 136 miles, in four-horse post coaches.

4th. From Buffalo *via* Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Monroe, to Detroit, 360 miles, daily, in steamboats.

The construction of the Miami and Wabash Canals, added materially to the mail facilities of the sections along the lines of those improvements. Thus, in 1846, the latest news from the War in Mexico was received at Toledo *via* Cincinnati and the Miami Canal.

But it was through the construction of Railways, that the present advancement in mail transportation was attained. The progress was gradual, as was the development of the great Railway system of the country. It was regarded as a great advance, when mail communication with New York could be made in four days; which time was reduced by moderate stages, as rail transit was increased in speed, until the present attainment was reached.

The system of "Fast Mail Trains" was inaugurated on the New York and Chicago route in September, 1875. It is understood to have been the conception of Colonel George S. Bangs, then General Superintendent of United States Railway Service, at whose suggestion the Postmaster General examined the matter, and they became impressed with the practicality and importance of the scheme. The movement was greatly promoted by the offer of the Railroads constituting the line—the New

York Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—to furnish the increased speed, without additional cost to the Government. The only increase in cost, consisted in the additional facilities in cars and attendance.

The first train under this arrangement left New York at 4.15 A. M., September 16, 1875, and consisted of four mail cars and two sleepers, having on board some 30 tons of mail and about 50 passengers, invited guests of the Railway line. The train made schedule time, arriving at Albany at 7.55 A. M.; Buffalo, at 2.35 P. M.; Cleveland, at 7.25 P. M.; at Toledo, at 10.47 P. M.; thus making the time between New York and Toledo, 18 hours and 25 minutes. At Cleveland the train was met by a large delegation from Chicago, headed by General McArthur, Postmaster at that City. They were joined at Toledo by the following named gentlemen :

W. W. Griffith, R. C. Lemmon, Dr. W. T. Ride-nour, J. W. Fuller, P. H. Dowling (Postmaster), D. R. Austin, Clark Waggoner, Colonel Albert Moore, Major J. R. Swigart, Wm. Cummings, T. S. Merrell, Heman D. Walbridge, John Paul Jones, John S. Kountz, C. R. Heath, Earl Hamilton, E. S. Dodd, W. M. Carr, H. S. Chapin, Harry Haynes, R. J. Wallace.

A portion of these continued with the train to Chicago, where it arrived at 6:55 A. M. The schedule time of the route was as follows :

Westward.	Eastward.
4.15 A. M.-----New York-----	3.00 A. M.
7.15 A. M.-----Albany-----	9.50 P. M.
10.05 A. M.-----Utica-----	7.00 P. M.
10.33 A. M.-----Verona-----	6.23 P. M.
11.20 A. M.-----Syracuse-----	5.00 P. M.
1.10 P. M.-----Rochester-----	3.23 P. M.
3.00 P. M.-----East Buffalo-----	1.35 P. M.
7.30 P. M.-----Cleveland-----	7.52 A. M.
8.11 P. M.-----Elyria-----	6.56 A. M.
9.06 P. M.-----Sandusky-----	5.52 A. M.
10.57 P. M.-----Toledo-----	4.20 A. M.
3.07 A. M.-----Elkhart-----	12.01 A. M.
4.25 A. M.-----La Porte-----	10.24 P. M.
6.55 A. M.-----Chicago-----	8.20 P. M.
26.40-----Through time-----	28.40

This schedule made the time from New York to Toledo, 18 hours, 42 minutes; and to Chicago, 26 hours, 40 minutes.

The running time of what is now (1887) known as the "Fast Mail Train" over the New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, is as follows :

Leave New York at 9 P. M.; Albany, at 1.50 A. M.; Buffalo, at 8.45 A. M.; Cleveland, at 1.35 P. M.; Toledo, at 5 P. M.; and arrive at Chicago, 11.45 P. M. Running time (allowing one hour for change in Standard time)—New York to Toledo, 19 hours; to Chicago, 25 hours and 45 minutes. This is about the same as the time of the experimental train of 1875; and it may reasonably be accepted as substantially the limit in speed, with existing facilities.

CHAPTER II.

THE WESTERN RESERVE AND MAUMEE ROAD.

THE chief terror of travelers Westward and along the borders of Lake Erie, arose in connection with the section of country lying between the Western Reserve and the Maumee River. It early came to be known as the "Black Swamp," taking such name, no doubt, from the color of its soil and its remarkably level topography. The former was very deep, and with the presence of water soon was made soft and adhesive. Something of its nature has already been stated in connection with Army operations during the War of 1812-15. On the entire route from New England to the Mississippi—and probably to the Pacific—no piece of road ever presented as serious obstacle to travel, as did this. The first step toward the construction of a road through the "Black Swamp" was taken in 1825, when a Mud-Pike was constructed from the Sandusky River at Lower Sandusky, to the Maumee River at Perrysburg. This work, aside from clearing a road-way, was anything but a success; since in wet seasons and when the frost had left the earth, it was no better, if not worse, than the original surface. When it is considered, that during the suspension of Lake navigation, the entire trade and travel between the East and the Northwest was over that route, some idea may be had of the trials incident to its often almost impassable condition. The fact that between Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) and Perrysburg, a distance of 31 miles through an almost unbroken forest, there were at one time 32 taverns, is suggestive of the cause creating such extraordinary demand for caravansary provision. As showing something of the interruption then arising to communication, may be given the statement that in December, 1837, a single stage brought from the East to Toledo 17, and another 40 mail bags. These had been for 10 or 15 days accumulating at Lower Sandusky, "the road through the Black Swamp being impassable." In the bags were Washington papers of dates from the 1st to the 15th of the month, having been from 13 to 16 days in making 500 miles—not very "late news from the Capital."*

* Among the cultivated industries of that region at one time, was the furnishing of relief to travelers, chiefly emigrants, whose teams were found to be incompetent for the condition of the road—the chief difficulty arising in their being stalled in the successive "mud-holes." So common had this become, that some landlords provided themselves with extra yokes of oxen, with which to extend the needed relief. This business came to be so far systematized, that the right of settlers to the "mud-holes" nearest them

This condition continued until 1838. In January of that year, the Ohio State Committee on Canals, etc., made a report, recommending the appropriation of \$40,000 for the improvement, by macadamizing, of the road through the Black Swamp, between Fremont and Perrysburg. The Committee state that they "consider the said road among the most important in the State, being the only thoroughfare East and West through Northern Ohio." The Committee report that in one month the previous Winter, there passed over that road 5,500 travelers (male and female), 2,300 sleighs and sleds, 300 wagons, and from 12 to 15 horses per day—averaging for each day 180 footmen, and 86 sleighs and wagons.

Means therefor were then provided, and the work of macadamizing the Road was commenced the following Summer, under the superintendency of General John Patterson, previously United States Marshal of Ohio, and subsequently Superintendent of the National Road (through Central Ohio), and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary. He died at Shelby, Ohio, in July, 1861.

The work was continued for some years, and was extended East to the West line of the Western Reserve, at Bellevue, in 1842. The importance of the improvement can hardly be estimated. Its local effect was to promote settlement and the improvement of the rich lands along the line of the Road, while like effects were seen for considerable distances North and South of the same. The general advantages from the Road, consisted in the opening of a long-needed thoroughfare through an otherwise often impassable wilderness, for travel between the East and the great Northwest. It continued to be the only route for such communication until the opening of the Cleveland and Toledo (now Lake Shore) Railroad in 1853. In these days of Railways, it is not possible to estimate the great benefits arising from the construction of a passable route for travel through the Black Swamp.

The passenger on either of the eight Railway

were mutually recognized. It was told, that on a time, a certain Tavern-keeper—who had long held undisputed possession of a particularly fine "mud-hole," which he had cultivated with special care, for the profit it brought him—sold his stand, preparatory to leaving the country. Regarding his interest in the "hole" as a franchise too valuable to be abandoned, he finally sold his quit-claim thereto to a neighbor, for the sum of \$5.00—being, probably, the only case on record of the sale of a "mud-hole," for use as such.

lines which, diverging from Toledo, pass through portions of the "Black Swamp," can have no adequate conception of what travel over the same route was as late as 50 years ago.

In this connection, it may be noted, that in 1815, the Government sent Surveyors to Michigan to survey Military Bounty lands, which they were unable to do, for the reason that the Indians forbade such action as unauthorized by any treaty with them, they still regarding themselves as at War with the United States, notwithstanding the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Part of the service to be performed by the Surveyors, was to run the line of a road from the Foot of the Rapids of the Maumee River to the line of the Western Reserve, together with laying out adjacent lands into Townships, according to the treaty of Brownstown. But as the Surveyors were instructed to pursue the line as run in 1812, and that line not being satisfactory to the Indians, the latter forbade the survey. They said that Lower Sandusky was to have been made a point, and that the original intention was to connect the different tracts of lands then belonging to the United States, and to make a road and form a settlement for the mutual convenience of the Indians and the Whites. The line of 1812 crossed the Sandusky River several miles South of Lower Sandusky, and would leave a fraction of lands between the reservation at that place and the lands which would adjoin the proposed road; which fact was a main objection with the Indians. From this, it would appear, that the position then taken by the Indians probably controlled the location of the Western Reserve and Maumee Road, and consequently that of the Town to be built up at the point where such road should cross the Sandusky River. The combined advantages of that road and the location at the head of navigation of the Sandusky River, gave Lower Sandusky a strength not to have been possessed at any point South of that place; but the roadway through the "Swamp"

would probably have been the controlling influence.

The first contracts for macadamizing the Western Reserve and Maumee Road were let June 30, 1838, and covered that portion between Perrysburg and Portage River (now Woodville). The section between that River and Lower Sandusky, was let in May, 1841. Commencing at the West end, the several sections were taken by the following parties: A. E. Wood, Sidney Phillips, Lewis Jennings, Nicholas Nufer and W. Kier, Jacob Mease, John Moore, Aaron Higgins, W. W. Watson, Robert Seaman, H. & A. Bixler, E. & F. Lemming, James Rose, Jacob Stoner, F. & M. Wilson, Samuel Overmyer, David Beery, John Mohler, Daniel and I. Kent Seaman, B. P. Van Camp, Jacob Overmyer, Seth Phelps. The job of the hill at Perrysburg was let to Cyrus Darling, and the one next to it to William P. Reznor.

The following "Black Swamp Melody," to the tune of "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," is descriptive of the state of things before this road was improved. It is from the Maumee *Express*:

The coach that from Sandusky came,
Over the frozen road;
Its panels like a yellow-flame,
Its horses' bits of blood;
Now drags along its weary way
Loaded with mud, and slow;
It comes by night and not by day—
Coach of Neil, Moore & Co.*

No more we hear the Jarvey say,
"Load in, gents, all is right;"
The horn that used to sound by day,
Alas! now sounds by night,
And soon, deep-stalled in endless mud,
No more the coach can go—
A lumber wagon takes the road—
Alas! for Neil, Moore & Co.!

O, for a Railroad, or a road
Of rails, if we but had 'em,
To pry the coaches from this mud,
That is to be Macadam.
Railings there are from man and maid
That in the coaches go;
But, strangers, let no word be said
About Neil, Moore & Co.

*Proprietors of the stage-line.

CHAPTER III.

PLANK ROADS.

IN common with many other sections of the West, Northwestern Ohio for several years was pervaded by a strong interest in Plank Roads, commencing in 1847. As elsewhere, that kind of roadway was accepted as promising most for the development and improvement of the country. Very extravagant calculations, based upon equally extravagant estimates, were accepted in that connection. These were induced largely by reports received from Syracuse and other points in the State of New York. Thus, Prof. Gillespie, of Union College, showed that the Syracuse and Central Square Plank Road was likely to divide \$2,850 per mile to its owners during the seven years its hemlock plank were expected to last. The cost was \$1,958 per mile—giving a total profit of 146 per cent., or 21 per cent. per annum. The editor of the *Toledo Blade* thought that with proper provision of Plank Roads in Ohio, no other system of improvement would be necessary. A correspondent of that paper ("Sylvania") had several articles, one of which was devoted to advocating the construction of a Plank Road from Toledo to Chicago, as preferable to a Railroad. His reasons for such choice were: 1. More than half of the first cost of a Railroad would be paid out at the East. 2. When built, its track could be used only by the Company; hence, it would be a monopoly. 3. Railroads had a tendency to prevent other good roads from being constructed along their lines, so that teams are prevented from coming in competition with Railroads in carrying freight and passengers. 4. Railroads consume no coarse grains; neither do they wear out any horses. 5. All materials for a Plank Road would be gathered on its line, and its cost expended there. 6. When finished, it would not be a monopoly, but there would be competition for stages and teamsters. 7. Many horses and wagons would be worn out in doing the business of the Road; hay and oats would be consumed by said horses, and money paid out the whole length of the Road to landlords for accommodations. 8. The country merchant, instead of calling on his customers for money to pay the Railroad for taking his flour, pork, &c., to market and returning his merchandise, would call on them to do his teaming; and thus he would sell more goods, and his customers would pay their store debts without money. The calculation of a committee consisting of four of Sandusky's most prominent and successful business men,

in 1848, shows that similar ideas were then prevalent in that City, which at the time was in advance of any other in Northern Ohio in Railway advantages and experience. That committee presented this "sample case" to the people of Sandusky: "Suppose there were a Plank Road and Railroad in full operation at this time between Sandusky and Bucyrus. Assuming the toll on the Plank Road to be one cent per mile—the distance 46 miles—that a wagon and two horses will carry 100 bushels of wheat, which is the usual load for that number of horses, on that kind of road—that the trip can be made in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, which is a maximum—and that the freight on the Railroad would be six cents per bushel (which is the lowest it can be carried for the distance), and the price for storage one cent at the starting point. The same 100 bushels wheat, which cost \$7.00 for transportation to Sandusky on a Railroad, would cost but \$3.50 on the Plank Road—putting the toll at \$1.00 and the expenses of the farmer away from home at \$1.00 per day, which is high enough." As to results, the same committee showed that a Plank Road running South from Sandusky would divide 25 per cent. per year, and said that their estimates were "not conjectured, but based on the experience furnished by Roads of like kind, and a knowledge of the resources of the country." The rates of toll at Milan (the pioneer Town for Plank Roads in this region) were: For 5 miles—two-horse wagons, loaded, 10 cents; empty, 5 cents. Single carriages, 1 cent per mile; double carriages, 2 cents; for each additional horse, 1 cent. Horse and rider, 1 cent per mile.

It was with such information and estimates, that Plank Roads were undertaken in Lucas County, as elsewhere. The first movement here consisted of a meeting at Toledo, February 3, 1848, of which James Myers was the Chairman, and Wm. Baker Secretary. Delegates were present from Sylvania and other points on the Indiana Road. Upon the appointment of a committee on resolutions, the meeting was addressed by H. D. Mason of Toledo, Wm. M. White of Sylvania, and Mr. Gay of Hillsdale County, Michigan. The result of the meeting was an expression favorable to the construction of a Plank Road from Toledo to the Indiana State line; and also, to the Southern portions of Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties, Michigan, provided the requisite local aid be secured; and that the amount

authorized by the Legislature (\$25,000) in aid of such Road, be furnished by Toledo. The proper committees were appointed, including T. U. Bradbury, D. O. Morton, Thos. Dunlap, J. H. Whitaker, Simeon Fitch, Jr., E. Haskell and E. B. Brown.

Meetings for the promotion of this enterprise were held at different points. At Sylvania, such meeting was participated in by John U. Pease, Horace Green, P. T. Clark, H. D. Warren, James White, C. D. Warren and Erastus Morse. In Royalton Township (now Fulton County) Messrs. J. W. Scott and C. A. King, of Toledo, and J. G. Klinck of Richfield, took part. Meetings were held at West Unity, Williams County; in Amboy; in Camden, and in Brockville, Hillsdale County, Michigan. February 8th, the citizens of Richfield, Lucas County, met, with Pliny Sander-son as Chairman, and Oristen Holloway as Secretary, when it was resolved to take \$3,000 stock in the Toledo and Indiana Road, provided it pass through that Township, and John G. Klinck was appointed to hold meetings in promotion of the enterprise, and L. B. Lathrop, Isaac Washburn and Henry H. Fuller, as a committee on the location of the Road. A large meeting was held at West Unity, representing several Counties, February 26, 1848, of which M. D. Hibbard was the President, and George Rockwell and Abner Ayres, Secretaries. A committee, including F. E. Kirtland, R. A. Howard and W. Trowbridge, of Lucas, were appointed to present a synopsis of a charter for the proposed Road; and a committee on resolutions, including Allen White and W. D. Herrick, of Lucas. Among the features of the charter were—its perpetuity; capital stock \$150,000—"sufficient to build the Road, with single or double track;" width not to exceed 66 feet, with a track at least 7 feet wide; the rates of toll not to exceed those charged on the Western Reserve and Maumee Road; 5 miles of track to entitle to a gate; Toledo to take the \$25,000, and each Township through which the Road should pass, \$3,000. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the enterprise, and expressing the belief "that a double track would be necessary, at least 17½ feet wide, to do the business of the route."

A large meeting was held at Toledo, March 1, 1848, with E. D. Potter in the Chair, and C. M. Dorr as Secretary. C. W. Hill, H. D. Mason, W. J. Daniels, and T. U. Bradbury, constituted a committee on resolutions, whose report favored a main track, to extend through Tremainesville and Sylvania, and thence Westerly on or near the Indiana Road, with such branches as might be deemed best; and that the Road enter the City on Adams and terminate at Water street. The meeting was addressed by C. W. Hill, James Myers, D. O. Morton, E. B. Brown, H. D. Mason and Dr. Jacob Clark.

The first subscription by the City of Toledo to the capital stock of a corporation was that of \$25,000 to the stock of the Toledo Plank Road Company, authorized by an ordinance passed March 20, 1848. The bonds were to be of \$50 each (the same as the stock shares of the Plank Road Company), and it was provided, as an inducement to such subscription by the City, that the bonds should be for the period of three years exchangeable for the stock of the Company. Lyman Wheeler, Daniel Swift, David B. Mooney, Chas. W. Hill and D. O. Morton were appointed to represent the City in all meetings of stockholders of the Company.

As already stated, two Roads from Toledo were provided for by the charter. The one, known as the South Branch, was to pass through Springville and Swanton and the Southern tier of Townships now in Fulton County, to West Unity, near the East line of Williams County. The other, the North Branch, leaving Toledo by Cherry street, passed through Tremainesville, crossed Ten Mile Creek on the old United States Turnpike; thence through the Townships of Washington, Sylvania, Richfield, Amboy, Royalton and Chesterfield, to Morenci, Michigan. The charter authorized the Townships through which these lines should pass, to become stockholders in the Company, upon the vote of their electors to that effect; and with the exception of Swan Creek on the South and of Chesterfield on the North Branch, the several Townships voted subscriptions of stock, of from \$2,000 to \$4,000 each; while that of Toledo was \$25,000. The subscriptions made by individuals, and especially in Toledo, were prompt and liberal, ranging from \$1,000 down. On the organization of the Company, Judge James Myers was chosen President. A contract was then made with Judge A. V. Stebbins and Thomas D. Thomas, for building 10 miles of the South Branch, extending from Toledo to Thomas Ward's house on the Maumee Road, in Springfield. Four movable saw-mills were purchased by the Company for use, one for each Branch of the Road. The work on the North Branch was done by the Company, under the direction of a Mr. Collister, from Norwalk. This line lay through the Cottonwood Swamp, a body of land then supposed to be nearly valueless on account of the low and level surface which made it very wet in ordinary seasons, but which, like the Black Swamp on the East side of the Maumee, has, through drainage and cultivation, come to be highly productive and valuable. The two lines were prosecuted with much energy to completion to the two points of destination. Beside the means supplied by stock subscriptions by individuals and Townships, bonds were issued, reliance for payment being placed on prospective receipts. Unfortunately, however, the

estimates of means from that source were entirely too liberal. These had been based largely upon the traffic of like improvements in older sections in Ohio, Canada and New York. But small amounts over expenses were realized in the few years when the road was in good condition; and when, sooner than was expected, heavy repairs were required, the resources were exhausted in that direction. The result was, that after a struggle of 10 or 12 years the Company went into the hands of a Receiver, when it soon ceased to be. Succeeding Judge Myers as President, were Henry Bennett, D. O. Morton, John Fitch, and others. The officers of the Company in 1854, were as follows: President and Superintendent, Sanford L. Collins; Treasurer, Simeon Fitch, Jr.; Secretary, Chas. O'Hara; Directors, S. L. Collins, Wm. V. Dewey, Elias Richardson, S. H. Cately, J. H. Kennedy, C. B. Phillips, Edward Haskell, Simeon Fitch, Jr., P. H. Shaw, Pat. Carey, Daniel Segur. Beside those already named, there were prominent in the prosecution of the work, John H. Whitaker, Wm. Baker, C. A. King, F. J. King, C. B. Phillips, A. V. Stebbins and others; and in the Townships, S. L. Collins, of Washington; L. B. Lathrop, of Richfield; Elias Richardson, of Royalton; Alanson Briggs, of Chesterfield; James Baker, of Gorham; and Messrs. Cullum of Morenci, on the North Branch; and F. E. Kirtland, of Swanton; Messrs. Trowbridge, of York; Wilden, of German, and Messrs. Borton, of West Unity, on the South Branch. Beside these, were many also active and helpful in the enterprise, whose names are not remembered in that connection.

The chief trouble with the movement, as already stated, consisted in the overestimate of traffic on which its managers rested. The country through which it passed was largely an unbroken wilderness, a fact highly favorable in the supply of material for the Road, but fatally unfortunate in the very limited business furnished for the Road. While, however, the enterprise was not a success financially for the Company, it was eminently such in the important effect it had in opening and improving the country through which it passed, giving to it advantages of market which otherwise would have been denied it for a long time. In this way, it was a profitable investment for the Townships through which it passed. The same is true of Toledo, which was made the mart of the increased traffic thus produced. Anything like the same spirit of enterprise in the provision of good roads, would now do for Toledo like good service. Trade, like water, seeks the channels most open to it, and that mart is wisest which removes most obstructions between itself and the sources of trade. That is what the Plank Roads of the past generation did for Toledo, and is what good Stone Roads would do for the

City in the present and coming generations, if judiciously furnished.

That such result was not peculiar to Lucas County, the history of Plank Road enterprises in the West fully shows. The case of the Sandusky Road (the Crawford, Seneca and Erie) is in point. With a construction investment of \$27,894, the gross receipts for tolls for the year 1851-2, were \$4,424; with bills receivable, \$550; cash, \$148; expense account, \$1,480; and bills payable, \$3,336. Notice was then given, that stock delinquent in installments should be sold at auction. Two facts seem to have been largely against the success of these Roads. 1st. The charge for tolls, while no objection to the comparatively few persons who traveled at times of muddy roads, was found to be a very serious matter during the balance and the main portion of the year, the consequence being, that the other roads were used to large extent, and trips on the Plank Road reduced to the lowest minimum. 2d. The materials of which these Roads were constructed, decayed much faster than was expected, soon involving heavy outlays for repairs. The result was, that few lines ever were replanked, while scarcely any approached the estimates which had induced their construction.

In 1868, what was known as the Tremainesville Plank Road, was constructed. It started at the old City line on Cherry street, Toledo; and also at the same time on what is now Collingwood Avenue—the two uniting at the junction of those streets; thence, crossing Ten-Mile Creek on the old Turnpike, and following the line of the old North Branch Road for a distance of 5 miles in the direction of Sylvania. This Road was constructed under a law of 1867, authorizing Plank or Gravel Roads to be constructed by County Commissioners, upon petition of land owners on the routes, the cost to be assessed upon the adjoining property, according to benefits, respectively. The cost of the Tremainesville Road was nearly \$21,000, or over \$4,000 per mile. It was soon discovered, that without better provision for keeping the road in repair than was furnished by the law, it must soon disappear by decay. To meet this need, the Legislature authorized its transfer to the charge of a corporation—the Tremainesville Plank Road Company—in which each land-owner was made a stockholder to the amount of taxes paid for the Road. Wm. C. Earl was the first President of this Company; Samuel Blanchard Treasurer, and John Bladen, Secretary. Mr. Blanchard succeeded Mr. Earl as President. The Company under careful management was financially a success; while it furnished an excellent thoroughfare of trade for Toledo. At the time it was forced to surrender its Road it had \$5,000 in its treasury. Unfortunately for the Road, and for all dependent upon the facilities it supplied, it was suddenly closed out by the extension of the Toledo

City line so as to include its toll-gate and so much of its line as to render the remaining fraction useless to the Company. The Company asked the City for indemnity for such damage, and in the Court of Common Pleas obtained a judgment for the same, which was overruled by the Supreme Court, causing to the tax-payers on the line of the Road, a loss of about

\$21,000. Since the closing out of that Plank Road, as stated, a large portion of its route has been supplied with a substantial graveled roadway, which furnishes an excellent substitute for the former thoroughfare. That Road connected with a like improvement at the Michigan State line, and extended to Monroe, and is yet maintained.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TELEGRAPH.

THE first line of Magnetic Telegraph in this country, was constructed with an appropriation of \$30,000 made by Congress in 1843, for an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. It was completed in the Summer of 1844, and the first intelligence of public interest transmitted over it was a report of the action of the Democratic National Convention, held in Baltimore in July. It took but a short time fully to demonstrate the success of the enterprise, and additional lines were constructed in various directions in the East.

Two years later (1846), two rival lines were projected through Northern Ohio, which were opened for use in 1848. The one was that of the Lake Erie Telegraph Company, under the management of Heman B. Ely, of Rochester, New York; and the other, that of the Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company, with John J. Speed, Jr., and Ezra Cornell, as managers. The Lake Erie line was then opened between Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Detroit. Its business was not very encouraging at first, as the following statement for the month of January, 1849, will show :

Offices.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Buffalo-----	\$212 30	\$122 51
Erie-----	59 86	53 86
Ashtabula-----	19 98	35 99
Cleveland-----	317 88	283 90
Hudson-----	9 85	28 64
Akron-----	41 72	49 60
Massillon-----	42 29	80 61
New Lisbon-----	33 18	29 05
Wellsville-----	30 22	30 22
Pittsburgh-----	283 94	123 04
Elyria-----	39 64	37 45
Sandusky-----	171 80	89 95
Toledo-----	90 45	54 86
Monroe-----	32 85	56 10
Detroit-----	178 91	126 36
	\$1,564 67	\$1,202 24

Among the first Operators of the Lake Erie Line, were the following :

Buffalo—Mont. Gibbs, Sidney Gibbs. Cleveland—H. S. Bishop, W. Herrick, S. G. Lynch, — Jones. Pittsburgh—James Bellows. Erie—J. E. Dunn. Massillon, Ohio—J. H. Painter. Akron—L. H. Nichols. Hudson—E. W. Moore. Wellsville—J. N. Alvord, P. S. McIntosh. Ashtabula—R. T. Greene, Anson Gorton. Sandusky—J. P. Williams, J. G. Lombard. Toledo—Uriah C. Cleveland. Detroit—D. V. Benedict, — Collins.

The property of this Company finally fell into the hands of a Sheriff, by whom it was sold, being purchased by the lessee of the line

(the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company), and ultimately it became part of the consolidated Western Union Telegraph system.

The Erie and Michigan line extended from Buffalo, via Cleveland and Toledo, to Detroit; and thence to Chicago and Milwaukee. The office at Milan, Ohio, was opened in July, 1848, under the management of Jephtha H. Wade, who was allowed, for himself and son Randall (then about 15 years of age), a joint salary of \$400, to which Mr. Wade added a small income from portrait painting, which had been his business, as it was of Professor Morse, the originator of the Telegraph. The coincidence is further shown in the fact, that Mr. Wade took the first daguerreotype West of Buffalo, as Professor Morse did the first one in New York. Mr. Wade, with Colonel Speed, built the line between Detroit and Jackson, and the former was the first manager and operator at the Jackson office. The first operator of this line at Cleveland was A. B. Cornell (since Governor of New York), a son of Ezra Cornell, his salary being \$400 per year. Some of the other offices were manned as follows :

Monroe, Michigan, S. G. Clark; salary \$200. Kalamazoo, D. F. Howe, \$275, and one-third of market report (?). Toledo, D. W. C. Rowley, \$400 [but a note from the Superintendent, D. F. Tillotson, stated that "the price of the bed and bedding should be paid by him."] J. A. G. Luckey was Rowley's assistant at Toledo. Sandusky, Charles M. Stebbins, \$350. Fremont, G. H. Valentine, \$250. Maumee City, H. C. Hutchinson, \$250. Buffalo, W. D. Allen, \$500; E. G. Morgan, \$400. Detroit, B. B. Hoyt, \$300.

In a letter to Manager Howe, at Kalamazoo, Superintendent Tillotson wrote :

I see that our Company have a bed, bedding, etc., at your Station. That is a saving to you, probably, of \$30 per annum, which should be considered; otherwise, we had better sell it, as it is a poor kind of assets to pay dividends with to stockholders who have advanced \$110,000 to build the line with. Your salary (\$275) should not exceed \$200. Many offices with as much or more business at the East, are kept up for \$100 per year.

At that time, the public press was supplied with news and market reports wholly by the Telegraph Companies, which furnished whatever their operators might be able to pick up, which, at the best, was meager enough in amount, consisting of little beside what was found in the local papers. What this source of revenue and business messages amounted to at the different Stations of the Erie and Michigan

line, for the month of November, 1848, is shown in the following statement:

	<i>Business.</i>	<i>Press.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Detroit -----	\$138 55	\$30 00	\$168 55
Chicago -----	199 62	50 00	249 62
Milwaukee -----	77 79	50 00	127 79
Southport -----	26 57	25 00	51 57
Racine -----	24 05	25 00	49 05
Michigan City -----	15 62	25 00	38 62
South Bend -----	8 55	25 00	33 55
Kalamazoo -----	11 92	25 00	36 92
Jackson -----	11 12	25 00	36 12
Toledo -----	32 19	30 00	62 19
Maumee City -----	7 14	25 00	32 13
Fremont -----	5 98	25 00	30 98
Sandusky -----	18 71	28 00	46 71
Milan -----	27 20	28 00	55 20
Cleveland -----	55 30	-----	55 30
Erie -----	19 86	9 25	29 11
Buffalo -----	114 49	2 25	116 74
	\$784 96	\$427 50	\$1,212 46

Evidently, in several instances of receipts from press reports here named, schedule charges are given, rather than the sums actually paid. With the exceptions of Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, there were then only weekly papers issued, not one of which, it is deemed safe to say, could afford to pay \$28, or one-half that amount per month for Telegraph reports. In some instances, these probably were taken regularly, but chiefly as furnished free by operators. The writer has distinct recollection, that it was on such terms, at the hands of Manager Wade, his own paper (the *Milan Tribune*) was supplied its first "Telegraphic Report," which consisted of intelligence of the French Revolution in July, 1848, as it subsequently was with other news.*

Mr. Wade subsequently built the line from Cleveland to Columbus; was actively connected

with the construction of the California line, and was chief manager in the organization of the Western Union Telegraph system. For many years past, as now (1887), that gentleman has been largely engaged in Banking, Manufacturing and Railroading at Cleveland.

Connected with Mr. Wade in the construction of the Pacific Telegraph line, was Mr. Chas. M. Stebbins. The latter was a printer by trade, and took his first lessons in telegraphy from Mr. Wade at Milan, in 1848-9. Soon after the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Mr. Stebbins bought the line from St. Louis to the Western border of Missouri, which proved a good investment.

On the 18th October, 1861, Brigham Young sent the first telegraphic message over the new line from Salt Lake City, to Mr. Wade, at Cleveland, congratulating the latter on the completion of the overland Telegraph to that point. The Western portion of the line was completed soon thereafter.

Rates for the Pacific Telegraph, when opened from St. Louis, were as follows: To Omaha, 10 words, \$1.70, each additional word 15c. To Fort Bridger, Utah, \$3.75, and 31c. To Salt Lake City, \$4.00, and 33c. To Sacramento, California, \$4.25, and 36c. To San Francisco, \$4.25, and 36c. To Shasta, California, \$6.25, and 46c.

The extension of the Telegraph Westward raised with the Western press a problem of no small importance. The use of the new agency was very essential; but could it be employed with any certainty of success? Such was the practical question. Referring to the subject, the *Toledo Blade*, of August 23, 1847, said:

We shall, if the *Blade* meets with an increase of encouragement sufficient to warrant the expense, be enabled to furnish our readers with foreign intelligence at the moment of its reception at the Eastern Seaports.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, about the same time, had the following:

We are a thousand miles from the Seacoast, and for every 10 words brought over the Telegraph line for us, somebody has to pay 25 cents. For every five lines of printed matter, somebody has got to pay \$1.00. Now, who shall that somebody be? If Cleveland contained 30,000 inhabitants, and we had 3,000 subscribers to our daily paper, we could stand the expense and be "somebody;" but as it is, we cannot. With only 600 daily subscribers, it will require at least 200 more to justify the additional expense. Where are these 200 additional subscribers? We know they are in the City, abundantly able and fond of news as anybody; but they do not like to hazard the expense of a daily paper at \$6.00 a year, although its telegraphic reports may be worth double the subscription price to them.

A few days later the *Plain Dealer* announced that it had made arrangements with the Telegraph line for reports, on condition that its daily circulation would be increased from 600 to 900.

* An incident in this connection may not be out of place here. The extension of the first Telegraph line West of Buffalo, stopped for some time at Cleveland. It was during such period that the Editor of the *Milan Tribune* indulged in a little enterprise in the interest of his paper. It so happened, that on the day preceding the issue of his paper of April 14, 1847, the news from the Mexican War so clearly indicated the early fall of Vera Cruz, before the assault under General Winfield Scott, that the Editor ventured to make the trip from Milan to Elyria by carriage, on the morning of the 14th, in order at that place to meet the mail-stage with the Cleveland morning papers. His plan was, that in case the expected intelligence be received, he would return to Milan (28 miles) in time to have the news put in type and his papers for the Westward-bound mail in the Post-office when the stage should arrive from Elyria. His expectation as to the War news was justified by tidings of the fall of the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa and the capture of Vera Cruz on the 26th, and the formal capitulation on the 29th of March. The news reached Pensacola, Florida, April 4th. The return from Elyria was made in about four hours, beating the stage sufficiently as to time, for the *Tribune* with the news to be printed and delivered at the Postoffice before the mail arrived.

The Toledo *Blade* of February 14, 1848, announced the opening at Toledo of an office of the Lake Erie Telegraph line, in the following enthusiastic terms:

The magic wires are here, and we are in connection. We shall henceforth be able to furnish our readers with the latest news—the daily condition of the Eastern markets, and all that kind of practical intelligence, which is now largely sought after by the business world. The expense incident to the employment of the Telegraph, we can illy bear, but a conviction that our enterprise will not go unrewarded, induces us to hazard the experiment of a trial.

The Telegraph column of the paper was headed as follows:

THE FIRST STREAK!

—
BY TELEGRAPH FROM BUFFALO.

For the Toledo Blade.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, TOLEDO, February 14, 1848, 9 p. m.—The Telegraph has just commenced operations at the Toledo Office, and through the politeness of Mr. H. B. Ely, Manager, we are enabled to lay before our readers the Buffalo and New York markets in advance of all other means of communication.

Following the above were the Market reports of Buffalo, dated February 12, 3 p. m., and the New York report, dated February 11, 7 p. m.

The first item of current "News by Telegraph to the *Blade*," was published February 16th, and consisted of the report of the murder of a colored man in New York.

February 18th, appeared the first "Steamer News" (by the *Hibernia*), the intelligence leaving New York at 10:30 A. M. of the 17th.

The following explanations given in the Telegraph columns of the *Blade*, of the dates stated, will show something of the experiences, both of the Press and the Telegraph Company, at the outset of their connection:

February 21st. "No report to-day. The Telegraph won't work to Buffalo."

February 23d, 3 p. m. "No report by Telegraph to-day from Buffalo and New York. Wires broken."

March 9th, 11th and 21st. "No Telegraph report to-day."

March 23d. "Our neighbors at Cleveland having ordered the daily report by Telegraph to be stopped, we shall be unable to furnish it until we can make arrangements with a Buffalo reporter."

March 28th, reports were received.

April 1st. "The Telegraph wires are broken between this place and Sandusky City, consequently we have no report to-day."

April 11th. "Arrival of the 'Hibernia.' Nothing startling—everything quiet. When we got this far, the Telegraph gave out."

April 16th, the *Blade* had a new trouble, to wit: "The frequent use the Sandusky operator made of his 'ground-wire.' We received the report at 10 p. m., some four hours after our publication hour, and were put to the trouble of issuing an extra. Reasonable forbearance is a virtue, but there is a point where it ceases, and we are on the verge of that point."

April 19th. "Lines not working, in consequence of the wet weather."

April 24th. "The report of the operator is to-day, that there is no circuit East of Erie."

April 27th. "We regret that the transmission of our report should be delayed. But accidents will happen. The line is down somewhere."

May 1st. "A heavy storm prevents communication by Telegraph East of Cleveland to-day."

May 2d. "No Telegraphic report this afternoon."

Same, May 4th, 5th and 6th.

May 10th. "No report from New York to-day. Line down East of Rochester."

May 12th. "No report, and no explanation."

May 15th. "Some of our readers may be surprised at the absence of Telegraphic reports from our paper. We will explain. We made an arrangement with the Cleveland publishers to procure the services of a reporter at Buffalo, but our Cleveland neighbors having discontinued their reports, we are also obliged to do so. We are now trying to make arrangements for regular reports, and if we can do so and live, we shall; otherwise, we shall discontinue altogether."

May 17th, 18th and 19th. "No report."

May 20th. "No report when we go to press—there being electricity in the air."

May 23d. "No Buffalo report at the time of going to press—because of electricity in the atmosphere."

May 31st, June 5th, 7th, 10th and 17th. "No report."

June 19th. "No New York report—lightning in the State of New York."

June 21st—"New York line down."

During the next 18 days, the report failed six times, and then (July 11th) came this: "The natural lightning played a freak with the Telegraph to-day, which will probably prevent us from having reports for a week longer. It struck the wires, broke the machine, upset the operator, and kicked up a fuss generally."

To add, if possible, to the annoyance, on the 31st of May the *Blade* received a joint letter from P. Evans & Son, R. Evans, J. C. Woodward, W. R. Evans & Co., and Moore & Henry, subscribers at Defiance, asking "to have their money refunded and the paper discontinued, unless they could have it regularly," they frequently getting two or three copies at a time. The editor explained the trouble and said: "Our subscribers would not blame us, did they know all. The meager reports we now receive, whether they come daily or weekly, cost about \$8.00 per week."

The facts given in this connection, indicate something of the trials to which the pioneer Telegraph managers, far more, even, than the Press, were subjected. The distance between the meager and unreliable reports of those days and the page after page of Telegraphic news now daily and reliably transmitted, seems like the separation of two worlds. It should be borne in mind, that at the time named, but a single wire was stretched by imperfect fastenings, in many cases to insufficient poles, along the public highway—there then being no Railroad between Buffalo and Toledo—the only means of examining and repairing the line being by private conveyance, and much of the time over roads hardly passable. There were then no connecting lines, over which communication could be had. Hence, the "line down" at any point between Toledo and New York, was a complete suspension of business until the break could be found and repaired, which work, in many cases, was then devolved upon the local operators.

The conditions, in this respect, are greatly changed. It is now almost impossible completely to sever telegraphic communication between the principal Cities, the numerous lines which center in them from every direction affording outlet even when the most direct routes are crippled or cut off. A sleet-storm, which may temporarily disable the entire local plant at any given point, is, perhaps, the only thing that could cause a complete suspension of communication.

The character of the service performed for the Press, shows no less improvement. Formerly, it was the custom for representatives of the newspapers taking reports, to copy them as the Operator read from the paper on the instrument. In the Autumn of 1854, however, the services of these amanuenses were dispensed with at Toledo, and the Operator, reading by the sound of the instrument, copied the report in duplicate for the two papers which received and published it. Within the last two years the type-writer has been introduced into this service, and in nearly all the principal Cities, these instruments are now used in copying Press reports, the Operator receiving from the instrument "by sound," and sending to the compositor the printed sheets from his type-writer. The insulation of old-time wires was very imperfect. Those running into and through the various offices, were devoid of protecting or insulating covering; while outside, especially during the Summer months, much trouble was caused by the rank growth of trees and underbrush. This, coming in contact with the wires, opened numerous channels for the escape of the current to the earth; so that, even when the wires were intact, they did their work much of the time slowly and only with the exercise of much perseverance and painstaking by the Operator. Business was, of course, greatly delayed in consequence, and the patron of the Telegraph thought nothing of waiting a whole day for a reply to a message sent by him to New York. Now, it is a frequent occurrence for the sender of a message from the floor of the Toledo Produce Exchange to his correspondent "on 'Change" at New York, to receive his answer in one minute.

A well-authenticated case like this is given of early days: A Telegraph Operator furnished a Cleveland daily paper with news which he stole from the wire while it was being transmitted to other papers. The operator's pay for such service was \$4.00 per week. Not getting his pay, he "stopped the reports."

Two Press organizations—the Western Associated and the United Press Association—now lease and control their own separate Telegraphic facilities, employing their own Operators and maintaining offices, distinct from those of the Telegraph Company. Should the wire over which their report is passing at any time become disabled, a perfect wire is instantly sup-

plied, and the work proceeds without delay. The announcement, "No report to-day—Line down," which was once kept standing in most newspaper offices, ready for use, has disappeared and will probably be seen no more. The advance made in this connection within the past 30 years, will be seen when it is stated, that the time occupied in the transmission of the annual message of President Pierce, in December, 1854, was 14 hours, the entire document having been sent on one wire, and received in Toledo by Charles O. Brigham, then 16 years of age. Now, for similar service, five or more wires are used, and the time occupied in the transmission is usually about three hours.

In this connection, a brief review of the many Telegraph ventures with which Toledo has been connected, will not be out of place. As already stated, the Erie and Michigan, and the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Companies—the former commonly known as the "Speed Line," and the latter as the "O'Reilly Line"—opened offices in Toledo some time during the year 1848. About 1854, the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company obtained control of the O'Reilly plant, adding to its facilities. In 1855, all the above mentioned passed into and became part of the newly organized Western Union system.

This Company occupied the field unopposed until 1864, when the United States Telegraph Company opened an office in Toledo, occupying the room now used by the United Lines Telegraph Company, in Hartford Block, Madison Street, as its main office. In March, 1866, the property and franchises of the United States Company were purchased by the Western Union, and the former, as a competing organization, ceased to exist.

The next candidate for favor, was the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which opened an office in Toledo in the rooms vacated by the United States Company. The Atlantic and Pacific, under an energetic local management, proved to be a very lively competitor, remaining in the field until it was merged in the Western Union. Its first manager in Toledo was Mr. William M. Coon, and its last was Mr. J. M. McNamar, both still residents of Toledo.

In the Spring of 1880, the American Union Telegraph Company opened an office in the First National Bank building on Summit Street, which was maintained one year, when that Company also became a part of the Western Union system. Their Superintendent and Manager at this point was Mr. Charles Selden.

In the Spring of 1882, the wires of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company reached Toledo and an office was opened in the Poag Block, corner Summit and Madison Streets, with Mr. C. D. Meserve as Manager. At the expiration of one year, this Company likewise became, by

virtue of a lease of its property and franchises, practically a part of the Western Union system.

In 1881, early in the year, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company opened an office "at the old stand," on Madison Street. Mr. J. A. Hawley was its first manager, who afterwards was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Wright, the present incumbent. The Postal, shortly after its establishment, was joined by the Bankers' and Merchants', a kindred organization, and the two are now doing business under the name of the "United Lines Telegraph Company."

A new candidate for business in the telegraphic field has just appeared (February, 1887) in the Inter-State Telegraph Company, and is building a line from Detroit, on the North, to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company at Fostoria, or some other point on the South. This Company, since the date named, has opened an office at No. 40 Madison Street, R. A. Shipman as Manager.

Mr. William A. Beach, the well-known Manager of the Western Union interests in this City, came to Toledo in September, 1854, as Manager of the Erie and Michigan or "Speed" office. Upon the organization of the Western Union Company, which took place the ensuing year, he became its local Manager, a position which, for 32 years, he has continued to fill with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Company. When he took charge of the Toledo office in 1854, its facilities for the transmission of business consisted of two wires, and his only assistants were one operator and a messenger. Now, the office which stands as the successor of the one originally managed by him, has connected with it 113 wires, and (with its branches) employs 30 operators, together with a corresponding force of clerks, messengers, line men and battery men. The receipts of the office for the month of October, 1854, amounted to \$417.25. For the corresponding month in 1886, the amount was \$3,900. The number of messages handled in 1854, was about 3,000, in October, 1886, it was 80,988.

With Manager Beach have been associated the following named employees of the Company:

Mr. Charles O. Brigham, Chief Operator, began his connection with the business, in May, 1852, as messenger of the Atlantic and Lake Erie (Speed) line, being then 13 years old. Ambitious for promotion, he at once sought every opportunity for learning the art and skill of operating, and for want of better facilities, practiced with a pencil over his jack-knife and with door-latches. In November, 1853, he attained the coveted position of Operator in the O'Reilly office. In February, 1854, he changed to the Speed line, and for a time was in its Cleveland office, with Mr. Beach, the two together coming to Toledo in September of that year, Mr. Beach as Manager, and Mr. Brigham as Operator. In 1861, the business of the Toledo office required an enlarged force, when Mr. Brigham became the first Chief Operator, the position which he yet holds. From June, 1869, until 1877, he was Superintendent of the City Fire Alarm. In September, 1866, he was appointed as the local Agent of the Western Associated Press, serving as such until March, 1886, when he was succeeded by S. S. Knabshue.

Mr. George M. Brigham became an operator in the Western Union office in February, 1870, and since 1875 has acted as Night Chief Operator.

Mr. Joseph T. Church commenced as Messenger, in July, 1870; began as Operator, in October, 1877; and has served as Assistant Chief on day force since June, 1879.

Frank M. Green became Cashier and Book-keeper of the Office in May, 1866, and yet holds the position.

Until 1874, the service of the line was performed wholly at one office. At that time the business in connection with the Produce Exchange had assumed proportions demanding more ready and more ample facilities, when a branch, known as "Exchange Office," was opened on the floor of that organization. Its first Manager was Mr. W. W. Wells who, in 1882, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. John M. Cronenberg. His staff consists of eight operators.

The department of Construction and Repairs constitutes an important part of the Telegraph system. In 1863 this service was placed in the hands of Mr. Joseph Keenan, as Foreman, who since that time has had charge of that service for the District of Toledo and vicinity, and to whose skill and industry the excellent condition of the lines is largely due.

Among the early operators in Toledo, were Messrs. Maurice A. Scott, Charles E. Bliven, and others.

CHAPTER V.

THE TELEPHONE.

THE transmission of sounds through the agency of electricity, was discovered many years since. Conversation has been carried on by such means for a distance of 300 miles, although 75 miles is as far as it can be satisfactorily done. It is more readily done in cold than in warm weather. A telephonic concert was given in Steinway Hall, New York, in 1877, in which all the music, vocal and instrumental, was executed by performers in Philadelphia, 88 miles distant, and transmitted over the ordinary telegraph wires. Various inventors took part in the development of this remarkable invention, including Professor C. G. Page, of Washington, D. C.; De la Rive, of Geneva; Charles Bourseulle, of Auch, France; Phillip Reis, of Germany; and Elisha Gray, of Chicago. The name now most prominently identified with the Telephone, is that of Alex. Graham Bell, of Boston, who exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876, an apparatus which reproduced human speech with all its modulations. Others have made improvements of greater or less importance, among whom are Thomas A. Edison, Professor A. E. Dolbear and G. M. Phelps.

The Telephone was first tested in Toledo, January 20, 1878, when the Railway Ticket Office of Wm. Gates, in the Boody House, and the Western Union Telegraph Office, corner Summit and Adams streets, were thus successfully connected. For nearly a year previous to that time, simple Acoustic Telephones, consisting of a cord or a wire, with tin cups or other vessels answering the double purpose of transmitters and receivers, were operated to a limited extent, some of them covering distances of several blocks. The one named was the first used here which employed a battery and other complete appliances. The next Telephone introduced, and believed to be the first one regularly fixed,

connected two stores of F. W. Preston, one on Monroe street, and the other 323 Summit, corner of Walnut. The distance is about three-fourths of a mile. The use of the instrument was successful, and did much toward the extension of the same in the City.

In 1878 the rival systems of Bell and Edison Telephones were simultaneously introduced in Toledo by the establishment of separate and competing Exchanges—the former under the management of S. C. Schenck and John M. Wheeler; and the latter under that of James M. McNamar. These had been in operation but a few months, when the two systems were consolidated, and the Toledo organizations passed into the hands of the Midland Telephone Company. Subsequently, the Toledo Exchange became the property of the Central Union Telephone Company, which still owns and manages it. The manager of the Toledo Exchange now (1887) is Mr. John W. Cherry, the entire force of employees being 27 in number. The number of telephones embraced in the Exchange is 1,005, and is extending rapidly. The telephone most distant is that of the Cedar Point Club, 12 miles from the Central Office, corner Adams and Huron streets. The rates now charged are: For business purposes—\$60 per annum for one-half mile of wire; \$66 for three-fourths of a mile; \$72 for one mile; and \$6.00 for each fourth mile additional. For residences—\$42, \$45, \$48, and \$6, respectively. The Exchange is connected with all Cities and Towns in Northwestern Ohio and Southeastern Michigan having Telephone facilities. The management of the Toledo Exchange has been, from the first, exceptionally satisfactory to customers, whereby the introduction of that great agency for every department of neighborhood intercourse, has been and is yet, very rapid. Its utilization seems now only beginning in development.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MAUMEE RIVER MARINE.

THE earlier Custom-House records of this District are not to be found, and for information as to the first crafts navigating or built upon the Maumee River, we are dependent upon the memory of those most familiar therewith. Fortunately, this source is exceptionally good, and with the official evidence available, the facts are no doubt substantially reached. The first craft regularly trading on the River, so far as known, was the Schooner Black Snake, Captain Jacob Wilkison, in May, 1815, on board which was the Captain's nephew, David Wilkison, afterward so prominent in River and Lake navigation. In August, 1868, Willard V. Way, Esq., an old and intelligent resident of Perrysburg furnished a statement of the life and work of the latter gentleman, together with a list of crafts built on the River, from the earliest date to 1854, according to the Captain's recollection. Mr. Way said :

Captain Wilkison states that he first came to the Maumee in the latter part of May, 1815, on the Schooner Black Snake, of about 25 tons. He was then about 15 years of age, and was a hand on the Vessel, his father and his uncle (Jacob Wilkison) being the owners, and the latter the Master. She sailed from Cleveland, her load being chiefly immigrant families and their effects. Part of these were landed at the River Raisin, and part at Fort Meigs. Among those stopping at the Raisin, were Mr. Mulholland and family—the same gentleman who afterward became noted as a hotel-keeper at Vienna (Erie) on the road to Monroe from Toledo. On the Vessel's return, she took for cargo ordnance and military stores from Fort Meigs to Detroit. Captain Jacob Wilkison continued to run this Vessel, occasionally making trips to the Maumee, until September, 1816, when he moved his family and made his residence at Orleans, a Village laid out between Fort Meigs and the River. In 1818, Captain Daniel Hubbell bought a controlling interest in the Schooner Pilot, built at Cleveland, and David took command and sailed her between Fort Meigs and Buffalo during the seasons 1818 and '19. He continued to sail up the Maumee every season from 1815 until 1850, when he retired from navigation, at that time being the Captain of the Steamboat Superior. Between the years 1818 and 1828, he was Master at different times of the Schooners Black Snake, Pilot, Saucy Jane, Prudent, Superior and Guerriere. In 1828, he and John Hollister built at Swan Creek (now Toledo) the Schooner Eagle, of 60 tons. That year he moved to Perrysburg, and took command of the Schooner Eagle, and sailed her until the Steamboat Commodore Perry came out in 1835, when he took command of her. The Eagle cost \$3,000. During the seven years that he sailed her, she paid for herself five times, clear of all expenses; or, in other words, earned for her owners \$15,000 of profits. Captain Wilkison then sold her in Buffalo for \$800. All the old settlers appreciate his high reputation for practical

skill and gentlemanly deportment, as the commander of the Perry. He honored his calling in every respect.

As shown in the notes of the Baldwin family, elsewhere given, the Schooner Leopard (a 28-ton craft), Captain John T. Baldwin, was among the earliest Vessels trading on the Maumee River. Captain Baldwin came here with the Leopard in April, 1818, bringing his family and stopping at Orleans or Fort Meigs, and remaining until July following, when they went to Put-in Bay, and thence to Portage County.

Following is the list of Vessels furnished by Captain Wilkison wholly from memory, and will be found to contain some facts given elsewhere :

- 1812—At Perrysburg; Schr. Miami, 25 tons; Capt. Anderson Martin, for the Captain.
- 1826—At Perrysburg; Schr. Guerriere, 50 tons; Capt. D. Wilkison, for Wilkison and Hollister.
- 1828—At Swan Creek; Schr. Eagle, 60 tons; Capt. D. Wilkison, for Wilkison and Hollister.
- 1829—At Miami; Schr. Antelope, 60 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for Pratt and Hubbell.
- 1832—At Miami; Schr. Maria, 100 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for Barker and Holt.
- 1833—At Delaware Flats; Schr. Merchant, 70 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for Barker and Holt.
- 1834—At Delaware Flats; Schr. Gazelle, 70 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for Barker and Holt.
- 1834—At Perrysburg; Steamboat Commodore Perry, 350 tons; Capt. D. Wilkison, for Perrysburg Steamboat Company.
- 1835—At Perrysburg; Schr. Caroline, 60 tons; Capt. E. K. Forbes, for Wilkison and Hollister.
- 1835—At Maumee; Schr. Maria, 80 tons. Capt. C. V. Jennison says this Vessel was built by Mr. Burd-sill, for ——— Williams, of Maumee.
- 1836—At Perrysburg; Schr. John Hollister, 80 tons; for J. J. Bingham and others.
- 1836—At Perrysburg; Schr. Walter Joy, 75 tons; Capt. D. P. Nickerson, for Wilkison and Hollister.
- 1837—At Perrysburg; Steamboat Gen. Wayne, 400 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for John Hollister and others.
- 1837—At Perrysburg; Schr. Favorite, 170 tons; Capt. E. K. Forbes, for Wilkison and Forbes.
- 1837—At Oregon; Schr. Oregon, 170 tons; Capt. Jesse Bailey, for R. A. Forsyth.
- 1837—At Swan Creek (Toledo); Schr. Maj. Oliver, 170 tons; Capt. Chas. G. Keeler, for Toledo Navigation Company.
- 1838—At Perrysburg; Steamboat John Marshall, 80 tons; for Doane and Earl.
- 1838—At Perrysburg; Steamboat Gov. Vance, 100 tons; Capt. Shihnah Spink, for Hollister & Co.
- 1838—At Miami; Steamboat Chesapeake, 350 tons; Capt. D. Howe, for Jesse Smith and others.
- 1839—At Maumee; Steamboat Gen. Harrison, 250 tons; Capt. I. T. Pheatt, for James Walcott & Co.
- 1841—At Toledo; Steamboat Indiana, 400 tons; Capt. I. T. Pheatt, for Peckham and others.
- 1843—At Perrysburg; Prop. Sumpson, 250 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for John Hollister and others.

1843—At Maumee; Steamboat James Wolcott, 100 tons.

1844—At Perrysburg; Steamboat St. Louis, 600 tons; Capt. G. W. Floyd, for Hollister and others.

1845—At Perrysburg; Prop. Princeton, 300 tons; Capt. Amos Pratt, for John Hollister and others.

1845—At Perrysburg; Schr. Scotland, 200 tons; for Bronson and Crocker, Oswego, N. Y.

1845—At Maumee; Schr. Ireland.

1845—At Perrysburg; Steamboat Superior, 600 tons; Capt. D. Wilkison, for Perrysburg Steamboat Company.

1846—At Perrysburg; Schr. Robert Hollister, 200 tons; Capt. C. G. Keeler, for John Hollister and others.

1846—At Maumee; Prop. Globe, 300 tons; Capt. Chas. Ludlow, for Geo. Spencer and John A. Moore.

1847—At Perrysburg; Schr. St. Marys, 180 tons; Capt. C. G. Keeler, for John Hollister and others.

1847—At Perrysburg; Schr. Defiance, 170 tons; Capt. Wm. Wilkison, for Roby and Thompson.

1848—At Perrysburg; Steamboat John Hollister, 200 tons; Capt. Selah Dustin, for B. F. Hollister.

1853—At Perrysburg; Prop. Bucephalus, 400 tons; for Hollister and others.

1853—At Perrysburg; Schr. Buckingham.

1854—At Perrysburg; Schr. Maize, 200 tons.

In April, 1846, the Perrysburg *Miami of the Lake* gave what was supposed to be a nearly complete list of vessels built on the Maumee River up to that date. The facilities of the editor were presumed to have been good for arriving at the facts. He stated that the first Vessel built in that locality was the Sloop *Miami*, in 1810, at Perrysburg, by Captain Anderson Martin, who built the Schooner *Chippewa*, at Chippewa, the Spring previous. Both these Vessels were captured by the British during the War of 1812-15, and both subsequently, at the battle of Lake Erie, recaptured by Perry, and piloted by Captain Martin, with cargoes of American soldiers, to the mouth of the River Thames, Canada.

Following is the list of Vessels given by the Perrysburg paper. It will be seen to contain some crafts not already mentioned:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	When Built.	Where Built.	Tons.	Where Owned.
Miami.....	1810	Perrysburg	25	Detroit
Guerriere	1827	Swan Creek	75	Perrysburg
Eagle.....	1827	Perrysburg	130	Perrysburg
Antelope.....	1828	Perrysburg	75	Perrysburg
Michigan.....	1832	Perrysburg	130	Perrysburg
Merchant.....	1834	Maumee	75	Maumee
Walter Joy....	1835	Perrysburg	130	Buffalo
Caroline.....	1835	Perrysburg	50	Perrysburg
Gazelle.....	1835	Perrysburg	75	Perrysburg
John Hollister	1835	Perrysburg	130	Perrysburg
Tippecanoe....	1836	Maumee	50	Maumee
Maria.....	1836	Maumee	100	Maumee
Favorite.....	1837	Perrysburg	150	Perrysburg
Maj. Oliver....	1837	Toledo	150	Toledo
Ottawa.....	1837	Oregon	130	Maumee
Chippewa.....	1837	Maumee	25	Maumee
Tom Corwin....	1840	Maumee	25	Maumee
.....	1844	Maumee	120	Maumee
Scotland.....	1845	Perrysburg	100	Oswego
Ireland.....	1846	Maumee	100	Oswego

STEAMBOATS.

Name.	When Built.	Where Built.	Tons.	Where Owned.
Detroit.....	1833	Toledo	200	Cleveland
Com. Perry....	1835	Perrysburg	350	Perrysburg
Gen. Wayne....	1837	Perrysburg	390	Perrysburg
John Marshal..	1837	Perrysburg	35	Perrysburg
Gen. Vance....	1838	Perrysburg	50	Perrysburg
Chesapeake....	1838	Maumee	112	Maumee
Gen. Harrison..	1840	Maumee	326	Maumee
Indiana.....	1840	Toledo	550	Toledo
St. Louis.....	1844	Perrysburg	618	Perrysburg
Superior.....	1845	Perrysburg	567	Perrysburg
Troy.....	1845	Maumee	547	Maumee
J. Wolcott....	1843	Maumee	80	Maumee

PROPELLERS.

Name.	When Built.	Where Built.	Tons.	Where Owned.
Sampson.....	1843	Perrysburg	250	Perrysburg
Princeton.....	1845	Perrysburg	400	Perrysburg
.....	1845	Maumee	300	Perrysburg

The Custom House at Maumee City (District of Miami) was opened in 1818. The record of the earlier Vessels taking out papers is given as follows:

The first was the Schooner *Black Snake*, 23 tons, Capt. Jacob Wilkison; and the next the Schooner *Sally*, 7 tons, Capt. Wm. Pratt. In 1819, the *Saucy Jane*, 15 tons, Capt. Jacob Wilkison; the *Walter*, 40 tons, Capt. Amos S. Reed; and the *Leopard*, 18 tons, Capt. John Baldwin. In 1823 was entered the *Happy Return*, Capt. John Baldwin, 12 tons, and the *Wapoghkonneta*, Capt. Isaac Richardson, same tonnage. In 1824, the *Vermillion*, 34 tons, Capt. John Baldwin, and the *Packet of Miami*, Capt. Almon Reed, 15 tons. In 1825, the *Lady Washington*, Capt. A. Reed, 40 tons, and the *Guerriere*, Capt. David Wilkison, 41 tons. In 1826, the *Fire Fly*, Capt. Luther Harvey, 23 tons. In 1828, the *Eagle*, Capt. David Wilkison, 49 tons. In 1830, the *Essex*, Capt. Henry Brooks, 30 tons. In 1831, the *Independence*, Capt. James Foster, 26 tons. In 1832, the *Michigan*, Capt. Amos Pratt, 108 tons. In 1834, the *Merchant*, Capt. A. Pratt, 74 tons. May, 1835, the Steamboat *Com. Perry*, owned by the Perrysburg Steamboat Company, and commanded by Capt. D. Wilkison, 350 tons; and the Schr. *Caroline*, Capt. William O. Marsh, 42 tons. In 1836, the Schr. *Gazelle*, Capt. Anson Reed; the *Walter Joy*, Capt. D. P. Dickinson, 124 tons; the *John Hollister*, Capt. Justice Bailey, 86 tons; and the Steamboats *Oliver Newbery* and *Andrew Jackson*—both built at Detroit and purchased for the Maumee River trade.

While the records furnished from these different sources are not in all respects consistent with each other, it is believed that with them the material facts may easily be reached. They are all given here, as better than to undertake to decide which is or is not correct in the few instances in which they may fail to agree.

Before the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal, combined facilities of water and stages were employed in communication with Fort

Wayne, Indiana, and other points up the Maumee. In June, 1837, appeared the announcement, that the Steamboat Gen. Wayne, Capt. H. C. Williams, would "leave the head of the Rapids every day at 1 p. m. for the foot of Flat Rock, where there would be coaches and teams to convey passengers and freight to Defiance." Passengers leaving Maumee City and Perrysburg in the morning, arrived at Defiance same day. Returning, left Defiance at 6 a. m., and reached the head of the Rapids at 12 m., where coaches were ready for Maumee and Perrysburg. Also, "a Barge fitted up for passengers or freight," left Defiance every Friday for Fort Wayne, running through in three days. During high water, the Steamboat ran between the head of the Rapids and Fort Wayne. The agents of the line were O. H. Harris, Providence; G. C. Mudgett & Co., Brunersburg; and White & Kirtland and S. A. & J. H. Sargent, Maumee City. Beside this Steamboat route, was a daily through Stage line between Maumee City and Defiance. The mail passed twice a week.

The following were among the crafts navigating Lake Erie and doing business with the Maumee River in April, 1822, whose intermediate points, between Buffalo and Detroit, were Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky and Miami (Maumee City), to wit:

Schooners—The Wasp, Captains Thos. Goodwin and Harry Haskins; the Sylph, Capt. Horatio G. Haskins; the Red Jacket, Capt. Augustus Walker; the Erie, Capt. Wm. T. Pease; the Ann, Capt. Augustus Jones; and the Pontiac, Capt. Seth Reed. Sloop—Happy Return, Capt. John Costello. Brig—Union, Capt. Harpin Johnson. Subsequently appeared the Schooner Farmer, of Painesville, Capt. Ben. A. Napier; the Schr. Dread, launched at Huron, Ohio, April 29, 1822, Capt. Sam. Nichols; the Schr. Michigan, Capt. Walter Norton; the Schr. Vienna, Capt. Luther Chapin; the Schr. Lake Serpent, Capt. John Burtis; the Schr. Diligence, Capt. Anderson Martin; the Schr. Beaver, Capt. John F. Wight; and the Sloop Ohio, Capt. Moses McSwainey. Several of these Vessels were confined in their traffic to the West end of the Lake.

Beside those here named, was the "New Team or Horse-Boat, called the Car of Sandusky, whereof Thomas L. Hawkins was Master," which made its first trip from Lower Sandusky (Fremont), where it was built, to Sandusky City, May 6, 1822, with a cargo of "tobacco, fish and passengers." June 7th, this craft was reported as "the Horse-Boat Pegasus of Lower Sandusky, Capt. Elisha W. Howland, laden with skins and pork." Subsequently, Morris Tyler (afterwards a prominent Lake commander) was Captain of the Pegasus.

The "quickest passage" made by any sail vessel between Buffalo and Sandusky (250 miles) up to October 3, 1822, was that of the Schooner Huron, Capt. Judah W. Ransom, in 34 hours. The Schooner Erie, Capt. Pease, soon thereafter made the same passage in 28 hours.

In 1824, the following additional Vessels were in commission in this region: The Schr. Sir Henry, Capt. Ezra Wells; the Schr. Minerva, Capt. Belden; the Tiger, Capt. John Fleeharty; the Lady Washington, Capt. Martin; the Gen. Scott, Capt. Lockwood; the Good Intent, Capt. Talbot; and the Fox, Capt. Green.

Announcement of the first Steamboat plying exclusively between the Towns on the Maumee River, was made in the Toledo *Blade* of April 25, 1838, as follows:

THE STEAMBOAT SUN,

C. K. BENNETT, Master.

WILL make her trips this Season as follows: Will leave Manhattan every morning at 7 o'clock; Toledo at 8; Maumee City and Perrysburg at half-past 10; Toledo at 2 p. m., and Maumee and Perrysburg at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Manhattan at 7 p. m.
April 25, 1838.

As seen, the time for the Sun between Toledo and Maumee was two hours, making the rate of speed about five miles per hour. The Boat was the property of Henry Bennett, its commander being Calvin K. Bennett, a brother of the owner, both then of Perrysburg. They subsequently removed to Toledo, where Mr. Henry Bennett died during the present year (1887), Mr. C. K. Bennett still residing there. The enterprise of running a Boat exclusively for local business, was a hazardous one 49 years ago, as the Messrs. Bennett found it to be. It was undertaken when the general business stagnation consequent on the financial collapse of 1837 had fairly taken effect—a state of prostration not equaled by anything experienced in this country since that time. The Sun's trade was almost wholly made up of small items, chiefly for passage between the young and struggling Towns touched on the route. Silver change had almost wholly disappeared, leaving little but here and there a "six-pence" (6½ cents), "shillings" (12½ cents), and "eighteen pence" pieces (18¾ cents), with a few coins of English money, passing for 25 cents. The consequence was, that Captain Bennett found himself most seriously embarrassed by a lack of change, and was driven to seek relief. This he did, by having printed due bills of small amounts, which, in common with like currency then in use throughout the West, especially, came to be known as "Shin Plasters." Why they were given such name, is not definitely settled. They were found, when issued by responsible parties, to be a relief to trade. So Captain Bennett found them. Redeemable by him in sums of \$1.00 or more, they at once entered into general use on the River and were a material benefit to trade. They were all redeemed upon presentation, a fact which could be truthfully stated of but comparatively small portion of the "currency" of that time.

In May, 1838, the Steamboat Andrew Jackson, Shibnah Spink, Master, commenced running between Perrysburg and Manhattan,

touching at Maumee, Oregon, and Upper and Lower Toledo, making two trips daily. Captain Spink survived the intervening 47 years, and died at Perrysburg in 1885.

Under the head, "Season Arrangements," a "Daily Line of Steamboats from Detroit to Perrysburg and Maumee," was advertised in March, 1839, the line consisting of the Oliver Newberry and Erie, and making stops at Toledo, Manhattan, Monroe, Brest, Malden and Gibraltar. They left Perrysburg at 7:30 A. M.,

and arrived at Detroit at 4 P. M., and making like time on their return. The Agent for the line at Maumee was Denison B. Smith, now of Toledo.

Steamers continued in the local trade of the River without interruption for some 45 years, and until the competition of three Railroads (the Dayton and Michigan, the Wabash and the Narrow Gauge) became too strong for them, and they were compelled to yield the field so long held by them.

CHAPTER VII.

MARINE INCIDENTS.

THE unwritten history of all settlements which came to permanent communities, is rife with incidents involving experience of various kinds, which, when set forth in words, are invested with deep interest. Volumes in space have been devoted to such narration. The Maumee Valley is not an exception to this rule. The memories of the pioneers were ever stocked with material of engrossing interest, but a small portion of which was ever made available to following generations. Here and there partial record was made, but the mass has passed away with the store-house of memory, the only receptacle which ever contained them.

Among the incidents of local interest pertinent here, is one occurring in September, 1822. At that time Major Coleman I. Keeler (one of the most prominent of the earlier settlers in Port Lawrence Township), with his daughter Grace, aged 16, took passage from Sandusky by the Schooner Eclipse, Captain Jones, bound for Detroit. By request, they were put ashore on Middle Bass Island, to take a small boat for home. Having engaged Captain Anderson Martin and his son, with a small craft, for such purpose, they started for the Maumee River. When some 20 miles out, they were overtaken by one of the most furious storms then known on the Lake; but fortunately they made West Sister Island, where they succeeded in landing. While themselves safe, their little vessel soon went to pieces, leaving them on an uninhabited island, without food, the means of obtaining such, or the means for getting away. Day after day of fasting brought them to the dire necessity of seeking continued life by eating snails and snakes. Providentially, they had an old axe, with which the men sat to work to dig out the trunk of a bass-wood tree, barely large enough to carry Captain Martin and his son, who set out therein for Middle Bass Island, which they fortunately reached in safety. At once, with a sail-boat, they started for the relief of Major Keeler and daughter, who were found still alive, but greatly emaciated from hunger, having for six days subsisted wholly on snakes and snails which they were fortunate enough to gather on the island. A safe passage was given them to their home, where they soon recovered from the terrible effects of their extraordinary experience.

Major Keeler lived many years after the incident here narrated. The daughter, Miss Grace, who shared with him the trials of shipwreck and impending starvation, was subse-

quently married with William Hollister, who, with his brother John, came to the Maumee Valley in 1816, settling at Perrysburg at the very outset of that Town. He was engaged in trade, chiefly with the Indians, which was profitable. Subsequently he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was for some years in active business, and died of apoplexy, May 25, 1848. After his death, Mrs. Hollister became the wife of Mr. — Greene, a lawyer in New York, and died about 1873.

The first serious Lake disaster in this region was the loss of the Schooner Sylph, Captain Harry Haskin, in May, 1824. She sailed from Sandusky about noon of May 12th for Detroit, with two barrels of whisky, a few wooden dishes, and three passengers, beside the Captain's brother, Charles Haskin. A severe storm from the Northwest arose in the afternoon. Nothing was heard of the vessel until the 14th, when two men reached Sandusky in a skiff, with the intelligence that the Sylph had been wrecked on North Bass Island, and all on board lost. The bodies of four persons had been found and buried, viz.: Harry and Charles Haskin; a man supposed to be a Mr. Roberts, of Florence, Huron (now Erie) County, the owner of the wooden ware; and a small child of a Mrs. Hunter, who went on board at Sandusky. The bodies of the Haskins were taken to Sandusky and buried. Harry was 23, and Charles 17 years old—both promising young men. The wreck was subsequently found by the family of Mr. Martin, a resident of North Bass Island, the morning after the vessel left Sandusky. The body of Mrs. Hunter was not found.

May 1, 1826, the Canadian Schooner Surprise, Captain McCall, found the Schooner Morning Star, of Sandusky (whence she sailed April 22d for the Maumee River), floating near the Canadian shore, with nobody on board. The Vessel cleared from Maumee for Sandusky April 28th, having on board Captain John Costello, Thos. Goodwin and John Furnay, of Sandusky, a boy named Webber, and a woman. That night she was wrecked on a reef of rocks near Middle Bass Island, and was abandoned. Captain Costello and Goodwin returned in a boat to the wreck, but it was gone and adrift. They attempted to reach it, and were never again heard from. Both left families. Furnay, the woman and the boy were without shelter or food, except the leeks and roots they dug, for six days, when Captain David Wilkison, with the

Schooner *Guerriere*, found and rescued them from death, he having sought shelter under the Island.

The first case of collision of Steamboats on the Lakes occurred between the *Niagara*, Captain W. T. Pease, and the *Pioneer*, Captain Geo. Miles, on the night of October 31, 1826, near Grand River, Lake Erie, when they met while under full headway. The *Pioneer* was somewhat injured.

The Schooner *Guerriere*, Captain R. Pember, then belonging to John Hollister, Perrysburg, was wrecked near Middle Sister Island, May 29, 1832. A passenger lost his wife and four children.

Among the disastrous calamities occurring on Lake Erie was the burning of the steamer *G. P. Griffith*, on the night of the 17th of June,

1850, a short distance from Chagrin River, and two or three miles from Fairport, Ohio. She was on her way up the Lake from Buffalo, with 256 deck or steerage and 40 to 45 cabin passengers, and a crew of about 30, making a total of about 330 persons on board. Of the passengers only about 40 were saved, with not a woman among them. Included with the lost were Captain C. C. Roby, his wife, his wife's mother and two children, of Perrysburg; H. Palmer, telegraph operator at Toledo; Alice Champion, Toledo, and Richard Mann, wheelsman, Sandusky. D. R. Stebbins, engineer and part owner, was among the saved, as was a Mr. Hinckley, of Huron, Ohio. Mr. Stebbins then resided at Maumee City, and subsequently lived for many years at Toledo, where he died several years since.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOLEDO'S CANALS.—THE MIAMI AND ERIE, AND THE WABASH AND ERIE.

IT is difficult to determine to which of the two great agencies of transportation—water and rail—Toledo is most indebted for her exceptional growth in trade, population and other elements of advancement. Without doubt, the first improvement which materially operated in shaping and fixing her future, was the rude and imperfect Railway, which supplied the first connection and channel for trade between her and the interior. Small as that beginning really appears in the presence of the wonderful advance since made in like improvements, its potency for Toledo's prosperity could hardly be overestimated, since through its agency the trade of the richest and best improved portions of Michigan was at once secured, despite the prejudice engendered by the bitter question of boundary and the no less bitter jealousy and competition of the rival City of Monroe. The effectiveness of such support to Toledo is clearly seen in the fact, that to all such adverse feeling, was added the completion of a Railway furnished by the State of Michigan for the avowed purpose of diverting to points within its limits the trade which the once despised Erie and Kalamazoo Road was attracting to Toledo.

And yet, back even of that little Railway, and as the chief incentive to its construction, stood Toledo's water connections—existing and prospective. From the first, the map of the Western country and the position of Toledo thereon, constituted the latter's chief strength—it being conceded that she held the key to the traffic of the Maumee River, which question, for a time stoutly disputed, was ere long clearly settled in her behalf. It was Toledo's advantages with reference to an Eastern outlet for trade, that constituted the chief attractions for the trade seeking such outlet. The Erie and Kalamazoo Railway, first, and the Canals next, alike had their source in the great course for trade supplied by Lake Erie and the Erie Canal. At the earliest stage of Western settlement, an intelligent person could not survey Toledo's position at the Western extremity of Lake Erie, consider the vast territory naturally tributary to her, and fail to be impressed with a sense of what nature had done for her. To such view was Toledo indebted for the great Canal improvements which so soon followed her pioneer Railway.

Anything like a full history of the construction of the Canals which constitute so important a part of Toledo's material growth and

prosperity, would be excluded here from lack of space. Hence, only brief statements of facts can be given. This course is in a measure made proper by the fact, that the brief historical sketch of Ohio, in this volume, includes a statement as to the origin and construction of the several Canals in the State.

The question of the first suggestion of Canal connection of Lake Erie and the Wabash River, has been discussed at different times, with different claimants for the distinction. In 1817, the idea of the Canal is said to have been suggested, and steps taken in Indiana toward its construction. A book entitled "A History of the Late War in the Western Country," and published in 1816, in a chapter on Fort Wayne, said:

The Miami is navigable for boats from this place to the Lake, and the portage to the nearest navigable branch of the Wabash is but 7 or 8 miles, through a low marshy prairie, from which the water runs both to the Wabash and the St. Mary's. A Canal, at some future day, will unite these Rivers, and thus render a Town at Fort Wayne, as formerly, the most considerable place in that country.

In a letter to the Western Emigration Society, and said to have been written in 1817, and published in the *Western Spy* (Cincinnati), in 1818, Maj. Benj. F. Stickney, then acting as Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, made this reference to the same subject:

The Miami River of the Lake is formed by a junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers at Fort Wayne; pursues a general course Northeast, with its meanderings about 170 miles, discharging into Maumee Bay. This River is navigable for vessels drawing 5 to 6 feet of water to Fort Meigs, 16 miles from its mouth, and for smaller craft to its head. Although it is not large, yet, in connection with the Wabash, the importance of its navigation will not be exceeded by any discharging into the Northern Lakes or the Ohio River. The Wabash pursues a diametrically opposite course to its junction with the Ohio. At the highest waters of those Rivers, their waters are united at the dividing ridge, and you may pass with craft from one river to the other. There is a wet prairie or swamp, covered with grass, that extends from the headwaters of the Wabash to the St. Mary's, and discharges its water into both Rivers about 7 miles from one to the other. At low water this swamp is 6 to 10 feet above the water in the Rivers. It is composed of soft mud that can be penetrated 20 feet with a pole. Of course, it would be a small expense of labor to connect the waters of these two Rivers by a Canal that would be passable at the lowest water. Those Rivers will be the great thoroughfare between the Lakes and the Mississippi; and, of course, will constitute an uninterrupted navigation from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, except the short portage at the Falls of Niagara.

It is claimed for Captain James Riley, that he was among the very first, though probably not the first, to point out the importance and feasibility of the connection of the navigable waters of the Wabash and Maumee Rivers by means of a Canal. That gentleman will be remembered by many readers as the celebrated traveler among the Arabs of Barbary, Northern Africa, whose "Narratives" of his operations and experiences in that region about 1816, were extensively read upon their publication in 1836. Returning to this country, he came to the West in 1820, in the capacity of United States Surveyor of Lands. He then purchased seven tracts of land at the Rapids of St. Mary's River, called the "Devil's Race Ground," adjoining the Indiana line. In a letter of November 24, 1819, Capt. Riley said:

In high stages of water a portage of only 6 miles carries merchandise from the head of the Maumee into navigable waters of the Wabash (and *vice versa*) from whence, floating with the current, it may go either to supply the wants of the interior country or proceed South to New Orleans, or North to Lake Erie. The Little Wabash rises in a swamp, which might supply water sufficient for purpose of Canal navigation.

Writing from Fort Wayne November 20, 1820, to Edward Tiffin, Surveyor General, Capt. Riley said:

Having my chain, compass and level with me, I went yesterday towards the Southwest about 1½ miles to the St. Mary's, crossed that stream and measured the distance from that River to Little River—a branch of the Wabash—and navigable in times of high water (without improvement). The distance is not quite seven miles, is a perfect level, and then its descent to the portage or navigable point of Little River is about 3 feet, and the course is South 50° West. From the summit level to the St. Mary's, is a fall of about 20 feet. Two locks would therefore be sufficient, and the whole expense of a Canal uniting the Northern Lakes with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, at this point would not be beyond the means of a few individuals of enterprise and ordinary capital.

As already stated, the matter of Canal construction and location, was prominent in the Ohio-Michigan boundary question, and was materially delayed by that dispute. Different plans, meantime, were under discussion. In the case of the Wabash Canal, it was proposed in 1834, to employ slack-water for navigation, by so improving the Maumee River with dams and locks, as to make it navigable for steam-boats from the Bay to Defiance and for Canal-boats thence to Fort Wayne. The comparative advantages of horse and steam power for towing Boats was then discussed. It was suggested that "a Steamboat could tow two Canal-Boats with their horses on board from Defiance to the head of the Rapids (32 miles) cheaper than horses could tow them on a forty-foot wide Canal."

The boundary question settled, the work of Canal construction was at once entered upon with vigor. In May, 1837, contracts were let for the portion between Manhattan (below Toledo) and the head of the Rapids of the Maumee River (now Grand Rapids), to the following named contractors:

E. S. Dodd & Co., Thos. Carr, P. Gamon, Griffith, McElvaine & Co., F. D. Cochran, James M. Spafford, Hiram Steele, A. Shepler, D. C. Doane, Jones & Barker, A. B. & H. Barker & Co., B. Kemper, McBride, Camp & Co., S. Searing, Jesse Vincent, and Myers & Yates.

In this connection it may be proper to state, that the matter of "prohibition" as to the use of intoxicating liquors, became a practical question with contractors on the Canal. This was specially so with those on the sections "in rear of the Town," (now between the Court House and the High School building) who issued the order that no man in the use of liquors should have employment at their hands. The result was, that while the men on other jobs where liquors were used, suffered much from sickness, those above named were almost wholly without such experience.

During the construction of the Reservoir in Paulding County, about 1842, a different policy was adopted. What were termed "jiggers," were dealt out to laborers before each meal. The men passed under a rope, one at a time, and received 12 ounces of whisky each. At about 9:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., like supplies were taken to the men at their work. Such were deemed necessary from the character of the water there used.

While the matter of the terminus of the Canal was under consideration by the State authorities, the point most important lay between what were known as "High Level" and "Low Level." The local bearing of this question is explained in the fact, that the plan of High Level consisted in continuing the Canal from the head of the Rapids of the Maumee River to Toledo, on the West bank, and entering the River at that point; while the other proposition was to terminate the Canal by locking into the River at Maumee. The issue thus raised between Toledo and Maumee and Perrysburg, enlisted the deepest interest of these Towns. Toledo claimed, that the extension to that place was absolutely necessary to the success of the Canal. While the question remained undecided, a meeting of the citizens of Toledo was held, to take action in the premises, when a memorial, prepared by Andrew Palmer, was adopted, in which were set forth "reasons why the Canal should be located upon the plan of the High Level." Among these were the following:

1. That at Toledo "perfect navigation for all classes of Lake vessels unquestionably ceases."
2. That at the mouth of Swan Creek, were two excellent basins for Canal boats.
3. That the water power to result from such location of the Canal would be more valuable, than if distributed on the line of the Canal from the foot of the Rapids.
4. That the navigation of the River above Swan Creek was difficult and hazardous—the channel narrow and crooked, with islands, shoals, rocks and shifting bars, interposing

serious obstacles, without sufficient water to float the larger class of vessels. In this connection, it was stated that there were then in use on the Lake vessels of 200 to 300 tons burthen, which, when full loaded, required nine to ten feet of water, which could not be had above Toledo. 5. It was strongly urged for the "High Level," that during the boundary contest, it had been uniformly urged by the Ohio authorities "that the lower section of the River was indispensably necessary for the judicious termination of the Canal"—it being claimed that to stop the work at Maumee, would convict the State of bad faith and "trifling." 6. It was stated, that the interests at the foot of the Rapids could be fully met by locking into the River at Maumee, which was afterwards done. In conclusion, it was stated, that if the Canal should be terminated at Maumee, an error of judgment would be committed which would be in a measure irretrievable; while an unjust and odious monopoly in the local benefits of the Canal would be caused, and the public interest in individual and local competition be lost.

What may or may not have been the influence of this showing with the Board, cannot be stated; but it is suggestive, that the plan therein urged was adopted, with the single addition of the continuance of the Canal to Manhattan. This memorial was approved by many non-resident owners of Toledo real estate, including Micajah T. Williams of Cincinnati, Elisha Whittlesey of Trumbull County, and Joshua R. Giddings of Ashtabula.

So much for Toledo and the "High Level." It is no more than fair that the "Low Level" be heard here. Its claims were set forth as follows:

1st. The business men of the Upper Maumee would rely on their own resources in the shipping business, and would necessarily bring their trade to the point where Lake navigation terminated. 2d. The experience of 100 years showed that the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee was that point. 3d. Freights from Buffalo to Maumee were the same as to Toledo or Manhattan; thereby saving to shippers 15 miles of Canal navigation, with its tolls and charges. 4th. The Towns at the foot of the Rapids had the important advantage in being near where the River could be bridged with safety and without injury to navigation—a consideration which must have the effect to bring great public improvements, as Turnpikes and Railroads, to that locality. "The impossibility of bridging—the difficulty of ferrying—the certainty of transshipment—and the total prevention of crossing the River for frequently long periods every season, must present an insurmountable obstacle to the termination of any such public work at any place below the foot of the Rapids."

These points are now chiefly valuable, as showing the ideas of the modes and methods in trade which were current at the time in question; so many of which, not excepting that in regard to bridging navigable streams, have disappeared under the changed current of events.

It may not be out of place here to say, that among the older citizens are now some who think it would have been as well, if not better for Toledo, had the Harris line been established and the City placed in Michigan. In such case,

the Canals, would have entered the River at Maumee, which fact, as already stated, operated largely at Toledo to the support of Ohio's boundary claim. Subsequent experience has greatly modified that view. The increased tonnage of Lake shipping very soon after the opening of the Canals, made Toledo the only point of connection with the River, which would have been the same with that City in Michigan. Commerce is not controlled by boundary lines. With such facts, is the consideration that in Michigan, Toledo would have been the favorite port of the State, and as such received benefits not within the power of Ohio to grant. All this, however, is matter for speculation, only.

The Ohio portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, is but 18 miles in length, extending from the junction with the Miami and Erie Canal, in Paulding County, to the Indiana State line.

That portion of the work not previously constructed—from the head of the Rapids of the Maumee River to the Indiana State line—was let October 25, 1837, in 89 Sections, commencing at the Rapids, to the following contractors in the order given:

Brubacher & Waterhouse, Forsyth, Hazard & Co., Samuel Mapes, Clems, Aiden & Co., Mooney, Wair, Sturgis & Co., Francis D. Cochran, Spafford, Lawrence & Co., Saylor, Jones & Keep, Mudge, Curtis & Co., Peter Walsh & Co., Thomas Ellis, H. H. Sierman, Eltanan Gray, A. F. Patrick & Co., James Drummond, Almon Eggleston, Andrew Spafford, Goettell & Hall, John Swift, Murphy & Sheridan, A. L. & W. Teffers & Co., Robertson & Kenney, William Thompson, Daily & Flinn, S. H. Steedman, James Sheburn, Wm. B. Lawrence, Jonathan Cook, Thomas Newcomb & Co., Peter Murphy & Co., Elijah Ellis, Libbey, Eddy & Co., Gardner, Libbey & Co., Smith, Chamberlin & Co., William Young.

Leander Ransom, Acting Commissioner, was in charge of the work, with Samuel Forrer as Civil Engineer. The Resident Engineers at that time, were Andrew Young, at Maumee City, and William Wall, at Defiance.

In February, 1839, Sections 48 and 73, inclusive, and 101 were let to the following parties:

Ogden Mallory, Cannon & Carrs, Steedmans & Co., R. P. Harriman, Henry Richards, Harrington & Davis, Dodd & Morehouse, A. F. Patrick & Co., Bernard Kemper, Martin, Morgan & Co., Patrick & Short, D. C. Doan, H. & A. Doolittle, D. C. Middleton, Guy C. Noble, Benajah Barker, Henry Leonard, J. A. Brewer, Henry Carhart & Co., James B. Steedman, A. L. Telfers & Co., Clems & Co., Marcellous & Co.

This work was between the head and the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee.

The portion of the Wabash Canal between Fort Wayne and Logansport was opened in 1838. Among the rates of toll then charged, were the following:

Per 1,000 lbs. per mile—Flour, Wheat, Whisky, Domestic Animals, Lard, Butter, &c., 1.8 cents; Mineral Coal, 5 mills; Linseed Oil, Paper, Window Glass, &c., 2.4 cents; Bar Iron, Nails,

&c., 4.8 cents; Merchandise, 4.8 cents; Stone, for building purposes, 9 mills; Lumber, per 1,000 feet, 2.4 cents; Bricks, per 1,000, 4.8 cents; Timber, 100 cubic feet, 2.4 cents; same in rafts, 5 cents; Wood for fuel, per cord, in Boats, 2.4 cents; Freight Boats, 1.2 cents per mile; Passenger Boats, 6 cents per mile; on Passengers of 12 years and over, 1.2 cents per mile.

In May, 1838, the contractors on the Miami and Erie Canal within Lucas County had no pay for five months, and they had 2,000 laborers in their employ. The contractors, for a long time, had been compelled to pay off in borrowed Michigan "Wild Cat" bills, which in time became uncurrent, causing great distress to all concerned. Payments were made in June following.

The Wabash and Erie Canal was opened from Lafayette to Toledo, in May, 1843. The arrival at Toledo of the first Boat (the Albert S. White), May 8th, was made the occasion of public recognition, in a dinner to the Captain and crew of the Boat at the Ohio House. Judge H. D. Mason was President of the day, and introduced the exercises at the close of the dinner with a few remarks. He was followed by the orator of the occasion, George B. Way. Addresses were also made by M. H. Tilden, B. F. Stickney, John Fitch, Heman Walbridge and others, attended by sentiments and music. In the evening a party assembled at the Indiana House, where the time was spent pleasantly.

Under date of April 18, 1844, the *Blade* announced the arrival of "a large fleet of Canal-boats from Lafayette," within the previous four days, bringing the following articles: 410,598 pounds of bacon; 471,922 pounds lard; 41,949 barrels ashes; 3,983 bushels wheat; 1,445 barrels pork; 860 barrels flour. The property was mostly advanced on during the previous Winter, and was consigned to an Eastern market. On the date stated 3,000 bushels wheat were sold in Toledo at 82 cents, free on board Lake vessel. Orders were in the market for wheat at 87 cents, deliverable in Buffalo. The receipts by rail (Erie and Kalamazoo Road) for the preceding week, amounted to 1,580 bushels of wheat, and 890 barrels flour.

The first arrival at Toledo from Cincinnati, via the Miami and Erie Canal, took place June 27, 1845.

Abner L. Backus was appointed Canal Collector at Maumee City, in April, 1844.

In August, 1847, State Engineers surveyed Swan Creek on its East side with reference to the location thereon of a tow-path for Canal Boats. The reason given for choosing that side, was, that the West side was occupied by different establishments, including the Distillery of Kraus, Roemer & Co.; the Lumber Yard of Joel W. Kelsey; the new Warehouse of Fitch & Co.; the Boat Yard of Mr. Arnold, where one Lake craft and several Canal Boats were in progress.

June 28, 1847, the packet boat *Empire*, Captain Wiggin, left Dayton by the Miami and Erie Canal, and arrived at Toledo on the morning of the 30th. The *Blade* contained a card from passengers on the trip, expressing their high appreciation of "the comforts and accommodations furnished to them on the boat," etc. Among the signers to the card were Governor Wm. Bebb, Ex-Governor Thomas Corwin, Robert C. Schenck, John G. Lowe, H. G. Phillips, J. Wilson Williams, Edmund Smith, Edward W. Davies and A. H. Dunlevy—most of them residents of Dayton. The time occupied by the trip was 48 hours. That was considered "fast traveling." By rail the distance has since been made in 3½ hours.

The following statement by Jones & Taylor, merchants, at Cincinnati, of goods received by them at the dates named, shows something of the condition of transportation between that City and the East in 1845 (two years after the opening of the Miami and Erie Canal):

Received September 27, 1845, by Canal-boat connected with Griffith's line via Toledo, sundry packages of dry goods, 7,027 pounds, at \$1.15 (per 100) from New York to Cincinnati; amount of cost, \$82.88, covering all charges.

Received September 29, 1845, by Steamer Ohio Mail, sundry boxes merchandise through the Pennsylvania Canal, weighing 5,824 pounds, on which the freight (40 cents from Pittsburg) and charges amount to \$170.62, or \$2.94 per 100.

As the result of interruptions in transportation, caused by breakage in the Miami and Erie Canal, in 1845, the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from Cincinnati to New York via Toledo, advanced from \$1.15 to \$2.00.

The journey from New York to St. Louis via Buffalo, Toledo, Lafayette and Terre Haute, was made in October, 1847, in "the short space of eight days." The traveler went to Albany by steamer; thence to Buffalo by cars; to Toledo by "one of the floating palaces of Lake Erie;" to Lafayette by "one of Doyle & Dick-ey's fine packets;" and thence in three days' time in "one of L. & P. Vorhees' fine post-coaches."

The editor of the *Blade*, in a letter dated "Packet Erie, off Defiance, March 27, 1848," after referring to Captain Wiggam as "a gentlemanly, accommodating man, who kept order on his boat and a good table," said: "After all, the Packet, though not so rapid, is preferable to the Railroad. The eating, sleeping, and, in short, all the comforts and conveniences except rapidity, are greatly superior. As to speed, they do well, too, and make a pretty good advance in 24 hours."

The Canal tolls at Toledo in 1847 amounted to \$63,869, a gain of \$13,831 over 1846. The number of boats in commission at Toledo was 417, with an unusual number being built.

The number of Canal Boats clearing from Toledo, 1848, was 3,753; their aggregate ton-

nage, 142,071,204 pounds; tolls paid, \$117,220.25.

The steam Canal packet *Niagara* arrived at Toledo on the morning of September 24, 1849, having left Cincinnati on the evening of the 19th, stopping at all points intermediate.

The first arrival of a Canal boat at Toledo from Terre Haute, Indiana, was that of the *E. A. Hannagan*, Captain Robinson, November 5, 1849.

The pioneer Canal-Steamer of the West, is believed to have been the *Seacrow*, which left Toledo in November, 1859, for Franklin, with a cargo of lumber. She was about the size of an ordinary Canal Boat, and for power had a small portable engine, similar to those used on pile-drivers. From the fly-wheel a belt extended down to a pulley in the stern, to which a propeller-wheel three feet in diameter was attached.

The Canal Propeller Union, Captain Wm. Sabin, arrived at Toledo, May 25, 1862, from Lafayette, with a cargo of 1,750 bushels of wheat, and having in tow a Canal Boat with 2,050 bushels grain, 20 barrels pork and two casks ham, the whole cargo being 115 tons. The time of the trip was 5 days, 22½ hours, of which 19 hours was occupied in stopping, making the running time 5 days, 3½ hours, for 204 miles, or 1.62 miles per hour. Her best time was 5 miles per hour.

No more direct and determined contests for supremacy in trade have occurred in the West, than were those long existing between the Canals and the Railways of Ohio. They were waged for life, and led to some remarkable results. Wherever the two agencies in trade came in competition, rates were made very low; but relieved of such competition, it was in many cases the policy of Railways to compel non-competing points to make good the losses sustained at competing points. Two or three cases in point may be cited. At one time, the price for transporting wheat from Tontogany, Wood County, to Toledo (23 miles), over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, was 7 cents per bushel; while, by same Road, from Troy, Miami County, 99 miles further South, the price was but 6 cents per bushel—the explanation being that Troy was on the line of the Miami and Erie Canal, while Tontogany was dependent wholly on the Railway for facilities. About the time of the foregoing case, the rate for transportation of wheat by the Wabash Railway to Toledo from Emerald (61 miles in distance) was 14 cents per bushel; while the rate by the same Road from Lafayette to Toledo (203 miles) was but 12 cents—Lafayette being on the Wabash Canal, and Emerald without such competition. Like results from competition between rival lines of Railway are seen on many hands; but rarely in as great degree as between Railway and Water routes. This was no doubt due to the fact, that success in such extreme competition

was more hopeful with Railways when waged against Water lines of traffic.

This contest was not without vigorous resistance on the part of the Canal authorities from the aggression of Railways. In 1852, the Ohio Board of Public Works first took definite steps in that direction. At that time, the chief competition was between Cincinnati and Dayton, and between Dayton and the Lake—in the former case the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and in the other the Mad River and Lake Erie (now Indianapolis, Burlington and Western) Road, competing with the Miami and Erie Canal. For a time, the Board had undertaken to maintain the traffic of the Canal by reductions in tolls; but the Railroads met these with corresponding reductions. Such policy not meeting the purpose, the Board deemed itself compelled to resort to more thorough means. These it found in a plan for preventing Railroads from crossing the Canals of the State. The Board then consisted of A. P. Miller, Geo. W. Manypenny and James B. Steedman. In March, 1852, the Ohio House of Representatives called upon the Board "to report by what authority Railroad Companies have been permitted to erect bridges over the Canals of the State for the passage of cars; the means adopted by such Companies to obtain the transportation of freight, which, at proper rates for transportation, would pass upon the Canals; what effect the removal of such bridges would have upon said Roads; and whether any legislation be necessary for the removal of said bridges." In replying to this call, the Board discussed the subject at some length. It declared all such bridges to exist without authority of law; spoke of the competition with the Canals as most damaging to their traffic, and detailed facts to show this; and then set forth the remedy for the evil which the Board would advise, to wit:

There are many ways in which they (the Railroads) can be reached. Let the State repeal all the criminal laws which protect these Roads from depredation, and the Companies would soon sue for mercy. So, the removal of all the bridges erected by them without authority across the Public Works of the State, would so increase the expenses of transportation upon Railroads, and so delay travel, as to cause them to submit to a system of freightage required by their own true interests and the interests of the State. This Board has already passed an order for the removal of these bridges by the first of June next. We have also ordered our Engineers and Superintendents to prevent the erection of any more bridges across the Canals by Railroad Companies. We would also suggest the propriety of passing a law prohibiting Railroad Companies from shipping produce, merchandise or other articles from within 20 miles of the Canals, at less freight per mile than the highest rate charged for transportation on any other part of the Road.

The report of the Board closed as follows:

If these Railroads would be content with doing their legitimate business, both they and the Canals

might prosper; but unfortunately they are owned and controlled mostly by foreign capitalists, who feel no sympathy with the people of the State or its prosperity, and are guided only by the hope of large dividends. Against the efforts of these capitalists, the State should early erect barricades, and carefully guard them, or it will soon find, when too late, the Public Works are entirely at their mercy.

In the course of construction of the Central Ohio Road, which had been finished from Newark to Zanesville, the Board of Public Works, through Mr. Manypenny, in charge of the Canal at the latter point, interfered and filled in a pit dug for an abutment for a bridge over the Canal, and threatened to employ force to prevent further steps toward such structure by the Railroad Company. Whereupon, that Company applied to Judge R. C. Hurd, of the Licking Common Pleas Court, for an injunction, restraining the Board from further interference. The question was decided by Judge Hurd, in an opinion of some length, in which he reviewed the material facts and law of the case. He held, that the right granted by the Legislature to the Railroad Company "to construct a Railroad" on a certain line, with "the right to enter upon land, to survey and lay down said Road," included the right to build the bridges necessary to the Road on such line, and that Canals were no exception in such case. Hence, it was not necessary that the Board of Public Works be consulted as to the construction of bridges over Canals, but had "the right to select their ground and proceed to erect their work, wholly independent of the Board;" the only limit to such right being, that the bridges "should not destroy or substantially or unnecessarily obstruct the proper and accustomed use of the Canal," which point was to be decided, not by the Board, but by the Courts.

This contest, to a greater or less extent, has continued, with pretty constant advance of the Railways upon the domain of the Canals, until the struggle seems nearing its end. Several years ago, the Indiana portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal was abandoned throughout. The Section between the Indiana State line and the junction with the Miami and Erie Canal, was in operation until the close of the season of 1886, its chief traffic being timber and wood. For some years past the people of Paulding County, living in the vicinity of the Reservoir upon which this Canal depended for water, had been strongly opposed to the continuance of that body of water, on the ground of its deleterious effect upon the health of the surrounding coun-

try, and had appealed to the State authorities of Ohio for the abatement of the same as a nuisance. Such request not being complied with, parties unknown during the present year (1887) so far destroyed the banks of the Reservoir as to render it useless, and to deprive the Wabash branch of means indispensable to its operation.

The Miami and Erie Canal (Toledo and Cincinnati) is still operated throughout, though with marked diminution of traffic. It yet transports to Toledo a portion of the produce grown on its line in the region of St. Mary's, as it does more or less of local freights on the Southern half of its line; but the aggregate is in marked contrast with the traffic of former years. The Section of this Canal between the locks in Toledo and the connection with the River at Manhattan was vacated in 1870. Its traffic had never been such as, on the score of business to warrant its construction. The River connection at Maumee was even more disappointing in its results, and many years since was practically abandoned.

The extent and directions of the loss of Canal traffic at Toledo are indicated by the following table, showing the amounts of receipts and shipments at that point during the years 1863 and 1864, and for the year 1886:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS.

	1864.	1863.	1886.
Flour, bbls.-----	241,130	247,259	4,710
Wheat, bus.-----	1,942,970	1,942,970	767,712
Corn, bus.-----	246,215	248,131	69,911
Oats, bus.-----	19,112	16,562	8,760
Pork, bbls.-----	14,965	26,877	-----
Hides, lbs.-----	14,290	59,485	-----
Lard, lbs.-----	627,609	1,765,632	-----
Oil Cake, lbs.-----	2,139,675	2,759,841	-----
Staves, No.-----	963,191	1,064,222	-----
Lumber, ft.-----	6,306,000	2,449,418	519,600
Timber, cub. ft.-----	270,277	40,168	149,200
Wood, cords.-----	4,486	2,999	4,196
Wool, lbs.-----	50,619	15,729	-----

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS.

	1864.	1863.	1886.
Barley, bus.-----	-----	2,906	-----
Wheat, bus.-----	58,003	21,806	22,615
Iron, lbs.-----	111,271	714,991	2,000
Iron Ore, lbs.-----	4,058,880	-----	-----
Ice, lbs.-----	-----	23,514,000	-----
Powder.-----	-----	34,836	-----
Coal, lbs.-----	2,506	25,522	606,000
Salt, lbs.-----	50,659	70,942	3 908
Lath.-----	4,925,000	4,665,000	1,097,000
Shingles.-----	8,781,000	8,616,000	545,000
Lumber, ft.-----	27,431,312	18,255,713	2,068,100

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY CANAL AND LAKE TRAFFIC.

THE Erie Canal was first opened for traffic in the Fall of 1825. Previous to that time finished portions of the same had been used for traffic more or less, and immediately thereafter the entire line came to be supplied with facilities as fast as experience and the development of the trade would admit; but these remained very imperfect during the ensuing year.

In January, 1827, appeared the first announcement of a "Through Line," affording accommodations to be made available by contract with regular agents. It was known as the Troy Steam and Tow-Boat Line (on the Hudson River), or the Troy and Black Rock Line of Canal Boats (on the Canal). The "best of Schooners on the Lake" connected with this line. The local agents of the same were as follows: P. Hart, Jr., New York; G. P. Griffith & Co., Troy; D. Griffith & Co., Syracuse; Brown & Griffith, Rochester; Sheldon, Thompson & Co., Buffalo; and William Townsend, Sandusky, Ohio. The latter was the only agent West of Buffalo, and he advertised that "a number of first-class teams" were employed by the Line for freight between Sandusky and Cincinnati or intermediate points. The senior of the Rochester firm of Brown & Griffith, was the late Matthew Brown, of Toledo. Very few of his acquaintances were aware of the relation he bore to the pioneer transportation line of the Erie Canal. At the request of the writer, Mr. Brown, a short time previous to his death, furnished the following statement of the inauguration of traffic on the Erie Canal, and its connection with the Lakes. He said:

The Erie Canal was commenced in 1817, the first shovel of earth having been thrown on the 4th of July of that year, at Rome, Oneida County. The work was pushed with great energy, and in the latter part of October, 1825, the flotilla from Lake Erie reached New York City, where it was welcomed with great pomp and imposing ceremonies. The Canal Commissioners very judiciously commenced the work in the central part of the State, where the levels were long and the bulk of the work consisted of excavations. The people of the State were not slow in availing themselves of the facilities offered by the work, as different sections were completed. Many single boats were at once put in commission, and several Transportation Companies were organized. As might be expected, these were composed, in great measure, of those who had been engaged in similar pursuits, viz.: Mohawk River Boatmen and broad-tire wagons, formerly employed in the transportation of freight over substantially the same route.

At the time of the opening of the Canal, my father (Dr. Matthew Brown) was a large property

holder in Rochester and was engaged in several industrial pursuits, the principal of which was the manufacture of flour for the New York market. For want of better help, a good deal of the management of the business fell to me. I had considerable assistance from a younger brother (the late Henry H. Brown, of Detroit). We had, like other millers, at times much difficulty in getting our flour to market, and it was deemed best to own two or three Canal Boats. The result was, that during the Winter of 1825-26, we laid the keels of four Boats, to which a fifth one was added the following Spring. The Boats were of the first-class of that day, and carried about 30 tons, with accommodations for passengers. Mr. G. P. Griffith, of Troy, was the proprietor of a small line of eight or 10 Boats. He proposed to me to visit Buffalo and enlist the co-operation of Lake ship-owners there (with whom he had been in correspondence), in the formation of a line to run through from Lake Erie to Troy, in connection with a house (Pattison & Hart) who were about to establish a line of Tow-Boats on the Hudson. To make a long story short, the Canal line was formed, with a capital of \$20,000—Sheldon, Thompson & Co., and Townsend & Coit, of Buffalo, owning one-quarter; G. P. Griffith & Co., of Troy, about one-half; my father the value of four boats; while Griffith & Brown (Evan Griffith and myself) had a small interest, and were the agents at Rochester.

Such was the commencement of the famous (as I may now call it) Troy and Erie Line, which, with its correspondents at the several Lake ports, was not a whit behind the best of its contemporaries. I was in this organization four years, and after some episodic experience in other ventures, found myself in the Spring of 1836 a junior partner of the house of Coit, Kimberly & Co., Buffalo, which succeeded the two houses mentioned above. John L. Kimberly, now living, was the active head manager at Buffalo. I came to Toledo in 1843, and have been a member of several firms engaged in the shipping and commission business.

A prominent part of the Canal traffic then consisted in passenger business by Packet Boats; and Mrs. Matthew Brown well remembers the active part she took in the manufacture of pillow-slips for the Packets of the Pioneer line of the Erie Canal, in which she soon became more deeply interested by marriage with one of its owners.

In May, 1827, a second transportation line (the Pilot Line of Canal Boats) was announced, with the following agents: Shankland, Brace & Co., New York; Joy & Webster, Buffalo; and Wilcoxson, Swearingin & Co., Sandusky. It is proper here to state, that, with the exception of Detroit, Sandusky was then the most Western point of commercial importance on the line of the Lakes. There was then no Chicago or Milwaukee, while the trade of the Maumee

River was confined to the local traffic at Perrysburg and Maumee City, Toledo not having been heard, if thought of. Sandusky's superiority arose in the interior and Southern trade supplied from that point.

As early as December, 1827, a movement took place toward organization among the masters of Vessels on Lake Erie. As stated by the *Buffalo Journal* (then edited by Oran Follett, Esq., now of Sandusky), a meeting of such commanders was held in that City, when were passed resolutions, in which was set forth the necessity of masters acquiring a more perfect knowledge of Lake navigation, in consequence of the growing importance of their calling, for which purpose the "Lake Erie Marine Society" was organized.

In 1838, the cost of transportation of freight between New York and Toledo, was \$22.00 per ton—*via* Erie Canal and the Lake. The rate from New York to Chicago was \$32.00. From Toledo to Chicago, the charge was \$10.00 per ton. These rates were the average for Summer traffic, those for the later portion of the season being sometimes higher, reaching \$4.00 per

barrel bulk between Buffalo and Chicago. To these charges were added the cost for insurance, which, between Buffalo and Chicago, amounted to \$12.50 per ton; and between Toledo and Chicago, \$8.34 per ton—thus making the aggregate Buffalo and Chicago cost, \$44.50 per ton, and that between Toledo and Chicago, \$18.34. The charge for passengers by Steamboats from Toledo and Detroit to Chicago, were—for cabin, \$20.00; and for deck, \$12.00. It was then estimated that with a Railroad between Toledo and Chicago (distance 234 miles), the two routes would compare as follows: By rail, the time would be 12 hours for passenger, and 24 hours for freight trains, with \$10.00 as fare for passengers, and \$7.05 per ton for freight; against five days' time and \$12.00 to \$20.00 for passengers, and \$18.34 for freight by water.

Did space permit, it would be interesting to follow the progress of this great channel of trade, through the various changes which it has undergone during the past 60 years. But that is not practicable; and we must be content with this brief record of its start.

CHAPTER X.

LAKE MARINE.

THE first Steamboat on Lake Erie was built at Black Rock, below Buffalo, in 1818, having been launched about the 4th of July. She was named "Walk-in-the-Water," as alleged for an Indian Chief; was of about 300 tons burden, and moved in the water at from eight to ten miles per hour. The date of its first trip up the Lake is not definitely settled in history, by some it being given as in September. The *Cleveland Register* of November 3, 1818, made this mention of what seems to have been her first visit to that port, as follows:

The Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water left Buffalo for Detroit on the 10th of October, having on board 100 passengers. The facility with which she moves over our Lake, warrants us in saying that she will be of utility, not only to the proprietors, but also to the public. She offers us a safe, sure and speedy conveyance for all our surplus produce to distant markets. She works as well in a storm as any vessel on the Lakes, and answers the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors.

The following was the first announcement made of a Steamboat excursion to the Upper Lakes:

The Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water will sail on the 10th of June next, from Buffalo for Michilimackinac, and call as usual for passengers at the intermediate ports on Lake Erie. Her second trip will be on the 9th of August next.

JEDEDIAH ROGERS, Master.

Cleveland, May 25, 1820.

Mr. E. D. Howe, for many years publisher of a newspaper at Painesville, Ohio, in 1859 made a statement of his personal knowledge of this Steamboat, in which he said:

On the fourth day of July (or thereabouts), in the year 1818, I saw the said Boat slide from her ways into the Niagara River, two miles below Buffalo, at the Village of Black Rock. She was landed beam foremost or sideways, and brought up within 20 feet of the shore. She was finished and made three or four trips to Detroit the same season. The next year (1819) I was a passenger on said Boat to Cleveland on her first trip up. She was commanded by Captain Job Fish, and a rough and rickety thing she was. The harbors on Lake Erie at that time could only be entered by small open boats, and in consequence of a heavy wind we lay in the Lake off Cleveland three days and three nights, without effecting a landing.

Mr. Howe states the fastest time of the pioneer Steamboat to have been 29 hours from Buffalo to Cleveland (200 miles), or about seven miles per hour.

The Steamer was in service three years, and until November, 1821, leaving Black Rock at

four P. M. on the 6th of that month, for Detroit and intermediate ports, with 75 passengers and a large quantity of merchandise. The weather was then calm. When out six miles, the wind arose, and Captain Rogers returned to Buffalo Bay. The wind increased in force, accompanied by rain, and the night was intensely dark. Between 10 and 11, she commenced leaking and dragged her anchors before the hurricane. Despite the pumps, the water increased in the hold. She continued to drift, and soon struck, when her cables were cut, and she went ashore on a sandy beach. The passengers and crew got ashore a little before daylight. The goods were wet and seriously damaged. Captain Rogers was said to have done his full duty in the crisis. The keel was broken in two or three places, and the entire hull so seriously shattered as to have been rendered useless. She had been in service a little over three years.

Among the passengers on board the Walk-in-the-Water during her last trip, were Orlando Cutter, George Williams and John S. Strong, of Cleveland. Mr. Cutter stated that being East in the Fall of 1821, he decided on reaching Black Rock to take the Steamboat, instead of a Schooner, as had been his practice. In company with about 70 passengers (including the other two persons named) he went aboard. The oxen were hitched to the craft, and in due time took it past the rapids to the open Lake. Owing to the severe gale prevailing, Captain Rogers was compelled to put back, but unable to enter Buffalo Creek, anchored at its mouth. Being very seasick, Mr. Cutter occupied his berth below. Mr. Williams, in 1885 (then probably the only surviving passenger of the Walk-in-the-Water), furnished an account of his experience on the occasion referred to, in which he said:

The Walk-in-the-Water on that last voyage left Black Rock in the afternoon of a dull, cloudy day. As she cast off her tow-line and moved unaided into the broad waters of Lake Erie, there was no anticipation of the terrible gale we were soon to encounter. The boat had a full complement of passengers, and a full cargo of goods, mostly for Western merchants, one of whom, Mr. Palmer, of Detroit, was on board with his bride. There was also a company of Missionaries, several of whom were ladies, on their way to some Western Indian tribe. As the winds rose, friends grouped themselves together, and as the storm grew more and more furious, there was great terror among them. The Missionaries sang hymns and devoted themselves to soothing the terrified. We lay tossed of the tempest, the big seas sweeping over us all the long night. Just as the first gleam of daylight

appeared our anchor began to drag. Captain Miller seeing the impossibility of saving the Steamer, ordered her beached. With skilled seamanship she was sent broadside on. A rope was stretched from boat to beach, and the passengers were ferried to shore in the small boat. They reached it drenched and exhausted, but all saved.

In September, 1885, the Magazine of Western History (Cleveland, Ohio), published an article by J. H. Kennedy, to which the writer is indebted for much of the foregoing facts. In that connection was given the following picture of the pioneer Steamboat, furnished by the Northern Ohio Historical Society, which was said by those who saw the craft, to be a faithful representation.

designed for the great commercial metropolis of the Northwest, and which was given a name to correspond with such expectations, to wit: "Orleans of the North," in contradistinction to New Orleans of the South. There was much about the venture to attract attention, especially at a time of general speculation such as followed the War. As the head of navigation of the Maumee, and the Western extremity of Lake Erie, the situation was inspiring of hope. It was in promotion of their enterprise, that Messrs. McIntyre and Stewart built the pioneer Steamboat of the Lakes. Unfortunately, they overestimated the commercial advantages of their site, since it was found upon trial that the Walk-in-the-Water would be compelled, liter-



THE WALK-IN-THE-WATER.

The history of this Steamboat is much more closely allied to the Maumee River, than is generally understood. In fact, it is believed to have been built primarily to run between Buffalo and the foot of the Maumee Rapids. Its builders were Messrs. McIntyre and Stewart, of Albany, New York.* Soon after the close of the War of 1812-15, these gentlemen purchased a tract of land above Perrysburg, which included the site of Fort Meigs, and laid out on the River below the Fort, a Town, which was

*The Cleveland Herald, in July, 1853, said: "The Walk-in-the-Water, the first Steamboat on the Lakes, was built at Buffalo, in 1818, for Dr. Stewart, and was named after a Wyandot Chief, who lived at Magnaga, on the Detroit River. Dr. Stewart told Major B. F. Stickney, of Toledo, at that time, that, including what he paid Fulton and Livingston for their patent, the boat cost him \$70,000."

ally to walk in the water, if she ever reached her destination, for the reason that she drew too much water for the bars between the Lake and "Orleans of the North." She got no farther than the mouth of Swan Creek, the present site of Toledo, where she stopped, thus unwittingly indicating the precise location of the Chief City of the Maumee. "Orleans of the North," with several other "Paper Towns," is known only in history, and it will be remembered chiefly as the place inaccessible to the first Steamboat on the Western Lakes.

The circumstances under which steam navigation was compelled to force its way to recognition and acceptance, is indicated by an extract from a letter written March 2, 1814, by R. L. Livingston, then a prominent man in New York. He said:

Governor Ogden, of New Jersey, I suppose, is at Albany, endeavoring to get a bill passed to enable him to run his Steamboat to the dock in New York. The Legislature cannot be so corrupt as to pass the bill.

The explanation given of this, is, that Mr. Livingston, Captain Roorback and others, of New York, were then building the Steamboat "Fire Fly," and were jealous of apprehended competition from the New Jersey craft.

The second Steamboat on Lake Erie was the Superior, built at Buffalo in 1822. She was commanded by Captain Jedediah Ransom, her owners being the Lake Erie Steamboat Company, whose headquarters were at Albany, N. Y., J. S. Ostrander, Secretary. June 25, 1822, the Superior started on the first trip made by a Steamboat to Mackinaw. Finding one week too little time for a round trip between Buffalo and Detroit, it was extended to nine days. Davis & Center were the Buffalo agents.

The third Steamboat on the Lakes was the Pioneer, Captain W. T. Pease, of Black Rock, which came out in October, 1825, making the trip between Buffalo and Detroit once in nine days.

The new steamboat Niagara, built at Black Rock, first reached Detroit August 10, 1826, Captain W. T. Pease commanding. The new William Penn, Captain J. F. Wight, followed August 20th.

As early as June 12, 1827, the Steamboat Henry Clay, Captain Walter Norton, started on a trip to Green Bay, then only known as an Indian agency. She stopped at Cleveland, Sandusky, Detroit, Fort Gratiot and Michilimackinac (Mackinaw). The announcement of the trip was as follows:

A treaty with the Northwestern tribes of Indians is to be held at Green Bay about the 18th or 20th of June, and this trip of the Henry Clay (which is principally for the accommodation of Governor Cass and other gentlemen connected with the treaty, and will probably be the only Steamboat voyage made into that region during the present season) will afford an admirable opportunity for gentlemen who are desirous of visiting the Great Western Lakes and viewing the country and its native inhabitants, by which they are surrounded. The Clay is a boat of the largest class and most modern in construction, and decidedly the best boat on the Lakes.

As far back as 1821, the Legislature of Ohio found itself called upon to protect the rights of citizens from an attempted monopoly of the waters of Lake Erie within the State of New York. It seems that Robert L. Livingston and Robert Fulton had been granted by New York the exclusive right of navigation in such waters by steam power, and under such grant sought to levy contributions upon all Steamboats navigating such waters, and especially those from other States. To meet this action, the Ohio Legislature passed an act prohibiting any boat or water craft from receiving or landing pas-

sengers from Steamboats. The force of this provision is seen in the fact that at that time, there being no improved harbors on Lake Erie, Steamboats and other larger crafts were compelled to employ small boats to land passengers and freight. The State could not prevent the navigation of the waters of the Lake by New York Steamboats, but it could, or, at least, undertook to prevent the use of the means named for aiding such to reach the shore. Connecticut passed a retaliatory law similar to that of Ohio.

The "Lake Erie Steamboat Line" was organized in 1827, and consisted of the Superior (second Steamer on the Lakes), the Henry Clay, the Niagara and the William Penn. They made tri-weekly trips between Buffalo and Detroit, stopping at intermediate ports. The cost of transportation of merchandise from New York to Cincinnati, via Sandusky, in October, 1827, was as follows:

New York to Sandusky (9 days), per 100 lbs., \$1.18; Sandusky to Cincinnati (14 days, by wagon), \$2.00; total, \$3.18. The current rate from Philadelphia to Cincinnati was \$5.00 per 100 lbs., with greater time.

The Cincinnati *Teller* then stated it to be cheaper to bring goods from Philadelphia to Cincinnati via New York and Sandusky.

In 1838 the following named Steamboats constituted the principal line on Lake Erie, to wit:

The Wisconsin, Captain G. F. Powers; the Constitution, Captain Gil. Appleby; the Anthony Wayne, Captain Amos Pratt; the O. H. Perry, Captain David Wilkison; the Columbus, Captain Augustus Walker; and the Vermillion and Rhode Island.

The Upper Lake boats were the James Madison, Captain R. C. Bristol; the Thos. Jefferson, Captain Tom Wilkins; and two new boats building at Buffalo and Huron. The proprietors and agents of this line were: Barnard, Card & Prosser, New York; Noyes, Tomlinson & Hubby, Albany; Northrup & Pease, Rochester; Gelston & Evans, Buffalo; Petrie & Root, Cleveland; Wickham, Walker & Co., Huron; Barber & Barney, Sandusky; Chase, Sill & Co., Manhattan; Palmer, Bush & Co., Toledo; Bingham & Furey, Maumee City; J. Hollister & Co., Perrysburg; Gray, Gallagher & Co., Detroit; Ballard, Edmunds & Co., Ypsilanti; H. C. Holbrook, Michigan City; Britain, Sangert & Co., St. Joseph, Mich.; J. Y. Sanger & Co., South Bend, Ind.

The *Blade* of January 31, 1838, said:

A comparison of the number of arrivals at our wharves in 1836 and 1837, will show an increased measure of prosperity during the past year. In 1836 the number of arrivals, exclusive of small Steamboats that ply daily between this place and Detroit was 601, as follows: Steamboats, 330; and 271 schooners. In 1837, excluding the small boats again from the computation, the number was 959; of which 756 were Steamboats and 203 Schooners. Of the Steamboat arrivals, 270 were from Buffalo direct, 401 from Buffalo via Detroit, and 85 direct from Cleveland. When it is recollected that Toledo dates her existence from June, 1834, we think we may safely state, without arrogance or boasting, that no point in the West can show a like rapid increase in her commerce.

Consolidation and combination were early known to Lake navigation. The "Consolidation Steamboat Company" existed in 1839, and sought to protect the owners of Steamboats on the Lakes from the effects of competition, by fixing prices, which were as follows:

Passenger rates from Buffalo to Cleveland—Cabin, \$6.00; steerage, \$2.50. To Detroit—Cabin, \$8.00; steerage, \$3.00.

Freight rates from Buffalo to Chicago—Light, 87½c. per 100 lbs.; heavy, 62½c.; barrel bulk, \$1.50. To Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Barcelona, 25c. to 35c. To Erie, Grand River and Cleveland, 27c. to 40c. To ports West of Cleveland, 30c. to 46c.

A daily line of Steamboats between Buffalo and Toledo, consisting of the Erie, Cleveland, Buffalo, Constellation and Columbus, was established at that time.

The *Blade* of July 17, 1839, stated that passengers then "traveled the entire distance from Toledo to New York in three days and 15 hours," as follows:

Toledo to Buffalo (Steamboat).....	39 hours
Buffalo to Rochester (stage and railroad)---	9 "
Rochester to Auburn (stage).....	8 "
Auburn to Albany (railroad).....	12 "
Albany to New York (steamboat).....	10 "
Delays between Buffalo and New York.....	9 "
Total.....	87 hours

"One could hardly wish," says the Editor, "to travel 775 miles in a less period." The trip has since been made in less than 20 hours, or not one-fourth of the time of 1839.

In June, 1839, the Steamboat Illinois made the "quick trip" of a passage from Chicago to Buffalo (1,047 miles) in 60 hours, or 17½ miles per hour. The "quick passage" between Buffalo and Detroit (300 miles) of 21½ hours is noted in June, 1839.

The following were the rates for passage and freight on Lake Erie for the year 1840, to wit:

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Horses. &c.
Buffalo to Dunkirk	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.00
Cleveland	6.00	2.50	5.00
Sandusky	7.00	3.00	6.00
Toledo and Detroit..	8.00	3.00	6.00

FREIGHTS.

	Heavy.	Light.	Bbl. Bulk.
Dunkirk (per 100 lbs.).....	25c.	35c.	38c.
Cleveland.....	27	40	50
Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, 30	40		50

DOWN FREIGHTS.

Flour per barrel, 20c.; Provisions, 10c.; Ashes, 20c.; Wool and Peltries, 25c.

Bituminous Coal, as fuel, was first used on the Lakes about 1840, previous to which time wood had been the sole reliance. During the winter of 1840-41, a number of Steamboats were so altered as to enable them to use coal, which was found to be less expensive. Among such steamers was the Bunker Hill, which made four revolutions of its engine more per

minute than had been reached with wood. The supply of coal was wholly from Western Pennsylvania, where a good article had then recently been found, which was delivered at Erie and sold for \$3.00 per ton.

Under the arrangements made by the Steamboat Combination in 1845, the same steamers were made to supply both Toledo and Monroe, a condition of things by no means satisfactory to the people of the former City. A public meeting was held June 9th, of which Mayor Brigham was President, V. H. Ketcham and Henry Bennett, Vice Presidents; and Decius Wadsworth and S. B. Scott, Secretaries; when it was declared that such arrangement was "highly prejudicial to our business and interests as citizens, and unjustly oppressive upon the traveling public, and causing a delay in most cases of 24 hours in the transmission of the mails." As the most ready and certain mode of relief from such wrong, the meeting "requested and instructed the City Council" to appropriate such sum as might be necessary—not to exceed \$10,000—to be used by the Mayor in securing the control of the Steamboat Indiana, to run directly between Toledo and Buffalo, in opposition to the combination line, unless the existing grievance be removed. It is understood that this plan was not successful. The Indiana was controlled by Buffalo parties, prominent among whom was D. O. Mills, a young man then in business at that point; since a successful operator in California mining stock; and now a resident of New York City. The Indiana continued to run to Toledo, but as a "Combination" Boat, and was commanded by Captain C. C. Roby, who, with his family, was lost by the burning of the Steamer Griffith, near Cleveland, in 1850, then under his command.

The Toledo and Buffalo Steamboat line in May, 1846, was constituted as follows: The Troy, Capt. S. F. Atwood; the Indiana, Capt. I. T. Pheatt; the Clinton, Capt. Hart; the Harrison, Capt. Parker; the Wayne, Capt. A. D. Perkins; and the Franklin, Capt. Edmonds.

The following was given in 1843, upon credible authority, as a full list of Steamboats built on the Lakes up to 1843, with the dates and places of construction, to wit:

Name.	Tons.	Built at.	Date.
Walk-in-the-Water ..	340	Black Rock	1818
Superior	300	Buffalo	1822
Chippewa	100	"	1824
Henry Clay	348	Black Rock	1825
Pioneer	230	"	1825
Niagara	180	"	1826
Wm. Penn	270	Erie	1826
Enterprise	250	Cleveland	1826
Peacock	120	Barcelona	1829
Newburyport	75	Erie	1829
Sheldon Thompson ..	242	Huron	1830

Name.	Tons.	Built at	Date.	Name.	Tons.	Built at	Date.
Ohio	187	Fremont	1830	Patronage	56	St. Joseph	1838
Adelaide	230	Chippewa	1830	Gen. Scott	210	Huron	1839
Gratiot	63	Charleston	1831	Chatauqua	161	Buffalo	1839
Pennsylvania	395	Erie	1832	Brothers	150	Chatham	1839
New York	325	Black Rock	1832	Kent	180	"	1839
Gen. Brady	100	Detroit	1832	Huron	140	Newport	1839
Uncle Sam	280	Grosse Isle	1832	Harrison (1st)	63	Erie	1839
Persverance	50	Erie	1832	Missouri	612	Vermillion	1840
Washington (1st)	609	Huron	1833	Harrison (2d)	326	Maumee	1840
Michigan	472	Detroit	1833	Waterloo	98	Black Rock	1840
Daniel Webster	358	Black Rock	1833	Minos	400	Chippewa	1840
Detroit	240	Toledo	1833	Indiana	534	Toledo	1841
Lady of Lake	26	Mt. Clemens	1833	Franklin	231	Algimac	1842
Gov. Marey	161	Black Rock	1833	Nile	600	Detroit	1843
North America	362	Conneaut	1833	Union	64	Black Rock	1843
Oliver Newberry	170	Palmer	1833	Caroline*	46	Charleston, S. C.	1843
Delaware	170	Huron	1833				
Victory	70	Buffalo	1834				
Com. Porter	342	Black Rock	1834				
Thos. Jefferson	428	Erie	1834				
Com. Perry	352	Perrysburg	1834				
Monroe	341	Monroe	1834				
Mazeppa	130	Buffalo	1834				
Sandusky	377	Sandusky	1834				
Minnesetunks	250	Goodrich	1834				
Gen. Jackson	50	Mt. Clemens	1834				
Jack Downing	80	Sandusky	1834				
Little Western	60	Chatham	1834				
Robert Fulton	368	Cleveland	1835				
Columbus	391	Huron	1835				
Townsend	312	Buffalo	1835				
United States	366	Huron	1835				
Chicago	186	St. Joseph	1835				
Taylor	95	Silver Creek	1835				
Thames	160	Chatham	1835				
DeWitt Clinton	413	Huron	1836				
Julia Palmer	300	Buffalo	1836				
Little Erie	149	Detroit	1836				
Parcelona	132	Dunville	1836				
United	37	Detroit	1836				
St. Clair	250	Sandusky	1836				
Don Quixotte	80	Toledo	1836				
Dave Crockett	18	Brunersburg	1836				
Cincinnati	116	Sandusky	1836				
Illinois	755	Detroit	1837				
Rochester	472	Richmond	1837				
Madison	630	Erie	1837				
Cleveland	580	Huron	1837				
Wisconsin	700	Conneaut	1837				
Erie	497	Erie	1837				
Constellation	483	Charleston	1837				
Bunker Hill	457	"	1837				
Constitution	443	Conneaut	1837				
New England	416	Black Rock	1837				
Milwaukee	410	Grand Island	1837				
Gen. Wayne	300	Perrysburg	1837				
Macomb	110	Mt. Clemens	1837				
Star	128	Belvidere	1837				
Commeree	80	Sandusky	1837				
Mason	53	Grand Rapids	1837				
Great Western	780	Huron	1838				
Buffalo	613	Buffalo	1838				
Chesapeake	412	Maumee City	1838				
Vermillion	385	Vermillion	1838				
Lexington	363	Charleston	1838				
Fairport	259	Fairport	1838				
Red Jacket	148	Grand Island	1838				
Gov. Vance	75	Perrysburg	1838				
James Allen	250	Chicago	1838				
Washington (2d)	380	Ashtabula	1838				
Dole	162	Chicago	1838				
Trowbridge	52	Kalamazoo	1838				
John Marshal	51	Perrysburg	1838				
Owashenonk	45	Grand Haven	1838				

In his letters to the *Albany Evening Journal*, in connection with the Chicago Harbor Convention of July, 1847, Thurlow Weed gave some particulars of life on board the Lake Steamers of that time. The passengers breakfasted "as at the Astor House" (then high water mark in hotel life), whenever they pleased between 7 and 11 A. M. Had lunch at 12; dined at 2; tea at 7; and supper at 10 P. M. The Steamer on which Mr. Weed made the trip to and from Chicago, was the *St. Louis*, Capt. Fred. Wheeler, and he gives a list of "stores" consumed on the trip (as taken from the Steward's bills), which was as follows:

16 quarters fresh Beef,	3 bbls. Corned Beef,
22 Lambs,	2 " " Pork,
11 Sheep,	15 boxes Soda Biscuit.
9 Calves,	4 barrels Crackers,
18 Pigs,	4 large Cheeses,
600 Chickens,	12 kegs Pickled Oysters,
5 dozen Turkeys,	12 kegs Pickled Lobsters,
40 Hams,	6 barrels Flour,
128 live Lobsters,	2 " Indian Meal.
450 lbs. Bass, Trout, etc.,	20 " Apples,
150 lbs. Halibut,	1 " Mackerel,
60 Beef Tongues,	8 boxes Raisins,
125 Sweetbreads,	6 " Oranges,
800 dozen Eggs,	45 dozen Soda,
30 dozen Ale,	16 " Porter,
24 baskets Champagne,	16 " Maderia,
9 dozen Port,	15 " Claret,
18 " Congress-Water,	14 " Cider,
7 boxes Lemons,	2 barrels Crushed Sugar,
4,000 Cigars,	6 wheelbarrow loads of
	Mackinaw Trout, White
	Fish, etc., etc.

The Steamboat *Chesapeake* came into collision with the Schooner *John Porter*, four or five miles off Conneaut, Ohio, at 12:30 A. M., June 10, 1847, when both crafts sunk. Seven lives were lost—four passengers (George Van Doren, Fremont, Ohio; E. Cone, Bellevue, Ohio; S. Yerk of Tiffin, and Mrs. Hock, Watertown, N. Y.), and three of the crew. Among the 55 passengers saved, were W. R. Hoyt, then

* Rebuilt at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; was employed on the Hudson River; passed by Canal to Buffalo, and was the Steamer burned by the British authorities at Schlosser, December 29, 1837.

of Norwalk, and now (1887) of Toledo; Chauncy Dwight and Miss A. Dwight, of Monroeville; Robert M. Shoemaker, of Republic, Ohio (died in Florida in 1885); and A. M. Stem, Green Springs, Seneca County. One of the earliest sailors in this portion of the Lakes was Captain S. F. Atwood. Commencing in 1830, he commanded 17 different Steamboats, to wit: The Argo, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Brady, Lady of the Lake, Oliver Newberry, McComb, James Monroe, Gen. Harrison, Fulton, Troy, Arrow, DeWitt Clinton, John Owen, Ariel, Bay City, Dart, T. Whitney and Philo Parsons. During all these years, but four lives were lost from boats under his command. Captain Atwood's face was among the most familiar of the Lake sailors in Toledo, having been largely in the Detroit trade.

The Steamboats Western Metropolis and City of Buffalo, in 1857, made the trip from Toledo to Buffalo in 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours, being 20 miles per hour, against Railroad time of 24 miles per hour.

The American Transportation Company was composed of the Swiftsure and Railroad Lines of Tow-Boats on Hudson River, in connection with the Mohawk and Hudson Railway (Albany to Schenectady), the Pilot, Traders, Erie and Ohio, and Eagle Lines, on the Erie Canal; the Eagle Line of Steamboats and Sail Vessels on the Lakes; and the American Transportation Line on the Ohio Canal. The owners and Agents were:

A. Van Santvoord. P. Grandin, E. D. Robinson and D. P. Parker, New York; C. Robinson, H. Niles, and Wm. B. Knox, Albany; S. Hurd & Co., Schenectady; Treat & Carter, Buffalo; H. Wright & Co., Rochester; Scott & Carter, Cleveland; Forsyth & Hazard, Maumee City; Mead, Kellogg & Co., Detroit.

In 1838, James Wolcott & Co. (J. Wolcott, A. J. Hackley and James Howe) were Agents at Maumee City for the following Erie Canal Lines: The National Line; the New York and Buffalo, and Utica and Buffalo Lines; the Oswego Line (*via* Oswego and Welland Canals); and the Lake and River Line, *via* Oswego and Welland Canals.

In the Spring of 1841, there were 50 Steamboats on the Lakes. Of these, 20 constituted four regular lines running out of Buffalo, as follows:

To Chicago—The Illinois, Great Western, Madison, Missouri, Wisconsin and Rochester. To Detroit—The Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Constellation, New England, and Bunker Hill. To Toledo—The Constitution, Wayne, Fulton, Clinton, Perry and Vermillion. Beside these, the Chautauqua and Fairport ran to Erie.

The Steamboat Toledo was launched at Toledo, August 16, 1841. She was built by Captains Church and Keating. A marked peculiarity of the case, was the fact that intoxicating liquors were excluded from the yard and shops during the construction of the Boat. The consequence was, that the employees at all times conducted themselves with "the utmost order and decorum," and won the special respect of the community.

A "Steamboat Combination" was formed by seven Boats constituting the Buffalo and Toledo daily line in 1842, to wit: The Gen. Wayne, Benj. Franklin, Rochester, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Scott, Robert Fulton and Com. Perry. The rates of fare (19 per cent. less than 1841) were as follows: From Buffalo to Cleveland—cabin, \$4.50; deck, \$2.50; to Toledo and Detroit, \$6.50 and \$3.00; Mackinaw, \$16.00 and \$8.00; Milwaukee and Chicago, \$18.00 and \$10.00.

The Steamboat Indiana, Captain I. T. Pheatt, went first into service in June, 1842. She was of 600 tons; length of deck, 177 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet. She came to be one of the most popular Boats on the Lakes.

The first Propeller run on Lake Erie was built at Buffalo by Bidwell, Banta & Co. for Messrs. Hollister of that City. Its consort, the Sampson, was built the same season, at Perrysburg, as was the Emigrant, at Cleveland. It was said that the last two cleared the entire cost of construction during that and the succeeding year (1844). With its name changed to Hercules, the Emigrant was still in service as late as 1862, when she was owned at Detroit and employed in the Toledo and Lake Huron trade.

In 1852, the Toledo and Buffalo line of Steamers, running in connection with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, began the use of anthracite coal, which is said to have been the introduction of that article for fuel on the Lakes.

The first Atlantic Steamer at Toledo, was the Free Trader, which arrived from Montreal May 19, 1848, having been nine days on the way. She stopped at Hamilton, Port Stanley and Cleveland, and her sailing time was six days. Her stowage capacity was 3,500 barrels of Flour, and was propelled by a low pressure engine of 75-horse power, at about 12 miles per hour. She was built expressly for the Lake and Atlantic trade, and owned by Hooker, Horton & Co., Montreal. It was calculated that Flour could be taken from Toledo to Montreal for 45 cents per barrel; Wheat for 10 cents; and heavy freights for \$4.50 per ton. Tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals were then 10 cents for Flour, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Wheat.

The first iron Propeller employed on the Lakes, was built in 1862, at Buffalo, by David Bell, for E. T. Evans. She was 200 feet over all, 29 feet beam, and 14 feet deep; engine, low pressure, 40-inch bore, 36-inch stroke; boiler, nine feet diameter and 18 long, wheel, 10 feet diameter; cost, \$68,000—engine and boiler costing \$14,000.

In July, 1862, Smith & Rogers completed for J. Adam Grauff a new Steamer for pleasure uses. The hull was 26 feet in length, six feet wide, and two feet deep. The engine was of two-horse power, with three-inch bore and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

inch stroke. The boiler, built by Hotzman & Co. of Toledo, was five feet in length, made in the form of first-class Steamboat boilers, and capable of propelling the craft at the rate of eight miles per hour. It was named Dodd I. King, after a son of Charles A. King, Toledo.

The New York Central Propeller Line (Buffalo and Toledo) was composed as follows, in the Spring of 1863: Toledo, Capt. Thomas Watts; Marquette, Capt. Harry Watts; Equinox, Capt. James F. Snow; Eclipse, Capt. Thomas Crosby; Equator, Capt. J. G. Hinde; Cuyahoga, Capt. Kelley; Orontes, Capt. Neil Carney; Arexes, Capt. John Parsons. Alfred Chesebrough was then the Agent of the Central Road, and John B. Carson of the Propeller Line.

The Erie Railway Steamboat line between Buffalo and Toledo in 1864, included the following Boats: Wabash, Capt. John Kirby; Passaic, Capt. James S. Mitchell; Canisteo, Capt. Geo. Blackman; New York, Capt. H. A. Sisson; Acme, Capt. J. W. Hathaway; Elmira, Capt. Wm. Thorne; Pittsburgh, Capt. Simon Monro. S. D. Caldwell was the manager of the line; Washington Bullard, the Toledo Agent; and Alonzo Godard the Toledo Consignee.

From 1827 to 1864, the earliest opening of Buffalo harbor was March 7, 1842, and the latest May 16, 1837, the average being about April 15th.

The Propeller Phoenix was burned in Lake Michigan, 17 miles from Sheboygan, November 21, 1847, with loss of 200 lives, of whom 150 were Hollanders. It was the most serious event of the kind that then had occurred. The Propeller was owned by Pease & Allen, Buffalo. Among the lost was the Second Engineer, W. Owen, of Toledo.

Up to July, 1838, there had been on Lake Erie Steamboat accidents, endangering human life, as follows: That of the Walk-in-the-Water, near Buffalo, 1822—no lives lost. The (first) Washington, at Point Albino, Canada, 1833—no lives lost. The Pioneer, on Lake Michigan, 1834—no lives lost. Second Washington, June, 1833, burned, with loss of 20 to 30 lives. Beside these casualties, boilers exploded on the William Peacock, with loss of eight or 10 lives, and on the Com. Perry, with loss of one life.

Within three years, ended July, 1860, five Brigs, 40 Schooners, 10 Barques and eight Tugs were taken from the Lakes for use on the Atlantic, in consequence of the extreme depression of trade here.

The Lake traffic, since soon after the opening of the lines of Railway along the Southern shore of Lake Erie and through Canada, has been undergoing change, both in modes and extent. For some years, those interested in the water route felt much confidence that the chief traffic of the new rival would be

transporting during the Winter season more or less of freight which otherwise would await the opening of navigation, there being no serious apprehension of competition while the water course was open. This view was favored by the lack of facilities with the Railway to dispose of the traffic. But as these were increased and new lines opened, the water route gradually came to realize that it had something substantial to compete with in its new rival. The Steamboats were first to suffer in the loss of their best traffic—that of passengers—which early began to seek the more rapid transit. Ere long, propellers were employed, with double purpose of accommodating the limited travel and providing for the growing grain trade and Westward-bound freights. For many years, these were maintained with more or less success; but the advance of the land competitor was unabated, and in time the propeller gradually yielded its ground, as had done the side-wheeler and the sail. Meantime, steam was employed to considerable extent in the movement of Barges, though these were chiefly employed West of Buffalo, and largely between Lake Erie and Lakes Huron and Superior, in traffic not accessible by rail competition.

SUPPLY.

	1862.	1886.
Michigan Southern R. R.	2,850,694	-----
Wabash R. R.	2,565,958	-----
Dayton & Michigan R. R.	1,277,006	-----
Canal	3,007,204	230,311
Lake	1,467	182,000
Teams	125,000	300,000
Tol., St. L. & Kan. C. R. R.	-----	441,049
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M. R. R.	-----	204,810
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R.	-----	186,643
Pennsylvania R. R.	-----	316,000
Michigan Central R. R.	-----	79,200
Col., H. V. & Tol. R. R.	-----	473,840
Wheeling & L. E. R. R.	-----	9,810
Tol., Col. & Southern R. R.	-----	44,500
Michigan & Ohio R. R.	-----	225,491
Totals	9,827,629	10,717,145

DISPOSAL.

	1862.	1886.
Lake	9,384,774	3,313,001
Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	17,553	1,691,601
Manufactured here	204,480	1,500,000
Michigan Central R. R.	-----	2,350,570
Wabash R. R.	-----	225,000
Dayton & Michigan R. R.	-----	350,000
Pennsylvania R. R.	-----	840,000
Toledo & Ohio R. R.	-----	100,000
Col., H. V. & Tol. R. R.	-----	350,000
Wheeling & L. E. R. R.	-----	325,000
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M. R. R.	-----	50,000
Tol., Col. & Southern R. R.	-----	2,000
Canal	-----	30,600
Totals	9,606,807	11,127,772

It is here seen that in 1862, the Canal brought over 30 per cent. of the Wheat supply ; whereas, in 1886, its delivery was less than 2 per cent. The proportions of disposal in 1862 were, by Lake, 97 per cent., and by rail, one-sixth of 1 per cent. The proportions in the case of Flour are also marked. In 1862, the Lake took 61 per cent.; while in 1886, less than one-half of 1 per cent. went by that route.

These figures indicate something of the state of the contest between rail and water in this section at the close of the season of 1886. The

condition and prospect were not hopeful for "nature's highway." The traffic for 1887 has been much more favorable to the Lake route, freights and prices being more favorable. This, however, is not due so much to a recovery of the breadstuffs traffic, as to large increase in other classes of freights, of which coal for the Northwest is an important item.

An effort is now being made to secure a line of Propellers between Toledo and Buffalo, of which none has existed for some time.

CHAPTER XI.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

THE matter of the navigation facilities of the Maumee River, early became a topic of discussion and dispute between the rival Towns on its banks. This issue lay chiefly with the Towns at the foot of the Rapids (Perrysburg and Maumee), and Toledo and Manhattan; while for a time, the champions of Marengo claimed for that point a combination of the advantages of all other points. The *Perrysburg Miami of the Lake*, in June, 1834, had this statement of the case:

OUR RIVER.—As there are mistakes and misstatements, doubtless arising in want of correct information in regard to depth of water at this place, we take the liberty of saying, that according to the statement of the Engineer who surveyed the River to the Lake, in 1824, at a low stage of water, there is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the rock reef two miles below this place, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ feet over the flats in the Maumee Bay. One foot and nine inches is the difference that can with truth be claimed at any stage of water in favor of any point below.

The survey of 1824 here referred to, is stated in the report made at the time by the Ohio Canal Commissioners, as follows:

Soundings were taken of the Maumee River and Bay, from the foot of the Rapids to Turtle Island, off the North Cape of the Bay. At the point where it is proposed to erect the dam suggested, there is a rock bottom with $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. Below this rock the water increases in a short time to eight and nine feet. At a point between that of Swan Creek, a mile above Grassy Point, about eight feet of water is found, and on the bar in the Bay, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to nine feet.

The first Light-houses provided for Lake Erie were those at Fairport and on the Peninsula, Sandusky Bay in 1826. The same year were made the first appropriations for the improvement of Harbors on the Lake West of Buffalo, as follows:

For Buffalo, \$15,000; Grand River, Ohio, \$5,600; Ashtabula, \$12,000; Cunningham Creek, \$2,000; Huron, \$5,000; Survey of Sandusky Bay, to ascertain the expediency and expense of improving the same, \$400; for survey of La Plaisance Bay, Michigan, \$200.

The first provision made for the better navigation of the Maumee River and Bay, consisted of the erection of a Light-house on Turtle Island. The Island was purchased of the Government in 1827 at public sale at Monroe, Michigan. In May, 1831, it was sold to the United States by Edward Bissell, then a resident of Lockport, New York, for \$300. It

then contained 6.68 acres. The original Light-house there was erected in 1831. The editor of the *Toledo Gazette* (Samuel Allen), July 2, 1836, made the following statement in that connection, to wit:

Turtle Island, upon which the Light-house is erected at the entrance of Maumee Bay, was since our recollection, sufficiently large for a farm of moderate size, and a considerable portion of it covered with wood. Before the erection of the Light-house (in 1831), it was reduced to about two acres. Notwithstanding the Government has been vigilant in fortifying it for the past two or three seasons, it is now reduced to something less than an acre, and is gradually wasting, insomuch that the structure is in danger, without the immediate care of the Government. The immense increase of commercial business in this (the Maumee) River, demands some prompt action, not only on the part of the citizens of Toledo, but the neighboring Towns.

The matter of a "Straight Channel" or of any channel in the Bay better than that provided by nature, had not at that time occupied the thoughts of Toledoans.

In 1834, soundings in the Maumee River from the foot of the Rapids to Turtle Island, were taken under authority of the Ohio Canal Commissioners. The chief results were—that the shallowest water between the points named, was found on the rock bar, where it was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Between that point and the Bay it was from eight to nine feet, and on the bar in the Bay, about the same. This testimony to a minimum depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was at the time regarded as a matter of special importance to Perrysburg and Maumee City. This survey was made with reference to the practicability and advantages of slack-water navigation *via* the River to Fort Wayne and a Canal. It had been proposed to improve the River, by means of dams and locks, for navigation by Steamboats to Defiance, and by Canal thence to Fort Wayne.

In 1835, the small appropriation of \$700 was made by Congress for placing buoys in the Bay. This is said to have been secured largely through the personal efforts of Isaac S. Smith.

It is quite remarkable, considering the recognized importance of the commerce of Toledo, Perrysburg and Maumee, dating back for 50 years, that no steps were taken for the improvement of the entrance to the Maumee River until 1866. As shown elsewhere, measures were taken for such end in the case of Monroe Harbor, as early as 1835; in that of Huron, in

1826; in that of Vermillion, in 1836; and in that of Sandusky, in 1844—each of these antedating Toledo by over 20 years. Until about the year 1866, the natural depth of water in the channel through the Bay, was found to accommodate nearly all of the crafts visiting the River. With the increasing draft of vessels, however, additional water was found necessary. The depth then deemed necessary was 14 feet, at mean low water in the Lake, with a breadth of 120 feet throughout the passage. For the provision of such accommodations, work was commenced in 1866, and was prosecuted annually to greater or less extent until the close of the season of 1872. At this time, it was found that the plan upon which the improvement had been prosecuted was not adequate to the demand of the rapidly increasing draft of Lake shipping employed in the Toledo trade. In December of that year, a communication on the subject was addressed by the Toledo Board of Trade to the Secretary of War, asking that steps be taken for the preservation and improvement of the Harbor, which paper was referred to a Board of United States Engineers, with instructions to report a plan which should afford "an entrance-channel of not less than 15 feet depth at the lowest stage of water," and such other accommodations as should be found desirable.

In accordance with such instructions, surveys were made and a plan adopted, which consisted of a Straight channel from the mouth of the Maumee River, to the West and North of Turtle Island, passing through North Cape, to the Lake, the same to be with revetments and dikes. For the prosecution of this plan a small appropriation was made in 1884, but was not expended. In 1887, the Board of Government Engineers so changed the plan and route for the proposed Straight channel, as to locate it direct from the mouth of the River to the Lake, passing Turtle Island on the South and East, the work to be with revetments and dikes, as found necessary. Work has not been commenced on this plan, for want of necessary appropriation, which will probably be made at the session of Congress beginning in December, 1887. The matter is one of deep concern to Toledo and the vast country looking to that port as a commercial outlet.

The total amount appropriated for the improvement of Toledo Harbor from 1866 to June 30, 1885, was \$704,446.19.

A brief statement of the several Harbor improvements within the Toledo Congressional District, as now constituted (comprising the Counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky and Erie), will not be out of place.

Taking the Harbors in the chronological order of their improvement, that at the mouth of Huron River, Erie County, will come first. Work upon it was commenced in 1826, when \$5,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The

improvement consists in the building of two parallel piers of crib-work, filled with loose stone and covered with plank, which form the sides of a Canal or artificial Harbor. This extends from the mouth of the River for 1,040 feet, until it reaches a depth of 12 feet of water in the Lake, and is 120 feet in width; the channel being 12 feet in depth. The work was completed in 1866, since which time minor repairs have been made from time to time. There is a Light-house on the head of the West pier, with a light of fixed white of the fourth order. For a period of about 35 years, Huron occupied a prominent position in Lake commerce, much of that time having more traffic than any other port on Lake Erie West of Cleveland. For this, it was indebted chiefly to the trade of the Milan Ship Canal from 1839 until about 1856—Milan for much of that time being the largest primary grain market on the entire chain of Lakes. With the opening of the Lake Shore Railway, in 1852, Milan's trade fell off, being followed by the closing and abandonment of the Canal, whereby the commerce of Huron was made very small. The revenue collected at the latter place in the year ended June 30, 1878, was \$64.85; the number of entrances and clearances of vessels, 252; with a total tonnage of 23,670. Appropriations for the Harbor at Huron had then been as follows:

1826.....	\$5,000	1838.....	\$ 5,000
1828.....	4,413	1844.....	5,000
1829.....	5,935	1852.....	10,000
1830.....	1,880	1866.....	39,000
1831.....	3,480	1874.....	1,500
1832.....	1,500	1875.....	1,000
1834.....	6,700	1878.....	1,000
1836.....	4,300		
1837.....	2,565	Total.....	\$98,273

It may here be added, that for many years, commencing about 1826, Huron was the chief point West of Buffalo for Ship-building, especially for Steamboats; as Milan also was for Sail Vessels during the operation of the Canal.

The second Harbor improvement within the territory named, was that at the mouth of Vermillion River, which is substantially the same as that at Huron, the parallel piers extending for a distance of 1,250 feet; being 100 feet apart; and reaching 12 feet of water. The work was commenced in 1836. During the year ended June 30, 1878, the revenue collections amounted to \$39.80, and there were 83 arrivals and clearances at Vermillion, with a tonnage of 8,314. Appropriations were made for the Harbor as follows:

1836.....	\$10,000 00	1874	\$ 3,000 00
1837.....	20,000 00	1875....	10,000 00
1838.....	23,626 57	1876....	5,000 00
1866.....	15,315 74	1878.....	4,000 00
1872.....	5,000 00		
1873.....	12,000 00	Total....	-\$107,942 31

The main inducement to the first improvement of this Harbor consisted of the Vermillion

and Ashland Railroad, which was projected at the time of commencement of the work at the mouth of the River. The construction of the Railway was commenced, and for a time vigorously prosecuted, with high hopes of success; but in the financial crash following 1837, it went down, without any portion of the line having been completed.

Next in order comes the Sandusky Harbor, the first appropriation for which was made in 1844. The plan of improvement consisted of dredging out the natural Ship-channel through Sandusky Bay to the East of Johnson's Island, known as the West Channel. The revenue collections for the year ended June 30, 1878, amounted to \$4,242.95; the entrances and clearances being 3,172, with a total tonnage of 550,603. Appropriations were made as follows:

1844-----	\$15,000	1873-----	\$25,000
1852-----	15,000	1874-----	25,000
1864-----	10,000	1875-----	25,000
1866-----	38,580	1876-----	25,000
1870-----	10,000	1878-----	20,000
1872-----	13,000		
		Total-----	\$221,580

The last Harbor improvement commenced in this District, was that at Port Clinton. For this purpose, a survey and estimate were made in 1867, the latter approximating \$89,000. A second survey (with new plan and estimate) was made in 1870, the cost being placed at \$120,000. The first plan consisted in deepening by dredging to the depth of eight feet the narrow channel leading from the mouth of Portage River to deep water in the Lake; also running a timber revetment of 1,000 feet length along the Peninsula, on the North side of the River at its entrance, for the purpose of protection. The work of dredging was commenced in 1872, but the cut made was soon filled by the washing back of the material taken out, which made necessary the revetment or catch-sand fence, which has answered the purpose in checking the movement of the sand. In 1875, work was commenced on a second plan, which consists in forming an artificial Harbor, by confining and directing the flow of the River toward the nearest point of the required depth of water in the Lake. The result of this plan was not as satisfactory as expected, and changes in plan were found necessary. The amount of revenue collected at Port Clinton for the year ended June 30, 1878, was \$125.65; the number of entrances and clearances, 462; total tonnage, 34,518. Appropriations were made for this Harbor as follows:

1872-----	\$8,000	1878-----	\$10,000
1873-----	2,000		
1875-----	5,000	Total-----	\$30,000
1876-----	5,000		

In this connection, a sketch of the improvement of the Monroe (Michigan) Harbor will be pertinent. That Harbor is not a natural, but

an artificial one, formed by the construction of wooden piers out from the Lake shore at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Northward of the mouth of the Raisin River, a sluggish stream, usually without perceptible current. Approaching its mouth, it passes through low marshes covered with grass and weeds. The piers, 100 feet apart for a distance, and then spreading out, are extended to a depth of 10 feet, at low water. One pier is 1,350, and the other 925 feet in length. Connected with this Harbor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the River mouth and at the junction with Little Sandy Creek, is what is known as the United States Ship Canal. Some 3,200 feet by the River from this Canal, another is entered, called the Monroe City Canal, for the reason that it was constructed by that City for the purpose of straightening and shortening the water-course by a bed of the River. The distance from Monroe to the Lake shore by these communications, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to wit: The Monroe City Canal, 1,300 feet, and the United States, 4,650 feet, each being 100 feet in width, with 11 feet of water. The work was commenced during the Toledo War (1835), which no doubt operated to invest the improvement with special interest on the part of the Michigan people, as calculated to strengthen Monroe in its rivalry with Toledo. Additional importance was given the same, by the commencement, soon thereafter, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, of which Monroe was the Eastern terminus, and which was expected to control Western traffic, as against the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad between Adrian and Toledo. From time to time, since the original construction of the improvement, liberal appropriations have been made for perfecting, extending and maintaining the same. The amounts of appropriations made up to and including the year 1878, were as follows:

1835-----	\$30,000 00	1873-----	\$15,000 00
1836-----	15,000 00	1874-----	10,000 00
1837-----	30,000 00	1875-----	10,000 00
1838-----	15,000 00	1876-----	5,000 00
1844-----	20,000 00	1878-----	2,500 00
1852-----	14,000 00		
1866-----	31,015 27		\$207,515 27
1872-----	10,000 00		

The following statement presents a comparative showing of the two Harbors of Monroe and Toledo for the year ended June 30, 1878:

	Monroe. 1835.	Toledo. 1866.
First appropriation made....		
Amount of appropriations to 1878.....	\$207,515 27	\$544,700 00
Revenue collected, year ended June 30, 1878	25 74	15,702 24
Vessels entered and cleared, same time....	64	3,792
Tonnage of same.....	5,327	1,048,504

In the record here made of the several candidates for prominence as commercial points in this region, LaPlaisance Bay should not be

overlooked. That was a young and hopeful Village, North of Monroe, Michigan, and located on the Bay of the same name. Not much is known of the place, beyond the fact that some 45 years ago it existed and was ambitious of commercial recognition. At one time it considered itself a rival of Monroe, but seems to have surrendered such claim in 1843, as shown by the following public announcement, then made :

NOTICE.—Whereas, the Commissioners of Internal Improvement [of Michigan], in establishing the rate of toll over the Southern Railroad, have made such a distinction in the price of freight in favor of the Ship Canal [at Monroe], as to operate as an embargo on LaPlaisance Bay, and amounts to a bounty or premium to induce individuals to consign their freight to the Ship Canal or to Toledo, by which means most of the freight is either diverted to Toledo or forced through the Ship Canal, by means of scows, &c., thereby diminishing the business of LaPlaisance Bay to such an extent that the receipts are insufficient to defray the expenses of keeping the Warehouse open, Therefore,

Resolved, That after the expiration of the present week, all further business will be suspended at the LaPlaisance Bay Warehouse.

By order of the Board.

J. Q. ADAMS, President

LaPlaisance Bay Harbor Company.

MONROE, June 7, 1843.

Further record of LaPlaisance Bay, as a commercial rival of Toledo, is not found.

The most important popular movement having reference to the improvement of the harbors of the Lakes, was that held at Chicago, July 5, 6 and 7, 1847, which included also in its aims the navigable Rivers. Nearly every State of the Union was represented, the delegates including many of the prominent men of the country. The object more directly in view was to agitate the subject with reference to an influence on Congress which should secure more adequate appropriations for the improvements named, and also to affect the popular sentiment

in that connection, with reference to the Presidential election of 1848. The following Ohio points were represented by the delegates named :

Toledo—Jessup W. Scott, Charles O'Hara.

Perrysburg—Elijah Huntington.

Maumee City—Dr. Horatio Conant, Charles Coatsworth, C. C. P. Hunt.

Sandusky—Eleutheros Cooke, John G. Camp, Rice Harper, Abner W. Porter, Wm. Townsend, Isaac A. Mills.

Milan—S. F. Taylor, Clark Waggoner, J. Dana Smith.

Huron—George S. Patterson, John B. Wilbor, D. G. Branch.

Among the Ohio delegates present were Governor William Bebb, Thomas Corwin, John C. Wright, James C. Hall, Stanley Matthews, Robert C. Schenck, and Ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow.

Edward Bates (subsequently Attorney General under President Lincoln) was the President, with Vice-Presidents from 17 States. Schuyler Colfax was Chief Secretary, with nine assistants. Abraham Lincoln then, in a speech before the Convention, made his first prominent appearance. Horace Greeley, then fairly introduced in his public life, was there. The result of the occasion was a strong expression in favor of more liberal provision for the improvement of the internal Rivers and the harbors of the Lakes. Without doubt, the chief object of the Convention was largely attained in stimulating the popular sentiment on the subject, and helping to the settled policy of the Government in that respect which soon was developed and still continues. It may be here stated, that the total of appropriations by Congress for harbors on Lake Erie West of Erie, up to August, 1834, was \$189,102, of which sum Cleveland received \$34,235; Grand River, \$29,598; Black River, \$35,734; Huron, \$22,208; Ashtabula, \$35,558; Conneaut, \$24,810; Cunningham Creek, \$6,956.

CHAPTER XII.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

THE growth of agricultural production in this County and in the Valley, was a very slow one, when we consider that immigration hither commenced early in the century. Of course the commencement of that immigration was feeble, with only here and there a family developing sufficient robustness of body and purpose to encounter the hardships and dangers of frontier life at that day; and it was, in all its severe and trying elements, frontier life. The whole country swarmed with Indians, and the River, from mouth to source, was the favorite home of a portion of several powerful tribes. Its dense and unbroken forests, with only the woodman's axe for an implement of improvement, formed a barrier, which, by the light of our day, would seem to have shut out all hope of a comfortable home. We cannot appreciate the dangers and privations of those early days. The life of those men and women was amongst scenes little in accord with the peaceful picture of later years; and when night drew its dark mantle over the forest and log cabin, the mother of those days, as she soothed her children to sleep, felt, in a sense that we do not now, that "Our Father" was their only protection from the roaming savage and wild beast.

These adverse conditions were supplemented by another and more disheartening than all besides, in the naturally unhealthfulness of the climate. The damp dews of the level lands and the evening air of the autumn, were alike laden with sickness and death. But all these were insufficient to deter adventurous, roving people from seeking a Western home. Later, and especially after the settlement of our Indian relations, this restless love of our people for immigration was signalized by further and increased additions to our population. But it was all a huge mistake. The spirit that stimulates immigration to the frontier aids those who come later to enjoy the fruits of improved society and more settled conditions generally; but to the early settler and his family, it is a life of unending, unmitigated struggle and privation. The same degree of industry and privation in his old home might have won for him a far greater degree of prosperity, with the advantage to his family of schools, churches and fixed social advantages.

The movement Westward developed by slowly increasing momentum, until checked by the severe revulsion of business in 1837. Even at that date, the production of food in Lucas

County was insufficient for the consumption, although a small quantity of wheat had been exported by one farmer at an earlier date than this. Major Coleman I. Keeler shipped in the fall of 1831, about 300 bushels of wheat by the little Schooner Eagle.

The construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal was commenced in 1838-9, and the great influx of laboring population consequent thereupon, was fed by importations from the Ohio Canal at Cleveland and from Michigan. At about this period Southern Michigan began to produce a limited surplus of wheat, some of which reached Toledo in flour, for sale here and for shipment, to Buffalo. A little later wheat began to come forward from the same source, both wheat and flour being transported hence over the Erie and Kalamazoo Railway.

The rapid and enormous growth of the business of our country is a theme of surprise to those who have witnessed it and been connected with it. The methods of transacting business also present wide contrasts, and in none more so than in the manner of handling the surplus grain as it came to market for storage. At first it was carried on the shoulders of men from the farmers' wagons into the warehouse. When it began to come forward by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad it was in bags and was unloaded by means of a small cart, holding eight or ten bags, and hauled into the upper stories of the warehouses on an inclined track, by a horse attached to a rope running through a block properly fastened to the floor below.

Hon. Richard Mott, of our City, was the pioneer in the next advance on the method of grain handling and the building of warehouses more suitable to contain it. In the year 1838, the first building was erected on Water street, between Adams and Oak, with the additional strength required to store grain. Attached to it was a small elevator propelled by a horse. This improved method, though a little shaky and insecure, was a signal triumph in labor-saving. It marks the beginning of elevators in the West. This warehouse was burned the next year, but the enterprise of Mr. Mott survived his misfortune, and in 1840 the "Old Red Warehouse" (as it has long been called), at the foot and East side of Monroe street, was built, with the further and important improvement of a substantial elevator connected therewith, the horse-power for which was under the peak of the roof, where the animal performed its

dreary but useful round of labor, month in and month out. This method of receiving grain, with enlargement and improvement in the elevators from time to time as necessity required, was continued in use for more than ten years.

The grain business of Mr. Mott consisted wholly of Railroad receipts from Southern Michigan, the surplus of Lucas County farmers being scarcely anything. Up to that year, the traffic of the Railroad was made up largely of bread supplies sent from Toledo to the settlers in Southern Michigan.

The change from horses as the elevating motor to that of the unwearying power of steam, began in 1847, when John Brownlee and Egbert B. Brown, partners, built a steam elevator, much increased in size over any previous structures, and with bins shaped to discharge themselves. This was built on the present site of the elevator of C. A. King & Co., and marked the commencement of this system, which, with great improvement, is now in use.

Returning to the growth of agricultural production in Lucas County, it can be stated that before the season of 1838, there was very little surplus of grain produced in this County. In that year, the surplus, though not large, gave a hopeful turn in the tide of trade.

In 1841 the commerce of that vicinity having been in a measure transferred from Perrysburg to Miami, below Maumee City, a small cargo of wheat was purchased by the firm of Smith & Hazard, at from \$1.10 to \$1.40 per bushel. The Schooner *Morgiana* was engaged to take the cargo to Buffalo, at 10 cents per bushel freight. It was heroic work to get that

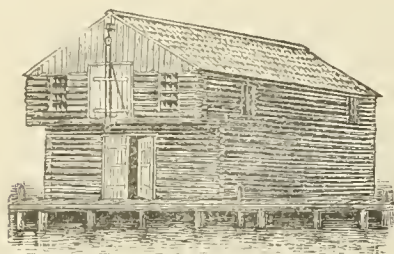
cargo on board without facilities, and it was accomplished by transporting the bags on the shoulders of laborers, and with 4,100 bushels the Vessel was deeply laden. So far this important event, the first cargo shipment of wheat from the Valley, proceeded favorably; but before the Vessel left the dock a gale of wind sprang up, under the influence of which the water, as is usual in such cases, retreated toward the Lake, and the Vessel settled down upon a large boulder, breaking a hole, through which the water entered, and the cargo was lost. This commencement of the export of grain was a significant event, in more than one respect; not least of which was, that it marked a period when, after the fever of land speculation had subsided, and that other fever (the bilious) had in a measure also subsided, and our farmers had recovered from this and the many other disappointments incident to frontier life, hope of better days began to brighten men's faces. There was a surplus in the land, and something to dispose of in exchange for other needed commodities.

About this time, the enterprising citizens of Maumee City commenced the erection of Flouring Mills, which have since been steady purchasers of the surplus grain of that portion of the County. The pioneer in the building of mills on the River, was George W. Reynolds, who was for long years connected with that and other leading enterprises at Maumee, Wm. B. Dicks, Judge Robert A. Forsyth, and Garrett & Merwin, followed in the same line of improvement at Maumee, as did Judge James Myers at Toledo.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOLEDO WAREHOUSES.—OLD AND NEW.

THE gradual development of Warehouse accommodations upon the advent of the second Port Lawrence, has already been referred to. It will be proper here, in contrast, to refer to the very start and to the present attainment in that department of commercial operations.

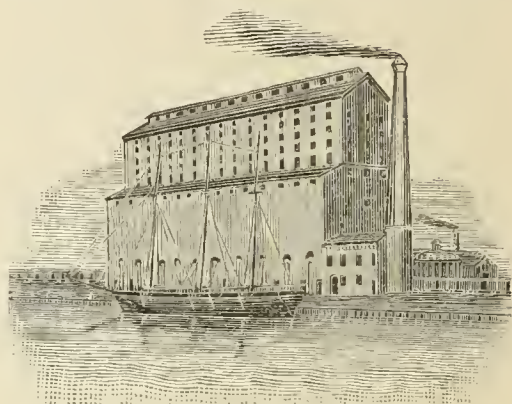


PIONEER TOLEDO WAREHOUSE—1817.

The first building erected for business purposes within the present limits of Toledo, was a Warehouse, built wholly of logs, by the owners of the Port Lawrence property, at the very outset of improvement at this point. The date of its construction cannot now be definitely stated. It was standing in 1817, and was built on lot No. 2 of the present Port Lawrence Division, which lies next to the Merchants National Bank Building, Southwest corner of Summit and Monroe streets. The building was two-stories in height, the upper one projecting some 10 feet in front. The logs were hewn sufficiently to give the walls a somewhat even appearance. The second story projection served the two-fold purpose of a shed and a means of defense. The walls were secure against the rifle, the most formidable weapon of attack then in use here, while the only door (in front) was readily guarded through the floor of the projecting portion of the second story, after the manner of block-houses.

An event so important as the erection of the pioneer Warehouse of a prospective commercial point was a matter of deep and pervading interest with the country round about. Hence, the muscles of the entire region were summoned to the "log-raising," when the rude timbers were rolled to places on the firm walls. Refreshments for the occasion were abundant—not of ice cream, fruit cake and Roman punch; but of pork, beef and bread, with a good supply of whiskey, innocent of modern fusil oil. The "raising" over, then came the roof of rude

shingles, rived by hand on the ground; the simple windows were of sash unknown to



IMPROVED TOLEDO WAREHOUSE—1887.

machine production, and a few panes of glass as good as could be secured; the single door of rudest structure from split logs; and, lastly, the puncheon floor, smooth as broad-axe and adz could make it, with possibly a little special dressing with a jack plane.

All this accomplished, the next thing was the "house-warming," which constituted a social occasion to that time without a parallel in all this section. Word was duly sent to settlements within reach, and especially to the "Foot of the Rapids," as the region about Fort Meigs and on both sides of the River was called. From Maumee and Perrysburg came the Hunts, the Forsyths, the Conants, the Jeromes, the Hollisters, McKnights and Spaf-fords. These and others reached the scene of the proposed "frolic" by the ice in the River. It was a general turnout, the "River Raisin" (Monroe) probably contributing its quota to the assemblage. Let us not suppose these were rude, uneducated people. New England and New York chiefly had been their homes. Many accessories now so common in social occasions were lacking but not needed for the happiness of the guests. At one end of the room was a roaring fire in an eight-foot fire-place. On one side was a temporary shelf, loaded with venison, pies, cakes and liquid refreshments deemed essential in maintaining stalwart men and women in an all-night's draft upon their nervous systems. The ladies' dressing room was in the upper story and reached by a ladder. At the end of the room opposite the fire-place was a platform temporarily raised for

the two French fiddlers, whose fiddling was good—for those days, and quite satisfactory to the dancers, who put in their time as best they they could throughout the night, and well on to breakfast time, the chief interruption arising from the distribution of refreshments most bountifully supplied. Such, according to the best authority at this seventy-years' distance from the event, was the advent of the "old Log-Warehouse."

It is very fortunate, that records of Toledo's pioneer business improvement is not confined to the verbal description now to be made. It was yet standing, sound and firm, when Hon. Richard Mott settled here in 1836, and was taken down to make room for another building, in 1837. The historian is much indebted to that gentleman's clear memory, and to his no less skilled pencil, for an excellent draft of the building, from which was made the picture herewith presented. Different pioneers familiar with the Warehouse, recognize its several parts as here shown. Gen. Chas. B. Phillips came to Toledo in 1829, and his recollection of the building is made more clear from the fact that his first night here was spent on the second floor of the same.

There are now in the City 12 Grain Elevators, of which 10 are located on the West, and two on the East side of the River. Ten are in connection with Railroads, and two for the accommodation of traffic by Canals. Of the former class, four receive the business of the Wabash, two that of the Lake Shore, two that of the Dayton & Michigan, one that of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Road, and one (in East Toledo,) the traffic of different Railroads. The aggregate storage capacity of these amounts to 7,258,000 bushels of grain, with capacity to receive and ship daily 1,240,000 bushels—their size ranging from 100,000 to 1,700,000 bushels. As indicating something of the advance in Warehouse facilities made in Toledo, is here given in connection with the pioneer log structure of 1817, a view of "Elevator No. Five" of the Toledo & Wabash Elevator Company, which is said to be one of the

most complete in appointments, and in its capacity, of the Grain Elevators of the country.

CAPACITY OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

NAME OF ELEVATOR.	Storage Capacity, Bushels.	Receive and Ship Daily.
Tol., Wabash & W. R'y, No. 1. <i>a</i>	246,000	60,000
" " " " No. 3. <i>a</i>	761,000	80,000
" " " " No. 4. <i>a</i>	1,351,000	300,000
" " " " No. 5. <i>a</i>	1,700,000	500,000
Union Elevator, <i>b</i> -----	1,000,000	200,000
L. S. & M. S. R'y, "A" <i>c</i> -----	300,000	60,000
" " " " "B" <i>c</i> -----	300,000	60,000
Dayton & Michigan R'y, "A" <i>d</i>	300,000	60,000
" " " " "B" <i>d</i>	800,000	150,000
Canal Elevators, <i>e</i> -----	250,000	60,000
" " " " <i>f</i> -----	100,000	30,000
Narrow Gauge, <i>e</i> -----	150,000	30,000
	7,258,000	1,240,000

a Owned by Toledo & Wabash Elevator Company.

b Owned by Union Railroad Elevator Company.

c Owned by Lake Shore & M. S. Railroad Company.

d Owned by Dayton & Michigan Elevator Company.

e Owned by Churchill & Co.

f Owned by C. A. King & Co.

The rates for Storage of Grain at these Elevators are: Elevating and first 10 days' storage, one cent per bushel; for each subsequent 10 days of storage, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. per bushel.

Charges for loading, weighing and inspecting: Loading all kinds of Grain (except Oats in bulk), per car, at all Railroad Elevators, except L. S. & M. S., 50 cents; loading Oats, in bulk, per car, \$1.00; loading all kinds of Grain (except Oats in bulk), per car, at L. S. & M. S. Elevators, 80 cents; loading Oats in bulk, per car, \$1.00; inspecting Grain into cars, per car, 26 cents; inspecting Grain into Elevators, per car, 25 cents; inspecting Grain into Elevators from Canal boats, per load, \$1.00; inspecting Grain into vessels, per 1,000 bushels, 40 cents; weighing Grain out to vessels, per 1,000 bushels, 30 cents; weighing Grain out to cars, per car, 25 cents.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY TRADE OF THE WEST.

A CHIEF embarrassment to the settlement of the Western country, was the lack of market facilities for produce. While, for want of transportation, supplies of merchandise were limited and obtainable only at high rates, the settler's main trouble arose in the fact that there was no market, even in trade, for what he produced. Southern Ohio was somewhat better off in that respect than was the country at the North. A few of the larger Rivers, emptying into the Ohio, like that stream, afforded imperfect facilities for transportation through the Mississippi to the New Orleans market; but that was a long and tedious trip, occupying six months from and to Cincinnati. The flat-boats used between those points were comparatively small, and of cheap construction, and for their movement, beyond the action of the current, were dependent on oars and setting-poles. At New Orleans these boats were necessarily abandoned, as it was impossible to get them back, while the hands had no mode of return but on foot, most of the way through unbroken wilderness, and subjected to the chances of Indian hostility. Pirogues and keel-boats to limited extent, were employed for the transportation of supplies from the New Orleans market. A writer in November, 1816, strongly urged upon the people of Southern Ohio, the policy of providing market facilities by building vessels, loading and taking them down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans; and, if need be, to the West Indies, New York and Boston. He said the principal market then open to that section, consisted in driving cattle across the mountains to Philadelphia, and sending flour to New Orleans. Produce was rarely taken by the merchant. The little to be had came chiefly from settlers coming in. As showing what might be done in the direction named, the writer referred to gave a calculation for a vessel of 150 tons, to be launched in April or May and despatched for Boston, with a cargo of flour, corn meal, stone coal, or black walnut lumber. He estimated the cost as follows: Vessel, \$7,500; 500 barrels flour, \$3,000; 500 do., meal, \$1,000; 1,000 bushels coal, \$50; 10,000 feet black walnut plank, \$1,000. Total, \$11,650. Insurance, New Orleans to Boston, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., \$291, expenses of trip, \$750; total investment, \$12,691. The Vessel to sell in Boston for \$9,750; flour, for \$5,000; meal, \$3,000; coal, \$333; lumber, \$650; total product, \$18,733—

profit, \$6,042. This plan was largely adopted, and until the opening of the New York and Pennsylvania Canals, furnished the chief outlet for the Ohio and Mississippi countries. In 1825 a serious effort was made to attract capital for investment in transportation facilities on the Ohio and Mississippi; and to that end, a prospectus was issued, setting forth the prospects of that trade. Among other facts given, were the rates of fare for passengers, the distances and times for passage between the principal points on those streams, as follows:

	Distance.	Time.	Fare.
Cincinnati to New Orleans.....	1,480 miles	8 days	\$25
New Orleans to Cincinnati.....	" "	16 "	50
Cincinnati to Louisville.....	130 "	15 hours	4
Louisville to Cincinnati.....	" "	30 "	6
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh.....	449 "	5 days	15
Pittsburgh to Cincinnati.....	" "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	12
Cincinnati to Wheeling.....	385 "	5 "	14
Wheeling to Cincinnati.....	" "	2 "	10

It was asserted, that the shipments of the entire State of Ohio ("except that part bordering on the Lakes"), one-half of Indiana, and parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, were made by that route, which in 1824, amounted to 68,932 tons in weight, and \$3,590,000 in value.

Such was the lack of market facilities in the Maumee Valley in those days, that the pioneers, unable to obtain clothing with their products, were compelled to resort to trapping, there being a demand, at low rates, for furs, in goods or cash. Beside their own needs, there was substantially no use for produce, except what incoming settlers might require until able to supply themselves. Ten and 12 cents was regarded as liberal prices for corn; as was 30 to 40 cents for wheat; \$1.50 per hundred for fresh beef and pork. But the trouble was, that there was seldom a market even at these rates. It was only when the Erie Canal was opened in 1825, that substantial relief came to the pioneer producers of this region. That came in two forms—first, in the Eastern market thus opened; and second, in the demand for produce made by the large influx of settlers induced by the opening of that great channel of trade and travel. For 12 or 15 years after the opening of the New York Canals, the main demand for breadstuffs in this region, was for the supply of the newcomers, largely in Southern Michigan, Detroit then being an important market.

In June, 1824, the Albany (N. Y.) *Gazette* had a statement of what the opening of the

Erie Canal was doing and was to do in cheapening transportation. It was stated, that a barrel of flour could then be taken from Albany to New York for 12½ cents, while one party offered to do it for seven cents. It was believed that a barrel of flour could be carried from Buffalo to New York for \$1.00. Another calculation showed that 100 pounds of freight could be taken from New York to Columbus, Ohio, for \$3.50, to wit: To Albany, 150 miles, by River; Albany to Brockport, 229 miles, by Canal; thence to Buffalo, 74 miles, by land; Buffalo to Sandusky, 247 miles, by Lake; Sandusky to Columbus, 120 miles, by land; total distance, 880 miles. The cost to Sandusky was placed at \$2.00, and thence to Columbus, at \$1.50; total, \$3.50. The cost at that time for transporting 100 pounds by land from Philadelphia to Columbus (450 miles), was \$6.00.

Among the rates of toll fixed for the Erie Canal in March, 1827, were the following:

Flour, beef, pork, mutton, cheese, whiskey, &c., 1.5 cents per ton per mile. Salt, made in New York, five mills per ton per mile. Household goods, one cent; furs and poultry, three cents; cotton 1.5 cents; lumber per M in boats, one cent; in rafts, two cents. Not enumerated, passing from tidewater, three cents; same to tidewater, 1.5 cents. Agricultural productions (including cattle and horses), not enumerated, 1.5 cents. On boats conveying passengers—West of Utica, 15 cents per mile; and East of same, 20 cents; or six cents per mile on boat, and two mills on each passenger, as boats should choose. On each passenger in freight boats (above 12 years of age), two mills per mile.

A Shawneetown, Illinois, paper in 1820, noticed the arrival at that place of the Steamboat Manhattan, 30 days from New York, and said:

She brings consignments for two houses in this place from New York City. Freight is \$3.00 per 100 pounds only, which is at least \$7.00 cheaper than goods can be brought from Philadelphia here *via* Pittsburgh.

The cost for transportation wholly by rail between Springfield, Ill., and New York, in 1887, is 29 cents per 100 pounds.

In 1823, while flour was selling in New York at \$7.25, and wheat at \$1.44, the former was worth in Cleveland only \$3.50, and the latter 62½ cents. That was two years before the opening of the Erie Canal.

Cleveland prices in February, 1822, were as follows:

Flour, \$2.50; Wheat, 37½ to 50c.; Rye, 31c.; Corn, 25c.; Oats, 18½c.; Beans, 50c.; Flax seed, 50c.; Peas, 50c.; Butter, 8 to 10c.; Cheese, 4 to 6c.; Lard, 4 to 5c.; Pork, 2 to 3½c.; Beef, 3 to 4c.; Whiskey, 20 to 25c.; Sugar, 5 to 7c.; Wool 30 to 50c.; Hay, per ton, \$6.00 to \$7.00. For making fine Boots, \$2.25; fine Shoes, 75 cents; Women's Morocco, 62½ cents; Women's Leather, 50 cents; coarse Shoes, 37½ cents. Customers in those days furnished their own stock, pegs and thread only excepted.

A Philadelphia paper of October 24, 1821, had this statement:

We yesterday quoted flour as current at \$6.00 per barrel. To-day it is impossible to fix a price on that article. During the night passed, no less than *six* expresses arrived in this City from New York, the ostensible object of which appeared to be the purchase of flour. There was such a rush in the market for this article at an early hour, as alarmed the factors, and we understand but few sales were made. The New York market was drained yesterday by a passenger, who left the Ship Hercules, from Liverpool, 60 miles from land, and was in New York nearly all day *incog*.

CHAPTER XV.

COMMERCE AND TRADERS.

IN reviewing the early Commerce of the Maumee River, we must yield supremacy to Perrysburg. But before the period when the traffic could be dignified with that title, and before 1830, the passengers, emigrants, &c., and the freight to and from the River, were transported in very small sail craft, and an occasional small Steamer. Among the men of that time who sailed these little Vessels, were Captains John T. Baldwin, David Wilkison and Amos Pratt. The most noted of the Vessels employed, were the *Leopard* and the *Eagle*. Merchandise for the few traders at the River Towns, was brought from Buffalo by these small sail craft. Goods for the Indian traders in Indiana were also transported to Perrysburg by the same instrumentalities, and thence by wagons to the head of the River Rapids, now called Providence. From this point to Fort Wayne, transportation was by means of what were called "Keel Boats," propelled by setting-poles manipulated by men on board. The same mode of carriage was used on the Mohawk River, in New York, before the Erie Canal was built. At Fort Wayne another portage became necessary to the head waters of the Wabash, and goods for the traders as low down as Logansport, reached their destination through this long and tedious passage, frequently of two months or more, at a cost of \$4.00 to \$5.00 per 100 pounds. Let us, for a moment, contrast this long trip and immense expense with present rapid and cheap transit. Goods are now delivered in Logansport in five days from New York, at a cost of 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds.

John Hollister was the pioneer merchant of Perrysburg, and the projector, with Captain Wilkison, of ship-building at that point. John W. Smith, of Syracuse, New York, came to Perrysburg in 1834, and in 1836 formed a co-partnership with Hollister in the ownership of this shipping, and in building a line of docks. A large sum of money was invested in the latter, which was a final total loss. It is difficult, even for those who were witnesses of these events, to recall the "great expectations" of business entertained by the whole people of this Valley at that date. Real property at Perrysburg and Maumee was enormously high, and there was no limit to the imaginary expansion of the future. Mr. Smith lost his investment at Perrysburg, and retired to a large stock farm at Miami, and that, too early for the time, was a failure. Later, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and died there in 1878.

About 1845, the Maumee citizens commenced some ship-building, the Forsyths and Messrs. Spencer & Moore (George Spencer and John A. Moore), and Wolcott, being foremost in the work. The Steamer *Gen. Harrison*, Captain S. F. Atwood; the *Troy*, with same commander; the *Propeller Globe*, Captain Herriek, and later, Captain Wetmore; and the Schooner *Alvin Bronson*, Captain Gilmore, were built there. The Forsyths and George Spencer have passed away. John A. Moore, of our City, is the surviving partner of the Maumee enterprise in that line. Mr. Hollister was the third son of a large family at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and came to Perrysburg about 1817. There were ten sons and one daughter. As the sons matured, they left home for various business points in the West. With one exception, they proved to be bright and competent business men. William settled at Buffalo, New York; John and Frank at Perrysburg; Harry and George at Monroeville, Ohio; Josiah and Charles at Sandusky; James and Robert at Buffalo; and Fred. at Utica, New York. As business and the country West of Buffalo improved, the brothers united their credit in aid of each, and were thus enabled to undertake and carry forward large enterprises at their different points of location. The early business of John and Frank Hollister at Perrysburg, was a large and profitable trade with the Indians in Ohio and Indiana, in which States the latter were then very numerous. This lucrative traffic was also largely participated in by John E. Hunt (afterwards General Hunt), and by the Forsyths, at Maumee. While these gentlemen were in the front rank in all projects to promote the growth and prosperity of the Maumee Valley, Hunt was not connected with the building of Vessels. He built the first warehouse on the Maumee side of the River. Later, members of the Forsyth family were engaged with others in that enterprise.

These gentlemen of an early day, at Maumee and Perrysburg, except in college education, were the peers of any men, and were eminently qualified to develop the country. Messrs. Hunt, the Forsyths, Jerome, Wolcott, Conant, and the Hollisters, were a strong type of men, and to them belong in no small measure, the credit for pushing to completion the legislation which authorized the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Terre Haute, Indiana, and the Miami and Erie Canal to Cincinnati.

In 1836, W. W. Mumford, of Rochester, New York, began the building of docks and a large

warehouse at Miami, a mile below the old Town of Maumee. The place was accessible to the Steamers and Sail Vessels of that day, and therefore was considered to be "the coming" commercial point on the River. There were quite a number of such points. The speculation fever of the time induced large purchases of lots by Eastern commercial men, among whom were Bronson & Crocker, of Oswego, New York. As the Canal was soon to be completed, and its route to be on that side of the River, it was believed that its commerce and traffic in the nature of the case, must center at Miami. Mumford's dock and warehouse were followed by other improvements corresponding thereto, until nearly one-fourth of a mile of docks and four commodious warehouses had been built, in anticipation of the increase of business.

George S. Hazard, now of Buffalo, was about the first to give attention to business of a commercial nature on the North side, to which it had a tendency to change from Perrysburg. In 1838, Denison B. Smith (a resident of Toledo since the Spring of 1844), commenced a Forwarding and Commission business there. James H. Forsyth was in a similar business. In 1841, the business of receiving and forwarding merchandise had largely increased, and was concentrated at Miami. In that year, Messrs. Hazard & Smith united their business, and added to it the purchase and sale, at wholesale, of Iron, Tobacco, Glass and Glassware, from the manufactories at Pittsburgh. About the same time, Captain James Pratt, before referred to, and John Brownlee, formed a co-partnership, under the name of Pratt & Brownlee, for the transaction of a Forwarding business at Miami, which was continued until about the time of the completion of the Wabash Canal to Toledo.

In 1842, the Wabash Canal was opened from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point about nine miles below Defiance, at the Village of Florida, and about 45 miles above Toledo. Considerable quantities of Flour were shipped from Indiana, which was carted from the Canal-Boats to Boats in the Maumee River, and transported thence to Providence, from which point the Canal was completed to Maumee and Toledo. In 1843, the whole line of that Canal was opened.

The result of the first year's business clearly demonstrated that Toledo, as a shipping point, possessed superior advantages over Maumee, Miami and Perrysburg. Western men were by no means adverse to shipping their products to Miami, but it was far more difficult to procure transportation from there, than from Toledo. At that day, Tugs and other steam-towing were unknown. Vessels sailed up the Bay and the River to Toledo, and also to Miami, when they went there. But the channel above Toledo was tortuous, shallow at points, and occasionally narrow; therefore, a

free wind was required, both for the upward and downward trip, and such favorable breezes were not always at command. The result was detention and uncertainty. Under the influence of this development, the Miami firms abandoned the business at that point. Mr. Smith came to Toledo in 1844, and Mr. Hazard in 1846.

The pioneer in business on the dock at Toledo was John Baldwin, who had a small warehouse, built of logs, near the mouth of Swan Creek.

At about 1835 to 1836 a number of newcomers attempted the business. B. P. Peckham, with Judge John Berdan, under the firm B. P. Peckham & Co., Andrew Palmer, Daniels & Co., George McKay & Co., Frederick Bissell & Gardner. In 1837, H. A. Carpenter, Peter Palmer & Bush. In 1838, Richard Mott and James M. Comstock (Mott & Co.). Later, Curtis, Watkins & Co., Harry Eagle, Ludlow, Babcock & Brownlee, E. Haskell & Co., Smith & Hazard, Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., E. B. Brown & Co., Smith, Bronson & Co., Mitchell & King, Field & King, Brown & King, A. Godard, Carlos Colton, Stalham Wing, John M. Boalt, B. F. Hollister. This list of firms comprises those who are remembered in the business down to about 1850.

In a letter, published March 4, 1852, Charles G. Keeler stated that the first shipment of Wheat from this County, and from the Maumee Valley, was made in 1827, and consisted of 300 bushels, grown on the farm of his father (Coleman I. Keeler, Sen.), now on Collingwood Avenue. It was cradled by Seneca Allen, who stuck the first stake for the embryo City of Toledo at the mouth of Swan Creek, and was raked and bound by the writer of the letter. As shown by the books of the Custom-House, this grain was shipped by John Hollister, of Perrysburg, per the Schooner Eagle, Captain David Wilkison. It was at first taken to Buffalo, but not finding market there, it was reshipped to Dunkirk and there sold by Captain Wilkison, at "3s. and 6d." (43 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents) per bushel.

As an interesting fact, coincident with the foregoing, it may here be stated that the first shipment of Wheat from what is now Huron and Erie Counties, was made also in 1827, and consisted of 300 to 400 bushels. It was purchased of neighboring farmers by Charles Standart, then at Huron, and now (1887) residing at Auburn, New York. It was taken to Rochester, New York, and sold at 31 cents, netting a loss of 19 cents per bushel. In 1828, Mr. Standart sent 9,000 bushels to Rochester, selling it at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—a loss of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

In this connection will be proper a statement of the changes which have taken place in prices for farm products and for manufactured articles in this country, during the past 70 years. These

are shown by the following tables, supplied from creditable sources :

FARM PRODUCTS.

	1816.	1886.
Wheat, per bushel	\$0 44	\$0 99
Oats, " "	15	41
Corn, " "	20	46
Barley, " "	25	80
Butter, per pound	12	32
Cheese, " "	06	10
Eggs, per dozen	05	12
Cows, per head	15 00	50 00
Hay, per ton	5 00	17 00
Straw, per ton	4 00	15 00
Sheep, per head	75	2 00
Farm labor, per month	8 00	18 50

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1816.	1886.
Steel, per pound	\$1 17	\$0 12
Nails, per pound	12	04
Broadcloth, per yard	16 00	4 00
Woolen blankets, per pair	15 00	7 00
Cotton cloth, per yard	30	12
Calico, per yard	25	06
Salt, per bushel	\$1 to 4 00	15 to 25c.

It will be seen that the average increase in the value of farm products for the period stated, was over 210 per cent; while the decrease in the cost of manufactured articles, was 70 per cent. In 1816 a cow would pay for 60 yards of calico or for five bushels salt; whereas in 1887, 833 yards of calico or 250 bushels of salt could be purchased with the price of a cow. A month's wages of a farm laborer, in 1816, would buy $26\frac{2}{3}$ yards of cotton cloth or $66\frac{2}{3}$ pounds of nails. In 1887, the same would pay for 154 yards of the former, or 462 pounds of the latter.

In July, 1843, the following was given as the cost of getting a barrel of Flour from Toledo to Liverpool :

Cost of grain (five bushels), \$5.00; freight, via Montreal, \$1.50; British and Canadian duty, 60 cents; insurance, 10 cents—total cost, \$7.20. Average price of flour in England for previous four years, \$8.30; exchange at 7 per cent., 58 cents—total proceeds, \$8.88. Net profit, exclusive of brokerage and commissions, \$1 68.

In this connection may properly be given the old "Sliding Scale of Duties" on flour, which was in force in Great Britain at the time above mentioned, but was repealed in 1846, to wit :

When flour was worth \$7.65 per barrel, the duty was \$3.00; when \$8.40, it paid \$2.50; when \$9.00, it paid \$1.95; when \$10.35, it paid 90 cents; when \$10.80, it paid 30 cents; and when \$10.95, the duty was 15 cents. The average duty at that time was \$2.50 per barrel.

The *Blade* of February 8, 1846, had a table showing the comparative market values of a bushel of Corn in Toledo and Liverpool at that time—the cost of transportation and selling being 93 cents. From that, it appears that with Corn selling at \$1.12 in Liverpool, it was

worth 19 cents in Toledo; and that it must be worth \$1.43 in Liverpool to bring 50 cents in Toledo. Since that time American Corn has been sold in England within 20 cents of the Toledo price.

One-half of the Wheat delivered at Tidewater in 1844, was sent from Cleveland, Milan, Sandusky and Toledo. In 1843, Chicago shipped 700,000 bushels; Detroit, 106,000; Sandusky, 441,000; Milan, 536,000; and Monroe, Michigan, 121,000.

In January, 1845, the rates for freight by Railroad between Buffalo and Albany, per 100 pounds, were as follows: Passenger trains, \$1.66. Freight trains—1st class (new merchandise), \$1.00; 2d class, 32 cents; 3d class, 46 cents; 4th class, 50 cents. At that time the State levied tolls on freight transported by Railroads, as follows: Between Buffalo and Albany, 15 cents per 100 pounds; $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills per mile for 1,000 pounds for produce; and 30 cents per 100 pounds for the distance, or 9 mills per 1,000 pounds per mile.

The following table gives the exports and imports of articles named at Toledo, Maumee and Perrysburg for the year 1851 :

EXPORTS.

	Toledo.	Maumee.	Perrysburg.
Corn, bus	2,775,149	1,000	44,371
Wheat	1,639,744	---	8,755
Oats	64,441	---	3,702
Flour, bbls	242,677	2,880	596
Pork	38,658	---	118
Spirits, casks	21,934	---	---
Ashes, pots and pearls bbls	4,847	126	176
Lumber, Black Wal- nut, feet	2,134,073	---	38,000
Staves, No	2,504,804	---	---
Merchandise, lbs	403,513	---	---
Butter, kegs	3,119	---	163
Eggs, bbls	568	---	---
Wool, bales	2,839	---	25
Total value exports	\$7,915,344	\$30,557	\$41,055

IMPORTS.

	Toledo.	Maumee.	Perrysburg.
Merchandise, tons	23,260	pkgs 210	tons 276
Barley, bus	27,505	---	---
Beer and ale, bbls	1,554	---	136
White Fish and Trout	10,499	225	285
Salt	102,032	---	125
Salt, bags	79,080	---	---
Lumber, feet	11,837,747	---	58,000
Shingles, No	6,277,000	---	---
Lath	2,569,715	---	52,000
Total value imports	\$23,034,367	\$16,207	\$264,755

Total exports for District, value \$7,986,866
" imports " " 23,315,677

Aggregate commerce \$31,302,533

The totals of arrivals and departures of vessels at Maumee for 1851, were :

Arrivals, 32; departures, 30; tonnage, 9,443. At Perrysburg—Arrivals, 75; tons, 15,434; departures, 75; tons, 15,434.





Yours Resp
A. S. Walbridge

HORACE S. WALBRIDGE was born July 21, 1828, at Syracuse, New York. He is a son of Chester and Mary Walbridge. In 1831, the family removed to Columbus, Ohio, where, as partner in the firm of Bond & Walbridge, the father engaged in mercantile trade. Two years later he made his home and that of his family—consisting of Mrs. Walbridge and three sons (Hiram, Horace S. and Heman D.)—at what then became the Town of Toledo, where he became interested in real estate. The educational privileges of the place were then meagre enough, at best, but even these were not long enjoyed by Horace, who at the age of 12 years began his business life as clerk for Stephen Marsh, a pioneer merchant in a small way. Soon thereafter he was engaged in like service for Charles G. McKnight, remaining with him for 18 months. When 14 years old, he went to Palmyra, Michigan, as clerk in the store of Walter A. Titus & Co. In the Winter of 1845-6 he superintended the construction of a Saw-Mill at Ottawa Lake, Michigan, which was designed largely for sawing material for the track of the old Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. In the Spring of 1846, he took by Canal to Cincinnati a stock of straw hats, gathered by himself from the French at Bay Settlement, Monroe County, Michigan. Soon returning, he entered the service of Thomas Watkins, then a Forwarding and Commission Merchant at Toledo. While there, and during the grain speculation largely growing out of the Irish potato famine of 1846-7, he was made bearer of special market news to the agent of the house at Adrian, Michigan, when, on horseback, he made the distance (33 miles) in four hours. Mr. Watkins died in August, 1852, when Mr. Walbridge took charge of the business of P. Buckingham & Co., at Toledo, and the following Winter traveled largely along the line of the Wabash and Erie Canals, during which time he invested \$1,500,000, mainly in bread-stuffs and hog products, one-half of the amount of the currency being forwarded to him by mail from Eastern Banks, without loss. He then was on a salary of \$1,000 per year. At the end of the year, he became a member of the firm, continuing as such until its close, February 1, 1857, when it was succeeded by the Commission House of Brown, Walbridge & King (his partners being the late Matthew Brown and Frank J. King). Subsequently the business was taken by Brown, Walbridge & Co., and afterwards by H. S. Walbridge & Co., (Ebenezer Walbridge a partner), which firm terminated in the Spring of 1868. From the outset, this house was among the strongest and most successful at Toledo, ever bearing high reputation. In 1865, the house of Walbridge, Watkins & Co. was established at Chicago, and terminated when the senior partner withdrew from trade at Toledo, and directed his attention to other matters, including real

estate. In 1869, Mr. Walbridge was appointed one of the Trustees, under the Ferguson Bill, in the construction by the City of Toledo of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad, of which Board he was President for five years, and during the building of that line. Mr. Walbridge has for 20 years been prominently identified with the Banking interests of Toledo. He was President of the Northwestern Savings Bank during its operation; was one of the first Directors at the organization of the Second and of the Northern National Bank, of each of which for some time he was a Director; is now and for many years has been Vice President of the Toledo National Bank. He was one of the three Toledo citizens, who, with seven other parties, secured the construction of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad; and was one of five by whose action, largely, Detroit and Toledo connection with the Canada Southern Railway was made. Mr. Walbridge has long been recognized among the more enterprising and liberal citizens in the promotion of the manufacturing interests of Toledo. In 1868, with Matthew Shoemaker, he was active in establishing the Union Manufacturing Company, one of the most prosperous industrial enterprises in the City. Of the Maumee Rolling Mill, commenced in 1882, and completed in November, 1884, he was a leading stockholder and manager. From the date last named, as the result of extreme depression in the Iron trade, the operation of this Mill was suspended, and it was burned April 9, 1887. It was rebuilt of iron the same year, and supplied with natural gas as fuel, resumed operations in February, 1888, giving employment to 500 men. Various other industrial enterprises have been promoted by Mr. Walbridge's aid. For many years he has been largely interested in real estate, dealing in much of the most valuable property in the City, including Englewood Addition, in the Eighth Ward. Through his efforts chiefly, the superior burying-place, Woodlawn Cemetery, adjoining the City, was provided. Politically he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has held no political office, though frequently serving in local positions. For several years he was a member of the Toledo City Council, and is now, under appointment by the Governor, a member of the Toledo Board of Election. He was President of the Lincoln Club of Toledo in 1864, and of the Grant Club in 1868; was the Republican candidate for State Senator in 1879. In consequence of a Democratic majority in the District he was not elected, though he ran over 1,000 ahead of the Republican ticket in Lucas County. It is proper here to state, that ample ground for contest was furnished him, through the illegal style of ballots used by the Democrats in Henry County at that election; but accepting the result as the will of the voters, he declined to

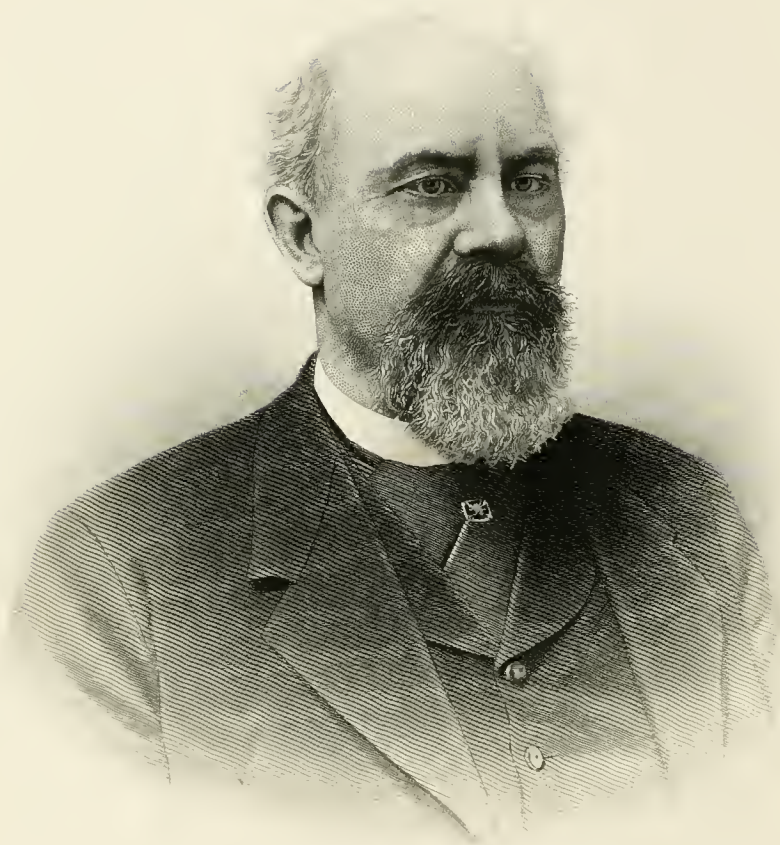
dispute it, and his opponent took his seat. But for his positive declination, no doubt Mr. Walbridge would have been elected to Congress in 1880. Probably no citizen of Toledo has been longer or more usefully identified with the religious, moral and benevolent work of the City, than has Mr. Walbridge. For 30 years past a Vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, he has contributed largely to its prosperity, and to that of other Churches of that and other connections. As an officer and liberal supporter, he was prominent in the organization and success of the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Home for Friendless Women and the Protestant Hospital. He was President of the Toledo Society for the Suppression of Vice; and has been ready with means for whatever cause promised the moral or material welfare of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of sect, creed or party. Mr. Walbridge was married with Miss Isabella D. Watkins, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 18, 1854. They have had five children, of whom three are now living—Thomas H., of the firm of H. S. Walbridge & Co., Dealers in Real Estate; Mrs. N. Grace, wife of Arthur J. Secor; and Miss Mary D., all of Toledo.

DENISON BILLINGS SMITH was born at Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, October 17, 1817. During that year his parents removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts. At the age of 13 years, the son left home for employment in the store of his eldest brother, and Dean Richmond, at Salina (now Syracuse), New York. Remaining there until March, 1836, he left for the Maumee Valley, reaching Perrysburg April 15th, where he engaged as clerk with the same brother and John Hollister, and continued as such until June, 1838. He then engaged in business for himself, at Miami, or Lower Maumee. It was a small forwarding business, to both the East and the West, and also in furnishing supplies to contractors in the construction of the Canal. He continued this business until 1841, when he formed a co-partnership with George S. Hazard, now of Buffalo. The new firm added to the old business that of Wholesale trade in iron, glass and tobacco from Pittsburg, and in grain from farmers. In 1844, the year after the completion of the Wabash Canal, it becoming evident that its traffic would meet that of the Lake at Toledo, Mr. Smith moved to that place. He then purchased one-half interest in a line of Canal Boats, which had been sent here from the Erie Canal, by Bronson & Crocker, of Oswego. The business of Mr. Smith then became that of Transportation and Grain Commission, which was materially increased in 1845 by the completion of the Miami and Erie Canal to Cincinnati. The line of purchased Boats was added to by purchase and construction of others, until it furnished facilities not

possessed by any other of that day. It was run in connection with Steamers and Vessels to Buffalo, and with Vessels to Oswego. The quarters first occupied in Toledo by Mr. Smith, consisted of what for many years has been known as the "Old Red Warehouse," yet standing on Southwest corner of Monroe and Water Streets, built by Richard Mott, in 1840. The next location was the "Daniels Warehouse," Southwest corner of Jefferson and Water Streets. In the Winter of 1845-6, Charles Butler, of New York, built for Mr. Smith at the foot of Cherry Street (Southwest side), a Warehouse of greatly increased capacity, and with facilities for handling grain of marked improvement on anything theretofore known in the West. The business of the Canals, as of Toledo, rapidly increased. In 1849, the first Board of Trade was organized. This was done in the office of an Elevator, built by General Joseph W. and Egbert B. Brown, on the present site of King's Elevators, at the foot of Madison Street (East side). Of this Board Mr. Smith was chosen President, and Matthew Brown Vice President. Since 1844—now 44 years—Mr. Smith has been identified with the commerce of Toledo, and is the oldest living representative of its early and later progress. It is safe to state that of all the hundreds of his business associations for that long period no one has in more eminent degree commanded and retained the confidence and esteem of acquaintances, than has he; while no one has been more enterprising or more unstinted in the employment of time and means for the advancement of the commercial interests of the City. In September, 1877, he was elected Secretary of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and has since held that position, to the full satisfaction of that body. As Secretary of the Board, he has prepared a daily Circular or Prices Current, which, from the first, has in high degree commanded the attention and confidence of dealers, at home and abroad, and is now largely accepted as authority in matters of current interest and of financial policy. Mr. Smith united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Maumee, in 1842, being confirmed in the Court House by Bishop McIlvaine, of the Ohio Diocese. Coming to Toledo in 1844, he was elected as Vestryman of Trinity Church at Easter meeting, 1845, and for most of the succeeding 43 years, he served as Vestryman and Senior Warden. It is safe to say, that no other member of that communion has been more sincerely or more actively devoted to the welfare of the Church, than has he. July 8, 1843, Mr. Smith was married with Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of General John E. Hunt, at Maumee, who died June 14, 1857. Of this union six children were born, of whom four are living. The second died in infancy, and the third (Rev. Frank Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church) died in 1879, aged



Sincerely Yours
Darius B. Smith



Courteously Yours
W. T. Walker

30 years. His living children are—Mary G., wife of Ralph W. Baker; Julia E., wife of Geo. E. Welles; and Denison B., Jr., all now of Duluth, Minnesota; and Virginia, wife of James Robison, of Wichita, Kansas. January 29, 1862, Mr. Smith was married with Julia E. Hunt, sister of his first wife.

WILLIAM T. WALKER was born near the City of Dublin, Ireland, December 28, 1825, and is of English and Welsh ancestry. He was educated by private tutor until his 14th year, when he entered a wholesale Grocer and Wine Merchant's office in Carlow, as junior Clerk. Here so rapid was his promotion, that at the end of four years he had passed through the different grades of service and became Book-keeper. In 1845 the failing health of his father, then living at Athy, in the County of Kildare, necessitated his return home, where he remained until after his father's death in 1846, when he accepted a Government position on the staff of the Government Engineering Department, established to furnish work for the relief of the people made destitute by the failure of the potato crop. In this connection he served as inspecting officer and surveyor of work done on the public works until the abandonment of the service in the Summer of 1847. In the Fall of that year, having been disappointed at not getting a position in the Army at home, he emigrated to the United States. At that period the Mexican War had attractions for him, and he accordingly enlisted in the Second New York Volunteer Infantry, and some time afterwards was ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, with a detachment of recruits. Instead of the service he expected to participate in on the field, he was detained with others at Vera Cruz, as a clerk in the Surgeon General's office there, much to his discomfiture. He served during the War and in July, 1848, returned to the United States with the last detachment of the Regiment, and was mustered out the 31st day of the same month, and soon thereafter sailed for England, where he passed the Winter of 1848-9. In the Fall of 1849 he returned to the United States, and soon after his arrival became foreman on the Public Works at Buffalo. He subsequently became connected with the New York and Erie, Erie and State Line, the Buffalo and State Line, and the Buffalo and Canandaigua Railroads, as Foreman or Clerk, and on the latter as Manager.

In 1853 he became Book-keeper for the house of Chamberlain & Crawford, Canal Line and Steamboat Agents, of Cleveland, in one of their branch establishments at Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, part of the time as resident manager of their transportation business. In 1857, at the urgent solicitations of the senior member of the firm, who entertained the highest opinion of his ability and trustworthiness, he removed to Cleveland

to act as shipping agent of the firm. He remained in that office one year, when he received the appointment of agent of the Northern Transportation Company's line of Steamers at Toledo. Here his business ability and management soon built up an immense traffic for the line, and in the actual management of which he was identified until the company dissolved in 1880. In the meantime he established a Commission House in Toledo, with P. Chamberlain of Cleveland, and H. J. Hayes of Toledo, and up to 1886 had two or three other partners. Mr. Walker for many years has taken the warmest interest in Free Masonry. He first joined the order at Rochester, Pennsylvania, in 1853, being made a Master Mason in Rochester Lodge, No. 229; a Royal Arch Mason in Fort Meigs Chapter (Toledo), No. 29, and a Royal and Select Master in Toledo Council, No. 33. He is also a Knight Templar in Toledo Commandery, No. 7, one of the largest Masonic bodies of the grade in the State, of which he has been for two years Eminent Commander; also a member of the bodies at Toledo, and the Ohio Consistory at Cincinnati of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons." As a Mason he has held office in one grade of each and every Masonic body but one in the City of Toledo—the highest in the gift of the Commandery K. T., and is now the second highest in the Grand Commandery of K. T. of Ohio; and has been for years the representative of the Grand Commandery of the State of New Jersey to the Grand Commandery of Ohio, is now also G. Sec. of A. A. Rite in Toledo. For many years he has been an active member of the Masonic Relief Association of Northwestern Ohio, of which he has been Director and Vice President, and is now President. In Masonry he has attained the 32d degree.

Mr. Walker is a progressive, public spirited man, and is and has been prominently identified with many local institutions—a Director for many years and in 1879 and in 1884 President of the Produce Exchange; one of the originators and a Director of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, has been its President for two years and in which he now holds the office of Treasurer; has been a Director for many years of the Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Company; helped to organize the American District Telegraph Company, and has for years been a Director and Vice President; and is now Secretary of Masonic Temple Association, an organization which purchased the ground and erected the present Masonic Temple on corner of Superior and Adams Streets; is now Vice President of the Ohio State Association of Mexican War Veterans; has been from the organization a Director of the Toledo, Columbus and Southern Railroad Company, and is now its Vice President; and has been since 1884 a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Cincin-

nati, Ohio, Commandery, a membership of which he is especially proud. In all these varied and responsible positions he has ever been an active and positive force.

A Republican since the birth of that party, he has ever been a staunch believer and advocate of the principles and doctrines of the party. He was first elected member of the Toledo Common Council in 1875, and again in 1877; in 1880 was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He served as Vice President of the Council for two years, and as President of the Board of Aldermen one year. During his service in Council and as Alderman he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means except one year. In 1886 he was appointed City Auditor and at present fills that office. His appointment was received with approval by the citizens of Toledo, who recognized in him a man eminently fitted for the position.

Mr. Walker was married to Julia Barrell, of Evans, New York, who died in 1870, leaving six children. He remarried in 1871 Rose Jennings, of Adrian, Michigan, to whom two sons and a daughter have been born.

SHELDON CLARK REYNOLDS, the youngest of ten children of Jesse and Sarah Sheldon Reynolds, was born in Essex County, New York, November 29, 1835. His father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Dutchess County, New York, September 15, 1793, and died December 10, 1853. He served during the War of 1812-15. Mr. Reynolds' mother was born September 6, 1794, and died July 20, 1851. The boyhood of the son was passed upon a farm, his educational advantages being limited to attendance at the District School. At the age of 14 he went to Bridgeport, Vermont, where for two years he resided with his sister. It was during this period that the principal portion of his School education was received. In the Winter he attended the Village Schools, while his spare time from labor during the Summer was devoted to studying under the direction of his sister. At the age of 16 he commenced his business career, by entering the employ of his brothers (W. R. and W. B. Reynolds), engaged in the general Dry Goods business at Jackson, Michigan. After three years of service, marked by economy and good management, he purchased the business interest of his brother W. R. Reynolds, and became a partner with his remaining brother, under the firm name of W. B. & S. C. Reynolds. This relationship continued for one year, when W. B. sold his interest to W. R., and the firm became known as W. R. & S. C. Reynolds. For the succeeding 14 years, the firm remained unchanged. The subject of this sketch during this period displayed those natural business traits, which since in a wider field of commercial activity have made him so successful. Year by year the extent of their

business transactions increased, which extended beyond the line of their original enterprise. During the latter years of this business in Jackson, the yearly transactions of the firm reached a sum above half a million dollars. In 1869, W. R. and S. C. Reynolds disposed of their business interests in Jackson, and in the same year W. R., W. B. and S. C. Reynolds purchased the Armada Flouring Mills in Toledo, and commenced the manufacture of Flour under the firm name of Reynolds Brothers. At this date the subject of this sketch removed his family to Toledo, and took full charge and management of the Mills. No change occurred in the *personnel* of the firm until 1872, when W. B. Reynolds sold his interest to his remaining brothers. From the time the Reynolds Brothers took control of the Armada Mills until they disposed of it in 1875, the venture was a complete success. Previous to their proprietorship, the largest yearly product had not exceeded 20,000 barrels: while under the personal supervision of Mr. Reynolds it reached over 100,000 barrels. In 1875 Reynolds Brothers sold this Mill property, at which date S. C. Reynolds embarked in the Grain Commission trade, a business in which he has become so well known in the commercial world by his extensive operations. Associated with him at the commencement of this venture, was Charles L., a son of W. R. Reynolds. Later on Mr. Reynolds' son, Fred J., and J. H. Bowman were added to the firm. Mr. Reynolds has been since the formation of the house virtually sole manager and conductor of its business. In 1875 2,000 car-loads of grain were handled by the firm, while in 1885, it reached the amount of 85,000 car-loads—a larger quantity, as believed, than was handled by any other man or firm in the United States. Mr. Reynolds was the first Grain Merchant to bring grain to Toledo from West of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He is a member and the largest stockholder of the Produce Exchange, and was among the first to start the movement which resulted in the erection of the Produce Exchange building, one of the finest structures in the City. In politics Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, but has never taken much interest in political affairs. Until recently Mr. Reynolds had taken comparatively no relaxation from his engrossing business duties; but in 1884, the state of his health induced him to take an extended Ocean voyage. He returned greatly benefited by the trip, and has since purchased a fine Steam Yacht, named the Sigma, an occasional trip in which forms his principal recreation. Mr. Reynolds was married November 16, 1856, to Martha A. Simpson, of Watertown, Wisconsin. Four children have been the issue of this marriage, of whom but one son, Fred. J., born August 25, 1857, is now living, the others having died in infancy.



Edw Reynolds

The following table gives the Lake shipments from Toledo of the articles named, during the years 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, to wit :

	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
Wheat, bus -----	85,000	127,898	116,730	187,860
Flour, bbls.-----	51,000	45,784	37,280	59,368
Pork, "-----	1,200	7,063	8,445	1,901
Ashes, casks-----	600	1,302	1,672	2,786
Value exports-----	\$381,000	\$521,000	\$358,000	\$665,000
Salt (imported), bbls -----	11,000	17,000	24,000	35,000

The following table shows the shipments of the articles named at Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and Chicago for the year 1851 :

	Toledo.	Sandusky.	Cleveland.	Chicago.
Corn, bus-----	2,783,149	712,151	906,653	2,575,334
Wheat -----	1,639,744	1,800,397	2,141,943	293,149
Flour, bbls-----	245,233	147,951	656,040	41,539
Pork -----	42,356	5,564	13,580	16,407
Wheat and flour bushels -----	2,868,909	2,540,152	5,432,143	500,844
Lard, bbls-----	27,165	766	4,314	4,468
Salt, bbls-----	102,032	37,263	92,270	87,052
Salt, bags-----	79,080	2,469	50,947	60,000

PRICES CURRENT.

As indicating something of the fluctuations in values which have attended the opening and progress of trade and improvement in Lucas County and the West, a few citations are here made of prices current at different dates.

The earliest list of prices current at hand is given in the *Blade* of May 16, 1837. It was "corrected weekly by Palmer, Bush & Co.," and was as follows :

Flour, superfine, per bbl-----	\$ 8.50
Pork, mess-----	23.00
Pork, prime-----	16.00
Pork, one hog-----	18.00
Beef, prime-----	11.00
Ham, smoked, per lb-----	13 @ 16 cts.
Butter-----	20 @ 23 "
Lard-----	10 @ 13 "
Cheese-----	10 @ 13 "
Eggs, per dozen-----	16 @ 18 "
Apples, dried, per bushel-----	\$ 1.50
Apples, green, per bbl-----	4.00
Beans, per bushel-----	2.50 @ 3.00
Oats, "-----	63 @ 75 cts.
Shingles, per M-----	\$ 3.00
Salt, per bushel-----	3.50 @ 4.00

In November, 1839, Salt was worth \$2 per barrel at Toledo, and \$6.50 at Fort Wayne. That was before either Canal or Railway communication existed between the two places.

August 22, 1845, Wheat sold at Toledo for 68 and 70 cents ; Flour, \$3.20 and \$3.30 ; Pork, \$13.00 ; White Fish, \$6.50 and \$6.75.

Among the extreme fluctuations in market values those in the price of breadstuffs in the

Summer of 1847 stand prominent. The rates at Toledo and New York at the dates given, covering a period of five weeks only, were as follows :

	TOLEDO.		NEW YORK.	
	June 14.	July 19.	June 4.	July 10.
Wheat, per bu-----	\$1.37	\$0.80	\$2.25	\$1.35
Corn, per bu-----	0.59	0.33	1 18	0.67
Flour, per bbl.(Ohio). 6.20	4.25		9.50	5.75

These sudden changes were largely due to prospective heavy crops of the United States, at that time first appreciated, which had broken down the speculative rates for a long time maintained in England. Freights sympathized largely with grain rates. Thus, in June as high as 11 cents for Wheat, and 50 cents for Flour were paid from Toledo to Buffalo ; while in July the prices fell to 4 cents for Wheat and 12½ cents for Flour. At the same time the rates to Oswego fell from 16 to 8 cents per bushel, and from 55 to 25 on Flour.

The following table shows the prices at which the articles named were sold in Toledo in 1864 and in 1887 :

	1864.	1887.
Butter, roll, per lb-----	\$0 50	\$0 20
Flour, Superfine-----	11 50	4 50
Wheat-----	1 80	73
Mess Pork-----	42 00	14 00
Sugar, raw-----	24	4½
" granulated-----	33	6
Molasses, N. O-----	1 25	40
Coffee, Java-----	65	35
" Rio-----	56	30
Prints-----	58	6
Brown Sheetings-----	70	7
Tickings-----	65	17
Denims-----	70	17

Prices in Toledo, May 3, 1867, were as follows : Flour, \$18.00 ; White Wheat, \$3.40 ; Corn, \$1.19 ; Oats, 70 cents ; Barley, 90 cents ; Beans, \$1.90 ; Salt, \$2 40.

The following were the current prices at Columbus, Ohio, for the articles named, in September, 1822 :

Wheat, 25 cents ; Corn, 12½c. ; Oats, 14c. ; Potatoes —Irish, 18½c. ; Sweet, 75c. ; Apples, 37½c. ; Peaches, 12½c. ; Peaches, dried, per bus., \$1.00 ; Pork, 2c. ; Beef, 3c. ; Butter, 6c. ; Wool, 50c. ; Flax, 10c. ; Maple Sugar, 10c. ; Eggs, 4c. ; Chickens, 5c. each ; Salt, \$1.00 per bus. ; Tea, \$1.25 per lb. ; Coffee, 37½c. ; Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, 50c.

A merchant then wrote, that he had his "share of business," but he had not received \$20 in cash in 18 months. He could sell for produce, but could use of that only what he and his cow could eat. The rest he "gave away."

The following gives the prices of the articles named at St. Louis, in 1846, and May, 1867 :

	1846.		1867.	
Tobacco-----	\$0 90@	6 30	\$6 00@	14 25
Hemp-----	40 00@	48 00	126 00@	165 00
Flour-----	2 80@	3 00	9 50@	17 50
Wheat-----	48@	50	3 15@	3 60
Corn-----	23@	24	1 08@	1 14
Oats-----	24@	26	83@	86

CHAPTER XVI.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

THE first movement resulting in anything like the organization of a Board of Trade in Toledo, took place in 1849. The record shows that June 7th of that year, "a meeting of the Forwarders, Commission Men and Produce Dealers of the City of Toledo" was held "at the Steam Elevators" of Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., when Matthew Brown, Jr., was made Chairman, and Egbert B. Brown Secretary. The object of the meeting was declared by the Chairman to be the organization of a Board of Trade. Whereupon, Andrew J. Field, H. L. Hosmer and John M. Boalt were appointed as a Committee to report a code of By-Laws for such organization, while D. B. Smith, Geo. Pendleton and D. G. Saltonstall were authorized to rent a room for the use of the Board.

Subsequently a code of By-Laws was adopted, providing, among other things, that the name of the organization should be, "The Board of Trade of Toledo;" that the price of membership should be \$2.00; and that all transactions in produce and provisions by members should be reported for record; the giving of the price therefor being optional. June 8th the Committee reported having engaged of Bell & Deveau a room in "the new brick Block of Kent, Poag & Co. (Southeast corner Summit and Madison streets), at \$100 per annum."

June 9th the members proceeded to the election of the first officers of the Board, with the following result: President, Denison B. Smith; Vice President, Matthew Brown, Jr.; Secretary and Superintendent, Francis Hollenbeck; Treasurer, Major A. J. Field; Referees, John M. Boalt, Edward Haskell and E. B. Brown. June 18th steps were taken for procuring "a Telegraph report of Buffalo and New York markets at 12 o'clock of each day." June 26th an arrangement was made with J. D. Reid, Superintendent of the O'Reilly Line, for "messages of 50 words or less—Buffalo markets or other markets that could be obtained at Buffalo without additional expense, without charge to the Board of Trade;" with the probability of obtaining "New York reports of main items *via* Pittsburg by noon of each day, without charge." The thanks of the Board were tendered Mr. Reid for such liberal terms. The last record of this organization's life, consisted in an expression of sympathy with Major A. J. Field, on the death of his wife, Mrs. Jeannette Field, September 21, 1849.

BOARD No. 2.

The next record found, is that of "a large meeting of Forwarders Commission Men and Dealers," April 23, 1851, when the By-Laws of 1849" were adopted, and the following officers chosen: President, Matthew Brown, Jr.; Vice President, Major A. J. Field; Secretary and Treasurer, Harrison H. Dodd; Referees, Geo. Pendleton, Edward Haskell and Truman H. Hoag. It was then resolved, that "the daily meetings of the Board be in the front part of the Toledo Insurance Company's Office, Poag's Block, at 9 o'clock A. M." The following is a list of members of the Board in June, 1851:

E. Haskell & Co., J. A. Severance, W. W. Howe, Brown & King, Field & King, Hoag, Strong & Co., E. S. Johnson, Smith & Hunt, Read & Thompson, Thos. Watkins, Jr., Hollister & Colton, Simeon Fitch, Jr., Chas. O'Hara, Brown & Dodd, P. Smyth (Secretary Toledo Insurance Co.), Alonzo Godard, Samuel R. & Alex. Reed, Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., Hez. L. Hosmer, Scott & Comstock, Isaac Fellows, Wm. G. Powers, P. Bundy, May & Hathaway.

The organization of 1851 seems to have expired with that year, and under date of February 14, 1852, record is made as follows:

At sundry meetings of the men engaged in the Forwarding and Commission business in this City, held in the office of the Toledo Insurance Company, it was resolved that "an Association be formed in the most equitable manner possible, the objects of which should be to obtain fair remunerative prices for the transacting of the Forwarding and Commission Business; to compel all Business coming to this Port to pay to the General Interest a Commission; and do such other things as might be for the best interest of all concerned.

To secure these ends, a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted which "endeavored to state all the details connected with such an arrangement." A division of 50 percent. of the whole proceeds of the business, was required; and a scale of prices which should govern all the houses engaged in the business, was adopted. Among the provisions of the Constitution then adopted, were the following, which are understood to have established the first "Pool" known among business men:

Each firm or house belonging to this Association shall give to the Clerk of the Board daily, a correct return of all the Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business of said House; shall, at all reasonable hours, keep its books open to the inspection of the

Clerk of the Board; and shall promptly pay over to him at the times specified, 50 per cent. of its entire receipts for Storage, Forwarding and Commission (except on Grain Storage), according to the rates and prices established by this Board. The amounts collected as above, shall, under the direction of the Board of Supervision, on the first Tuesday of each month, be divided among the members of this Board, according to the ratio adopted in the following article, first deducting the necessary expenses of the Association; then from each House, the sum of \$100 for the first month, and \$50 for each month thereafter, until such amount shall reach \$200 for each House belonging to the Association; which amount shall be a Reserve Fund, and shall be retained by the Board until the close of the season of navigation, as security against the violation of the rules of this Association. Upon proof being made to the satisfaction of two-thirds of the members of this Board, that any member has violated the rules thereof, after the accused shall have had a fair opportunity to establish his defense, his portion of the Reserve Fund shall be forfeited to the use and benefit of the remaining members of the Board.

The number of shares to constitute a basis for the division of the commissions paid into the common fund, was fixed at 134. Of these, 69 were then apportioned as follows:

Scott & Spencer, 11; Brown & King, 11; Smith & Hunt, 10; Hollister & Colton, 8; Field & King, 11; S. R. & A. Reed, 6; A. Gedard, 8; Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., 8; E. Haskell & Co., 10; Scott & Comstock, 7; Hoag, Strong & Co., 10; Brown & Deed, 10; Thos. Watkins, 11; May & Hathaway, 7; Read & Thompson, 6.

The following rates, among others, were adopted for receiving and shipping property, including storage, to wit:

Down Freights—Pork and Beef, per ton, 40 cents; Flour, per bbl., 4c; Merchandize from Cincinnati, per 100, 5c; Wool and Furniture, per 100, 10c; Sugar, Molasses and other heavy freights from Cincinnati, per ton, 50c; Corn and Wheat, per bu., 10c; Commission for receiving and shipping, buying and selling Grain, per bu., $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Flour (buying and selling, exclusive of storage), 3c; Sales of Salt afloat, 2c. Up Freights—Merchandise to Dayton and points below, per 100, 5 cents; Merchandise, etc., to Wabash and other points, per 100, 8c; heavy castings, 5c; Town goods, per 100, 5c; Coal, receiving and shipping, per ton, 50c; Cider and Beer, per bbl., 10c; Salt, per bbl., 4c; Lumber, per M. 50c.

Among the "regulations" adopted by the Board, were the following:

It shall be the duty of the members of this Board, individually and collectively, to "war" with any person or persons who shall endeavor by any unfair means to interfere with any member in his business, or shall seek by ridicule or otherwise, to abuse the minds of his customers or friends, with the idea that this Board has corruption, monopoly or any such principles in it. That all property shall pay one commission as often as it may come into the possession of any member of this Board, by purchase or otherwise.

The following officers of the Board were elected: President, Sam. B. Scott; Secretary, Egbert B. Brown; Treasurer, Matthew Brown;

Referees, Carlos Colton, A. J. Field, Thos. Watkins, Jr.

The latest record of this Board bears date of August 18, 1852.

TOLEDO BOARD OF TRADE, No. 3.

There seems to have been no organization of this class in Toledo from 1852 to 1861, when the third Board of Trade was established, with the following officers:

President, Truman H. Hoag; Vice President, Matthew Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Committee of Reference, C. A. King H. S. Walbridge, E. B. Hyde; Directors, Almon Hopkins, H. J. Hayes, M. D. Carrington, Ebenezer Walbridge, Francis J. King, James R. Strong, D. B. Smith, P. T. Hamm, Lucius F. Hubbard, W. G. Powers.

The above continued in office during the years 1861 and 1862. The officers for the succeeding years were as follows:

1863-64—President, Matthew Brown; Vice President, Harry Chase; Secretary and Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Committee of Reference, Jacob Bash, Henry D. Walbridge, W. W. Griffith.

1865—President, Harry Chase; Vice President, Henry D. Walbridge; Secretary and Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Edwin Avery.

1866—President, Horace S. Walbridge; Vice President, Jacob Bash; Secretary and Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Edwin Avery; Inspector of Flour, B. Fitz.

Following is a list of members of the Toledo Board of Trade, January 1, 1866:

Auchard, Clark.	Acklin, J. S.
Brown, Matthew (Brown & Sinclair.)	
Bashare, Milo (Detwiler & Bashare.)	
Bissell, Fred.	Bash, Jacob.
Bash, D. N. (J. Bash & Co.)	
Backus, A. L. (Young & Backus.)	
Birkhead, Peter H.	Bullard, Washington.
Berdan, John (Secor, Berdan & Co.)	
Barlow, A. W.	Brown, William O.
Burdick, Leander (Chase, Isherwood & Co.)	
Bowes, R. U. (Bowes & Brooks.)	
Bassett, E. P. (Bassett & Kent.)	
Beach, Wm. A. (Western Union Telegraph.)	
Breed, Henry (H. & W. Breed.)	
Boody, Azariah (Toledo and Wabash R. R.)	
Bangs, Horatio E.	Bond, Oliver S.
Boyd, H. A. (H. A. Boyd & Co.)	
Boos, Matthias (M. Boos & Son.)	
Burgert, Adam (Burgert & Hart.)	
Babbitt, A. T. (Babbitt & Stow.)	
Berdan, P. F. (Secor, Berdan & Co.)	
Bronson, Calvin.	Burton, Marshal.
Bell, Robert H. (Beil, Emerson & Co.)	
Byrne, James.	Burckle, E. R.
Brown, Andrew (A. Brown & Co.)	
Brown, S. D.	
Bodman, S. D. (Milmine & Bodman.)	
Carrington, M. D.	
Casey, Theo. B. (Carrington & Casey.)	
Cook, Josiah D. (Hamilton & Cook.)	
Chase, Harry (Stevens & Chase.)	
Carpenter, George A.	Colton, Abram W.
Copland, H.	Coy, C. H.
Corbusier, J. A.	Cummings, Robert.
Cummings, John (R. & J. Cummings.)	
Crabb, Perry (Crabbs & Benson.)	

Comstock, H. W.
 Case, Reed.
 Cole, Fred. J.
 Curtis, Charles F. (Curtis & Thomas.)
 Chesebrough, Alfred.
 Detwiler, J. H. (Detwiler & Bashare.)
 Dyer, Wm. H.
 Dicks, Wm. B., Jr. (P. B. Johnson & Co.)
 Drummond, John N.
 Dooley, W. A. (Dooley & Brothers.)
 Emerson, George (Bell, Emerson & Co.)
 Eaton, Fred. (Eaton & Backus.)
 Ellis, J. W.
 Fisk, W. C. (Fisk Brothers.)
 Finlay, W. J. (Finlay & Wilder.)
 Foster, W. S. (Bishop & Co.)
 Godard, Alonzo.
 Griffith, W. W. (Hopkins & Griffith.)
 Hoag, Truman H. (Hoag & Walbridge.)
 Hamilton, Vincent (Hamilton & Cook.)
 Hayes, Henry J. (Walker & Hayes.)
 Hyde, E. B. (Hyde & Woodbury.)
 Hubbard, Lucius F. (Hubbard & Shoemaker.)
 Hallaran, Robert (Williams & Hallaran.)
 Howard, N. Montgomery (N. M. Howard & Co.)
 Hopkins, Almon (Hopkins & Griffith.)
 Hamm, P. T.
 Hamm, E. B. (P. T. Hamm & Co.)
 Hubbard, S. S.
 Hubbell, W. S. B. (deceased), (Keeler, Hubbell & Co.)
 Hathaway, A. H. (May & Hathaway.)
 Harbeck, J. S. (J. S. Harbeck & Co.)
 Holman, J. W. (Bennett & Holman.)
 Jones, Paul (Toledo National Bank.)
 Jackson, Edwin (Jackson & Co.)
 Johnson, P. B. (P. B. Johnson & Co.)
 Jones, Lucius.
 King, Charles A.
 King, Fred. H. (King Brothers.)
 Kraus, Wm. (Kraus & Smith.)
 Koehler, C. M. (O. Schroeter & Co.)
 Keeler, Salmon H. (Keeler, Hubbell & Co.)
 Ketcham, V. H. (First National Bank.)
 Kelsey, Aaron L. (A. L. Kelsey & Co.)
 Lenk, Peter.
 Lynde, S. A. (Lynde & Beecher.)
 Lewis, W. H. (Lewis & Son.)
 Lavelle, O. (Olmsted, Jones & Lavelle.)
 Leighton, Wm. S. (W. H. Osbon & Co.)
 Luce, Chas. L. (Luce, Chapin & Blass.)
 Milnine, George (Milnine & Bodman.)
 Meissner, George (George Meissner & Co.)
 Moross, Peter C.
 Messinger, Wm. B. (Wm. B. Messinger & Co.)
 Monroe, James B. (Dayton and Michigan R. R.)
 Miller, J. R.
 Norcross, J. S.
 Osbon, W. H. (W. H. Osbon & Co.)
 Pelton, A. D.
 Philipps, Henry.
 Post, C.
 Porter, C. G.
 Parmelee, W. E. Jr.
 Richardson, G. H. (Richardson & Dwight.)
 Roff, William (Roff & Co.)
 Roemer, J. (J. Roemer & Co.)
 Richards, Wm. R. (Richards & Brown.)
 Reeve, Nathan (N. Reeve & Co.)
 Raymond, George.
 Sinclair, John (Brown & Sinclair.)
 Smith, Denison B. (D. B. Smith & Co.)
 Strong, James R.
 Stevens, John (Stevens & Chase.)
 Shoemaker, Matthew (Hubbards & Shoemaker.)
 Smith, Wm. H. (Kraus & Smith.)
 Shattuck, I. D. (Shattuck, Warren & Co.)
 Secor, Joseph K. (Secor, Berdan & Co.)

Skidmore, L. M.
 Smith, David (H. B. Hall & Co.)
 Stephan, Andrew.
 Stone, W. H.
 Truax, Perry B. (West & Truax.)
 Thomas, Augustus (Curtis & Thomas.)
 Tarbox, C. S. (C. H. Coy & Co.)
 Walbridge, Horace S.
 Walbridge, Ebenezer (H. S. Walbridge & Co.)
 Walbridge, Henry D. (Hoag & Walbridge.)
 Walker, Wm. T. (Walker & Hayes.)
 Woodbury, George (Hyde & Woodbury.)
 Williams, E. (Williams & Hallaran.)
 Williams, G. R.
 Wilcox, Minott I. (Wilcox Brothers.)
 Walterhouse, John W.
 Worts, George (George Worts & Co.)
 West, Charles (West & Truax.)
 Winans, Charles E. (Scott & Winans.)
 Waite, M. R. (M. R. & R. Waite.)
 Worts, M. C.
 Young, Samuel M. (Young & Backus.)

1867—President, H. S. Walbridge; Vice President, Francis J. King; Secretary and Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Edwin Avery.

1868—President, Chas. A. King; 1st Vice President, D. B. Smith; 2d Vice President, M. D. Carrington; Secretary and Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Alonzo Godard.

1869—President, Francis J. King; 1st Vice President, M. D. Carrington; 2d Vice President, John N. Drummond; Secretary, Chas. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Alonzo Godard.

1870—President, F. J. King; 1st Vice President, John Sinclair; 2d Vice President, W. T. Walker; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Alonzo Godard.

1871—President, Miles D. Carrington; 1st Vice President, N. M. Howard; 2d Vice President, John B. Carson; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Alonzo Godard.

1872—President, John Sinclair; 1st Vice President, Elijah Williams; 2d Vice President, John B. Carson; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, Alonzo Godard.

1873—President, John Sinclair; 1st Vice President, Abram W. Colton; 2d Vice President, Edward C. Bodman; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton; Inspector of Grain, A. Godard; Weigher, H. G. Brown.

1874—President, A. W. Colton; 1st Vice President, H. E. Bangs; 2d Vice President, J. B. Carson; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton.

1875—President, A. W. Colton; 1st Vice President, E. R. Williams; 2d Vice President, J. B. Monroe; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Carlos Colton.

TOLEDO PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

In connection with the election of officers of the Board of Trade for the year 1876, there arose the question of a closer and more efficient organization, which should not only more fully promote the immediate business ends sought, but provide means for the early erection of a building affording provision for the Board, and at the same time furnish office accommodations for members and others. On this point there was a difference in judgment. But the advocates of such policy proceeded to put the same into operation, and on the 7th of January, 1876, "The Toledo Produce Exchange" was organ-

ized. The officers of that body have been as follows:

1876—President, Henry D. Walbridge; 1st Vice President, Geo. Milmine; 2d Vice President, Geo. E. Welles; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, Horatio S. Young; Directors, M. D. Carrington, S. C. Reynolds, E. R. Williams, H. E. Bangs, A. L. Backus, W. T. Walker, Edwin Goldsmith, Wm. H. Whitaker, Vincent Hamilton, Elijah Williams.

1877—President, A. L. Backus; 1st Vice President, E. Williams; 2d Vice President, James B. Monroe; Secretary, C. T. Wales; Treasurer, H. S. Young.

1878—President, Geo. Milmine; 1st Vice President, E. R. Williams; 2d Vice President, S. C. Reynolds; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, F. B. Shoemaker.

Following is a list of members of Toledo Produce Exchange, January 1, 1878:

Backus, A. L., Young & Backus, Grain Commission.
Backus, W. W., with Young & Backus.
Backus, Samuel R., with Young & Backus.
Backus, Alexander, with Young & Backus.
Baker, C. H., Grain Commission.
Baldwin, B. F., with Carrington & Casey.
Bangs, H. E., Bangs & Wagar, Grain Commission.
Bashare, Milo, Grain Commission.
Baumgardner, L. S., L. S. Baumgardner & Co., Wholesale Notions, &c.
Bellman, W. H., Crabbs, Bellman & Co., Grain Commission.
Blass, James, Blass & Chapin, Grain Commission.
Bodman, E. C., Milmine & Bodman, Grain Com'n.
Bowman, Justice H., with Reynolds & Co.
Braisted, E. E., C. A. King & Co.
Browne, Ed. F., E. F. Browne & Co., Grain Com'n.
Brown, J. Court, with C. A. King & Co.
Brown, W. O., W. O. Brown & Co., Packers.
Burdick, Leander, Chase, Isherwood & Co., Tobacco Manufacturers.
Cameron, Chas. E., with Milmine & Bodman.
Carrington, M. D., Carrington & Casey, Grain Com'n.
Casey, T. B., Carrington & Casey.
Carrington, Wm. T., Carrington & Casey.
Chapin, F. C., Blass & Chapin.
Coe, C. W., with Walker & Co.
Colton, A. W., Grain Commission.
Commager, David H., Attorney.
Cooper, Wm. H., Milmine & Bodman.
Crabbs, Perry, Crabbs, Bellman & Co.
Crabbs, J. M., Crabbs, Bellman & Co.
Crosby, Wm. F., Red Line Transit Co.
Cummings, John, R. & J. Cummings, Boots and Shoes.
Curtis, E. A., with Milmine & Bodman.
Davis, Geo. W., President Second National Bank.
Dennis, John A., V. Hamilton & Co.
Devoe, H. W., with Henry D. Walbridge.
Draper, E. D., with W. A. Rundell & Co.
Dowling, F. H., Goldsmith & Dowling, Grain Com'n.
Dunlap, Thos. Jr., with Reynolds Bros.
Fiske, John M., W. T. Walker & Co.
Fisk, J. B., Grain Commission.
Flower, S. W., S. W. Flower & Co., Grain Com'n.
Foster, F. E., Grain Commission.
Gassaway, Geo., with Carrington & Casey.
Godard, Alonzo, Grain Inspector.
Goldsmith, E., Goldsmith & Dowling.
Hallaran, Richard, Williams & Hallaran, Grain Com.
Hamilton, Vincent, V. Hamilton & Co.
Hayes, Henry J., Grain Commission.
Hewitt, Chas. T., with Carrington & Casey.
Hooper, Wm. H., with E. R. Williams & Co.
Howard, N. M., N. M. Howard & Co., Grain Com'n.
Howard, Charles R., N. M. Howard & Co.
Howe, Chas. T., V. Hamilton & Co.

Ketcham, John B., Ketcham, Bond & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

Ketcham, V. H., President First National Bank.

King, Chas. A., C. A. King & Co., Grain Commission.

King, F. J., Vice President Second National Bank.

Malcom, W. L., Malcom, Thorpe & Co., Grain Com'n.

Milmine, George, Milmine & Bodman.

Monroe, James B., Manager D. & M. Elevators.

Morehouse, W. H., W. H. Morehouse & Co., Grain Commission.

Read, S. M., with Milmine & Bodman.

Reynolds, S. C., Reynolds Bros., Grain Commission.

Reynolds, Chas. L., with Reynolds Bros.

Reynolds, W. R., Reynolds Bros.

Richards, W. R., retired.

Rolland, G. H., with V. Hamilton & Co.

Royce, Chas. H., Grain Commission.

Rundell, W. A., W. A. Rundell & Co., Grain Com'n.

Secor, J. K., Director Second National Bank.

Shoemaker, F. B., Cashier Northern National Bank.

Spencer, Joseph M., Cashier First National Bank.

Stevens, John, John Stevens & Co., Grain Com'n.

Stock, Edward J., with Reynolds Bros.

Tate, J. S., Milmine & Bodman.

Taylor, Thos. A., with A. A. Taylor, Miller.

Thorpe, Richmond T., Malcom, Thorpe & Co.

Townsend, W. A., with Williams & Hallaran.

Van Horne, S. V. A., with A. W. Colton.

Wagar, M. H., Bangs & Wagar, Grain Commission.

Walbridge, Henry D., Grain Commission.

Wales, Chas. T., Agent Grand Trunk Railway.

Walker, W. T., W. T. Walker & Co.

Warner, Geo. A., with Henry D. Walbridge.

Warren, C. C., C. C. Warren & Co., Coffee and Spices.

Watkins, Geo., with Milmine & Bodman.

Welles, Geo. E., with E. R. Williams & Co.

Whitaker, Wm. H., C. A. King & Co.

Whitaker, Chas. F., with C. A. King & Co.

Williams, Elijah, Williams & Hallaran.

Williams, E. R., E. R. Williams & Co., Grain Com'n.

Williams, Geo. E., with E. R. Williams & Co.

Wiltbank, W. B., Grain Commission.

Winans, D. H., Malcom, Thorpe & Co.

Wood, S. B., Wholesale Grocer.

Worts, Geo. F., W. H. Morehouse & Co.

Young, Samuel M., President Toledo National Bank.

Young, Horatio S.

Young, Frank L., with Young & Backus.

Zahn, J. F., with Williams & Hallaran.

1879—President, W. T. Walker; 1st Vice President, Elijah Williams; 2d Vice President, James Blass; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, F. B. Shoemaker.

1880—President, M. D. Carrington; 1st Vice President, A. L. Backus; 2d Vice President, Henry D. Walbridge; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, F. B. Shoemaker.

1881—President, E. C. Bodman; 1st Vice President, James Blass; 2d Vice President, Geo. E. Welles; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

1882—President, James Blass; 1st Vice President, W. T. Walker; 2d Vice President, Richard Hallaran; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

1883—President, Geo. Milmine; 1st Vice President, Wm. H. Bellman; 2d Vice President, John Cummings; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

1884—President, W. T. Walker; 1st Vice President, Wm. H. Bellman; 2d Vice President, John Cummings; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

Inspector of Grain, Alonzo Godard; Inspector and Weigher of Seeds and Hogs, Harvey G. Brown; Inspector of Pork, Provisions and Fish, Joel W. Kelsey; Inspector of Lumber, J. W. Walterhouse; Inspector of Weights and Measures, Charles Ballard; Ganger, Jacob Landman.

1885—President, Wm. H. Bellman; 1st Vice President, Geo. Milmine; 2d Vice President, Richard Hallaran; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

1886—President, James Blass; 1st Vice President, Sheldon C. Reynolds; 2d Vice President, Wm. H. Bellman; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

1887—President, Vincent Hamilton; 1st Vice President, Abner L. Backus; 2d Vice President, Wm. H. Bellman; Secretary, D. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Cummings.

Directors—S. C. Reynolds, A. W. Colton, F. B. Shoemaker, James Blass, S. W. Flower, Milton Churchill, Wm. H. Morehouse, Frank I. Young, Wm. A. Rundell, E. L. Southworth.

Inspector of Grain—Edwin Goldsmith.

Inspector and Weigher of Seeds and Hogs—Harvey G. Brown.

Inspector of Pork, Provisions and Fish—W. O. Brown.

Inspector of Lumber—Aaron L. Kelsey.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Chas. Ballard.

Gauger—Jacob Landman.

Following is a list of members of the Toledo Produce Exchange, January 1, 1887:

Adams, Charles F., Cashier Second National Bank.
Annin, F. W., with W. H. Morehouse & Co.
Backus, Abner L., A. L. Backus & Sons, Grain Com'n.
Backus, Samuel R., A. L. Backus & Sons.
Backus, Wm. W., A. L. Backus & Sons.
Backus, Alexander, A. L. Backus & Sons.
Bodman, Edward C., Milmine, Bodman & Co., Grain Commission.
Brigham, Wm. E., with Carrington & Co.
Bowman, Justice H., Reynolds Bros., Grain Com'n.
Blass, James, Blass & Chapin, Grain Commission.
Barker, Calvin, Barker & Frost, Insurance.
Berdan, P. F., Secor, Berdan & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Bellman, W. H., Crabbs, Bellman & Co., Grain Com'n.
Bashare, H., Grain Commission.
Balch, G. C., Grain Commission.
Braun, G. A., Bostwick, Braun & Co., Hardware.
Brown, Clarence, Brown & Geddes, Attorneys at Law.
Baumgardner, L. S., L. S. Baumgardner & Co., Wholesale Notions, etc.
Bennett, M. H., with Churchill & Co.
Burdick, Leander, Capitalist.
*Carrington, M. D., Capitalist.
Carrington, Wm. T., Carrington & Co., Grain Com'n.
Colton, A. W., General Agent Wabash & Erie Line.
Curtis, C. F., Curtis & Brainard, Lumber.
Chapin, F. C., Blass & Chapin.
Crabbs, Perry, Crabbs, Bellman & Co.
Cooper, Wm. M., Milmine, Bodman & Co.
Coe, C. C., with J. J. Coon.
Coe, C. W., with Churchill & Co.
Coghlin, Dennis, Second National Bank, Capitalist.
Cameron, Charles E., with Reynolds Bros.
Cummings, John, Capitalist.
Cummings, Wm., President Northern Nat. Bank.
Commager, D. H., Judge.
Coon, J. J., Grain Commission.
Churchill, Milton, Churchill & Co., Grain Com'n.
Cratz, W. E., Cratz & Stager, Seed and Grain.
Cratz, Henry, Cratz & Stager.
Draper, E. D., with J. F. Zahm & Co.
Davis, Geo. W., President Second National Bank.
Devore, H. W., with Henry D. Walbridge.
Dodge, F. B., Brown, Dodge & Pope, Insurance Agts.
Flower, S. W., S. W. Flower & Co., Clover Seed and Grain.
Frost, Lewis W., Barker & Frost.
Fisk, J. B., Grain Commission.

Godard, Alonzo.

Gerkins, E. E., Agent Michigan Central.

Hathaway, F. H., Churchill & Co.

Hathaway, A. H., Toledo Milling Co., Millers.

Hodge, W. A., with Reynolds Bros.

Hodge, James, Southworth, Paddock & Co., Grain Commission.

Hamilton, V., V. Hamilton & Co., Grain Com'n.

Ketcham, John B., J. B. Ketcham & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

*Ketcham, V. H., President First National Bank.

Ketcham, Geo. H., Civil Engineer.

Ketcham, V. H. Jr., Teller First National Bank.

King, Charles A., C. A. King & Co., Grain Com'n.

King, Frank L., C. A. King & Co.

King, Francis J., Vice President Second Nat. Bank.

Keck, T. L., with W. A. Rundell & Co.

Milmine, George, Milmine, Bodman & Co.

Monroe, James B.

Mitchell, R. B., Mitchell & Brown, Millers.

Morehouse, W. H., W. H. Morehouse & Co., Grain Commission.

Moore, J. A., Director Second National Bank.

Merrell, J. B., T. S. Merrell & Co., Seeds, etc.

Merrell, J. H., T. S. Merrell & Co.

Maddy, John C., with Churchill & Co.

Nearing, Mars, Vice President First National Bank.

Parsons, John U.

Paddock, F. L., Southworth, Paddock & Co.

Quale, F. N., Miller.

Reynolds, S. C., Reynolds Bros., Grain Commission.

Reynolds, Charles L., Reynolds Bros.

Reynolds, W. R., Reynolds Bros.

Reynolds, Fred J., Reynolds Bros.

Read, S. M., Grain Commission.

Rundell, W. A., W. A. Rundell & Co., Grain Com'n.

Southard, Thomas J., Vessel Agent.

Secor, J. K., Director Second National Bank.

Secor, James, Secor, Berdan & Co.

Stager, Charles, Cratz & Stager.

Stock, Edward J., with Reynolds Bros.

Shoemaker, F. B., Carrington & Co.

Shoemaker, M., Jr., Grain Commission.

Smith, Denison B., Secretary Produce Exchange.

Southworth, E. L., Southworth, Paddock & Co.

Taylor, Thomas A., N. W. Elevating & Milling Co., Millers.

Van Horn, S. V. A.

Walker, W. T., City Auditor.

Whitaker, W. H., Grain Commission.

Waite, John A., Plumber.

*Walbridge, Henry D., Grain Commission.

Walbridge, H. S., Director Toledo National Bank.

Williams, E. R., Grain Commission.

Worts, Geo. F., Lloyd & Worts, Bakers.

Young, Horatio S., Young Bros., Grain Commission.

Young, Frank I., Young Bros.

Young, Samuel M., President Toledo National Bank.

Zahm, J. F., J. F. Zahm & Co., Grain Commission.

*Deceased.

Following is the Tariff of Commissions in operation, with the Toledo Produce Exchange in 1887:

FOR SELLING.

Wheat	1c. per bush.
All other Grain, except Oats	1c. "
Oats	½c. "
Provisions, as Pork, Lard, Beef and Fish, on sales of \$1,000 and over	1½ per cent.
Provisions, as Pork, Lard, Beef and Fish, on sales of less than \$1,000	2½ "
Produce, as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits, Hides, Pelts, Poultry, Potatoes, etc., on sales of \$500 or over	2½ "



M. D. Carrington

Produce, as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits, Hides, Pelts, Poultry, Potatoes, etc., on sales of less than \$500.	5 per cent.
Dressed Hogs	1½ "
Seeds	1½ "
Feed	50c. per ton.

When advances are made, not less than eight per cent. per annum interest and commission shall be charged. Fire Insurance, Storage, Drayage and Inspection, when incurred, to be charged in addition to the above.

Canal Boats in all cases to pay for unloading cargoes.

FOR BUYING.

Wheat	1c. per bush.
All other Grain, except Oats, under 5-car lots	1c. "
All other grain, except Oats, 5 cars and upwards	½c. "
Oats	½c. "
All deals for future delivery, when settled before the delivery of grain	½c.
Provisions, as Pork, Lard, Beef and Fish, in lots of \$1,000 and over	1 per cent.
Provisions, as Pork, Lard, Beef and Fish, in lots of less than \$1,000	2½ "
Produce, as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits, Hides, Pelts, Poultry, Potatoes, etc., in lots of \$1,000 and over	1½ "
Produce, as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits, Hides, Pelts, Poultry, Potatoes, etc., in lots of less than \$1,000	2½ "
Dressed Hogs	1 "
Seeds	1 "
Feed	50c. per ton.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS KING was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, August 9, 1817. His parents were William and Eliza (Ingersoll) King. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year, 1786. His grandfather, during the Revolutionary War, was a Tory, siding with the British Government, and moved to Nova Scotia. His mother was born in Savannah, Georgia. Mr. King is one of twelve children—seven boys and five girls. Mr. King came to Toledo in the Spring of 1841, when he engaged as a clerk in the Commission House of Morgan L. Collins & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, where he remained until the Winter of 1845-46, when he entered like employ with Edward Haskell & Co. In August, 1846, with N. Mitchell, he established the Forwarding and Commission House of Mitchell & King, on Water Street, near Jefferson, which continued until January, 1848, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Mitchell removing to Cincinnati. With A. J. Field, the firm of Field & King was then organized, which continued until 1853. Then was formed the firm of C. A. King & Co. (Charles B. Phillips, partner), which continued until 1855, when Ebenezer Walbridge succeeded Mr. Phillips. In January, 1859, was formed the firm of King Brothers (C. A. & F. J. King), to which afterwards was admitted Fred. H. King. Other partners of the Kings were W. H. Whitaker, and George

Gassaway, the firm now (1888) consisting of C. A. and Frank I. King, doing business at the old stand, corner of Madison and Water Streets, which the senior partner has owned since 1853. It is the oldest Grain House in Toledo, its history covering a period of nearly 42 years. In 1855 Mr. King contracted for building the first Grain Elevator (No. 1) for the Wabash Railway. Since the institution of Banks in Toledo, he has been connected with these as Stockholder and Director. He was one of the five Trustees appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to whose direction was assigned the construction of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad in 1870. He has been a member of every Board of Trade in the City, beginning with the first one in 1849; now holds like relation with the Produce Exchange; and was President of the former body in 1868. He was many years President of the Mutual Insurance Company. Politically, Mr. King was a Whig while that party existed, and has since been identified with the Republican party. Elected as Mayor of Toledo in 1867, he served for two years. At a special election held in December, 1868, he was chosen State Senator, to succeed James C. Hall, deceased. Among the measures which received his special support, was what is known as the "Interest law," under which, by special agreement, eight per cent. interest was made payable, the regular legal rate remaining at six per cent. In 1882, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Toledo District, and with a Democratic majority of 3,000 in the District, he came within 1,104 votes of an election, running 1,051 ahead of the Republican ticket in Lucas County. F. H. Hurd, of that County, was the Democratic candidate. For many years Mr. King was an active member and a Trustee of the Young Men's Association, and subsequently of the Toledo Library Association organized in 1865, as he also was and yet is of the Toledo Public Library. On the occasion of the *corp d'etat* occurring at the annual election of the Young Men's Association in October, 1864 (referred to on pages 636-637), Mr. King was specially active in the organization of the Toledo Library Association, himself making a contribution of \$1,000, and securing a large amount from others, as financial basis for the new institution. Mr. King was married August 1, 1847, with Miss Mary Dodd, daughter of Ezra B. Dodd, one of the earliest settlers of Toledo. She died at Cleveland December 23, 1873, aged 47 years, leaving three children, one of whom married S. T. Dick, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the second daughter married Robinson Locke, of this City; the youngest, a boy, is now 18 years old.

MILES D. CARRINGTON was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, January 1, 1823, and died at Marseilles, France, March 22, 1887.

His parents, Rice and Abigail (Seymour) Carrington, were born in Whethsfield, Connecticut. His father was a farmer, the other members of the family being engaged in different professions. He died in 1846, at the age of 55 years. The mother died at the advanced age of 82 years. She was connected with very prominent families of Connecticut, Governor Seymour, of New York being a cousin. The family in 1840 removed to Oneida County, New York, remaining there until the death of the father. The educational privileges of the son were limited to the District Schools of the neighborhood; hence, his literary attainments were chiefly the result of his subsequent efforts amid the activities of life. He remained with the family laboring on the farm, until he was 19 years of age. In 1842 he came West to enter upon his life-work. His first stop was in Hillsdale County, Michigan, where he was variously employed for two years. In 1844, he went to Gosben, Indiana, where he spent three years as clerk in a store. Being then 24 years of age he decided to enter business for himself, and for such purpose opened a general Store at Middlebury, Indiana. At the end of two years (1849), Theodore B. Casey became a partner. This arrangement was continued with success until 1854, when the partners removed to Toledo, and the firm of Carrington & Casey opened a Grain and Commission House, whose business soon became large. Probably no establishment did more than theirs toward the development of that branch of trade in Toledo; while in extent of traffic they were abreast the foremost. Not limiting that trade they ere long became prominently identified with the transportation interest by the purchase and building of valuable shipping which were among the best and most successful on the Lakes. In this way the trade of Toledo was materially promoted. At the time of Mr. Carrington's arrival and for seven years thereafter there was no organization of Grain dealers in Toledo. In 1861, the Toledo Board of Trade was established, of which he was one of the first Directors, as he repeatedly was in subsequent years; while in 1868, and again in 1869, he was Vice President, and was the President in 1871. Upon the organization of the Produce Exchange in January, 1876, Mr. Carrington was elected as a Director, as he afterwards repeatedly was, and as President in 1880. In 1878, the new corporation entered upon the work of construction of the building at the Northeast corner of Madison and St. Clair Streets, which work was placed in charge of a building Committee, of which Mr. Carrington was the Chairman. The structure was completed in 1879, and was among the most elegant, as well as most convenient and profitable edifices of the kind in the country. The success of the new organization is indicated by the fact, that

membership in it is now valued at \$2,000, against \$20 in the old Board of Trade.

Mr. Carrington's convictions as to general political policy always were with the Democratic party, with which he generally acted. During the War of the Rebellion, in connection with a large portion of the members of that party, he gave vigorous support to the Government in its means for the maintenance of the Union; while, at the same time, he was ever ready in the contribution of financial aid for the benefit of soldiers and their families. In 1874, without his knowledge, he was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for State Senator, when he declined. In 1877 Governor Bishop appointed him as member of the Board of State Charities, Governor Foster re-appointing him to the same in 1880, in which position he contributed much toward the important objects of that body.

Mr. Carrington was married November 20, 1849, with Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Lyman and Maria Casey, of York, Livingston County, New York. She was a sister of Theodore B. Casey, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mrs. John N. Stevens, of Toledo. Mrs. Carrington, from her first coming to Toledo, took and held a position of special prominence in religious and charitable work, not only connected with her particular Church, but in various benevolences of the City. She was among the most active in the establishment of the Protestant Orphans' Home, as she always was among its most efficient, liberal and earnest managers, serving for 20 years as President of the Board of Directors, and devoting to its management much of her time. In other directions she was ready and effective in like work. She was long prostrated by fatal disease, which was borne with true Christian patience, and terminated in death August 17, 1886. Mr. Carrington left six children—Alice C. C., wife of Charles H. Royce, New York; Kate L., wife of Frederick B. Shoemaker, Toledo; William T., Toledo; Annie B., wife of John S. Hannab, Chicago, Illinois; and Misses Zoe and Bessie M. Carrington, Toledo.

ABNER L. BACKUS was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 27, 1818. He is a son of Thomas and Temperance (Lord) Backus. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Backus, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, who after graduation at Yale College and admission to the Bar as an Attorney at Law, removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1800, and was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the United States. He practiced law with Wyllis Silliman; and established at Marietta the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, which was the third newspaper started in the Northwest, the first issue appearing about December 1, 1801. It was issued once in three weeks, and supported the Adminis-



Amos L. Packard



tion of President Jefferson. Mr. Backus was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1803. Lewis Cass prepared himself for admission to the Bar in the office of Backus & Silliman. Mr. Backus at one time owned and sold to Blennerhassett, the Island in the Ohio, near Marietta, which subsequently became celebrated as the scene of Aaron Burr's famous conspiracy against the peace of the United States and the rights of Mexico. Abner's father (Thomas Backus) was also a graduate of Yale College; also became a Lawyer, and was one of the early practicing Attorneys of Franklin County, Ohio. The maternal grandfather (Abner Lord) came to Ohio with the very first of the pioneers, settling in 1788 at Marietta, where he was a Merchant, and also engaged extensively in Ship-building, taking his vessels, during high water in the Spring to New Orleans, where they were either sold or put in charge of employed Masters. In common with thousands of other enterprising men in like business, he was financially ruined by the "Embargo policy" of the Jefferson's Administration. Mr. Thomas Backus had one sister, who became the wife of Judge Pope, of the United States Court in Illinois, and who was the father of General John Pope, of the United States Army. When the subject of this sketch was seven years old, his father died, leaving a widow with five children to care for, and with limited resources for such charge. Beyond the means for an education, he received nothing from the father's estate. His School facilities were good, he having been educated at Marietta, then in educational advantages in advance of any other point in Ohio. His advent in business life was made during the Winter of 1837-38, as Rodman, in the Civil Engineers' Department, in the construction of the Ohio State Canals. From that foundation-start, he gradually advanced in position, becoming in order, Constructing and Superintending Engineer, Canal Collector and Member and President of the Ohio Board of Public Works, until his withdrawal in 1878—the service (with the exception of six years) being continuous for 40 years. In 1857 he was elected as Member of the Board, while every other candidate on his (the Democratic) ticket was defeated. He was detailed in 1843 to close up the construction accounts of the Western Reserve and Maumee Road (Perrysburg and Bellevue), and subsequently for several years had charge of that work. Politically Mr. Backus has always been a Democrat, and until 1860 was actively identified with that party. He then was an Alternate Delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore, and was a warm supporter of the nomination of S. A. Douglas for President, but became so far dissatisfied with the course of events in that connection that he never after-

wards took active part in partisan management, though always, through his ballot, seeking to promote the true principles of Democracy. For some years prior to 1860, he was engaged in different mercantile enterprises on the Maumee River. In 1863, associated with Samuel M. Young (firm of Young & Backus), he purchased 200 feet River front, West of Adams Street, and built thereon the large Grain Elevator, which they operated continuously until July, 1880, when that firm was succeeded by A. L. Backus & Sons, who also operate largely in the Grain Commission business. In 1872, Mr. Backus was one of a few citizens of Toledo, by whose enterprise and energy the Columbus and Toledo Railroad was secured to Toledo, and he served as Director of the Company for eight years, until 1882, when the Road was consolidated with the West Virginia Railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Union Elevator Company of East Toledo, in 1879, of which he is now the President. The capacity of this Warehouse is among the greatest in the City, being 800,000 bushels. Since 1872, he has been a Director in the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Company. He has been a Director in the Produce Exchange ever since its organization, and has been both its Vice President and President of the same. In the Spring of 1880, Mr. Backus was appointed by Governor Foster as a member of the Metropolitan Police Board of Toledo, in which capacity he was active and efficient toward securing a greatly improved Police organization for the City. He may justly be placed among the most successful of Toledo's business men—a result which he attributes largely to the trials in hard labor and self-denial to which absolute necessity subjected him in early life. His first pay was \$15.00 per month, with \$4.00 per week for board, of which he was enabled to lay by a liberal store for future use. Though without Church connection, he has always been identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Backus was married October 29, 1844, with Miss Elizabeth Reed, daughter of Judge Henry Reed, Sen., and Temperance (Pratt) Reed, of Waterville, and formerly from Connecticut. Judge Reed was an Associate Judge of Lucas County, under the old constitution, and died at Toledo, in July, 1864. Mrs. Backus died October 25, 1878, leaving a family of three sons—William W., Samuel R. and Alexander, all of Toledo; and three daughters—Elise (Mrs. S. L. Frazer), Duluth, Minn., and Ada (Mrs. Edwin Jackson) and Miss Julia M., of Toledo. Mr. Backus was married a second time, May 5, 1884, with Mrs. Lucretia Maples Hough, of Toledo, a native of Norwich, Connecticut. Their residence is at the Northwest corner of Summit and Bush Streets, Toledo.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOLEDO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS.

A BRIEF review of the advertising columns of the Toledo papers in a few of the early years of the City, will show something of the men then active in business and professions :

1835. General Merchandise—Andrew Palmer & Co., South side Summit, between Monroe and Perry Streets; Andrew Clark; Isaac Street; W. J. Daniels & Co., North side Summit, between Perry and Monroe; I. C. Smith, corner of Summit and Elm.

Groceries and Provisions—A. K. Gibson & Co., "on the Wharf, next door to Palmer & Co."

Physician and Surgeon—Baxter Bowman.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.—Platt & Miller, No. 2 Swan Street.

Under date of December, 1834, James L. Bunce called attention to his Blacksmith Shop on Summit Street, "immediately fronting the Steam Saw and Gristmill."

Samuel Allen advertised Second-hand Wagons, Sleds, &c.

H. C. Putnam, Bedsteads, Axes, &c., in "lower apartments of E. Bissell's Steam Mill."

Lands for Sale—Leonard Whitmore, adjoining River tract, nearly opposite Toledo.

Card & Bennett, the Forbes Place, one mile from Toledo—two-thirds cash, and balance in Steamboat wood.

Philo Bennett, 300 acres on South side Maumee River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Toledo; also, half-acre "adjoining the Indian Reserve, on the bank of the Maumee River, immediately opposite the Town of Toledo," the same being "well situated for business purposes, fronting on the River, and being an admirable site for wharfing." This property is now in the Sixth Ward.

Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., 201 acres, near Turnpike Road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Toledo, and one mile from Goodsell's Saw and Gristmills, on Swan Creek; price, \$5.00 per acre.

Samuel Sibley, a valuable farm (120 acres), four miles from Toledo, and one mile North Indiana Road; had on it "a good log house."

Samuel Eddy, three lots on Chestnut Street, "fronting the public square;" also, would lease his Brick-yard on Elm Street and Erie, with two never-failing springs of water.

Jabez Thompson, 43 acres of land (20 improved), "on Indiana Road, at junction of same with Road leading from Toledo to Tremainesville, one mile from each Village." On the premises "three good Log Houses." Enquiry to be made of Mr. T., on the premises.

Ezra Goodell and Oliver P. Stevens wanted to sell a Saw Mill, on Swan Creek, three miles from Toledo. Its capacity was 300,000 or 400,000 feet per year. They wanted 1,000 to 2,000 saw-logs; and offered to saw lumber, taking five-eighths of oak and sycamore, or one-half of other woods.

One advertisement appears from Tremainesville—that of Sinclair & Wilkeson, Tailors, directly over the store of S. L. & M. L. Collins.

Harlo Glass, Carpenter and Joiner, "Toledo, Monroe County, Michigan Territory," advertised for jobs.

Some idea may be had of the range of merchandise trade at that time, from the variety of articles sold by A. Palmer & Co. They had Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Glassware, China, Stoneware, Tin and Japanned Ware, Boots and Shoes, Guns, Flints, Percussion Caps, Nails, Window Glass, House Trimmings, Cow and Ox Bells, Carpenters' Tools, Liquors and Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, "Dipt Candles," Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

Fanny L. Allen, Administratrix of estate of Seneca Allen, deceased, by order of Probate Court of Monroe County, Michigan, advertised for sale lot 416, Vistula Division, Toledo.

Richard H. Comstock offered \$5.00 reward for single-barrel shot-gun stolen from him. It "had a lock fixed for using pills, the hammer striking the top of the barrel, with a brass magazine, to contain pills, so constructed as to prime the gun on turning it around."

Notice was given for an election of officers of Port Lawrence Township, under Laws of Ohio, at Collins's Tavern in Tremainesville, April 6, 1835.

1836. Merchants—Brintnall & Co., Successors to Scott & Richardson.

Brickmakers—Shaw & Keller.

Sail-making and Glazing—Marsh & Carter.

Tin and Cooper Factory—Henry P. Benton.

Storage and Forwarding at Manhattan—Platt Card and J. L. Chase, who state that "the advantages of that Port made it an object for merchants to order their goods to that establishment."

Rectifying and Provisions—Wheeler & Chester.

Millinery and Dress Making—Mrs. Tilman and Miss Erwin.

Lucas City Lots—Willard Smith, Eli Hart and George Humphry—1,500 lots in that "important site, at the mouth of its Maumee River, near its junction with Lake Erie.

"Fashionable Hair Dresser and Tonsor-General of the Profession"—James Phillis, at "the Shaving Emporium, No. 275 Summit Street."

1837. Attorneys at Law—Bennett & Morton, John Fitch, Wade & Cooke, E. D. Potter.

Forwarding and Commissioner—Peckham & Co., Bissell & Gardner, Palmer, Bush & Co., W. P. Daniels & Co.

Merchants—S. Allen & Co., C. G. McKnight, Daniels & Goettell, Carpenter & Cheney, Murfee & Hilles, Jacob Clark, Brintnall & Co., Scott & Richardson, Olmstead & Walker, Philander Eggleston.

Groceries—G. B. Spicer, Douglass & Jennings, Wm. Anderson, S. B. Worden, Comstock & Erwin, George H. Rich.

Tin and Cooper Ware—J. W. Snyder & Co.

Druggists—Marshall & Way, Scoville & Southard, J. W. Gilbert & Co.

Clothing—V. H. Ketcham, F. Lyon & Co.

Tailors—Snell & Cornell, D. Jacobs.

Silversmith & Jeweler—E. A. Stoops.

Physicians and Surgeons—G. R. Perkins and S. Mosher.

Hotels—Toledo House, Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Depot, of Blin & Coy; Jefferson House, Summit Street, W. A. McClelland; American Hotel, Daniel Segur; Mansion House, Summit Street, Clark H. Ryder; Eagle Tavern, Summit Street, Ira C. Smith.

Bakery—John Pontions.

Job Printers—Fairbanks & Willard, Summit Street.

Carriage-making and Blacksmiths—J. and J. N. Mount.

Saddle and Harnessmakers—Whitney, Eaton & Co.

Painting and Glazing—Ira L. Clark, successor to Redding & Co. [From the opening of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad in 1853, until his death in 1885, Mr. Clark was a Conductor on that line.]

Columbus Fire Insurance Company—Warren Jenkins, Agent. [Mr. Jenkins came to Ohio in 1829, and then started an Anti-Masonic paper at Milan. In 1830 he removed his office to Columbus and there continued his paper for a time. After leaving Toledo, he became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, was Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary in 1862, and died some 10 years since.]

Hartford Fire Insurance Company—J. Baker, Agent.

Mozart Society—C. G. McKnight, Secretary.

List of Letters—E. D. Potter, Postmaster.

Cabinet and Chair Manufacturer—Wm. R. Hoyt.

P. R. Hopkins (of Milan, Ohio,) and others, proprietors of the Town plat of Port Oleron, Sandusky (now Ottawa County), advertise a public sale of lots in that town.

Nathan Lyman & Co., the pioneer Type-founders of Buffalo, have an advertisement, in which, among other stock, they offer Smith, Rust and Ramage presses—the latter being of the style of the Ben. Franklin press, now in the Government Museum, Washington, D. C.

Philip I. Phillips gives notice that he will apply to the Court of Common Pleas, for "license to keep a public house in the Town of Fremainsville." Such license then included permission to sell intoxicating liquors, and to obtain it, notice must be given, and the Court satisfied both of the public need of the proposed tavern and of "the good moral character" of the applicant.

1838. Forwarding and Commission Merchants—Peckham & Co., Palmer, Bush & Co., Bissell & Gardner, Daniels & Co., J. Baldwin & Co., W. J. Daniels and C. B. King.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.—Daniels & Goettel, Jennings & Cheney, Murfee & Hilles, Jacob Clark, J. D. Shepard, John Baldwin & Co., Scott & Richardson.

Hardware—Brintnall & Co., Wm. Anderson, Comstock & Erwin.

Stoves, Tinware, &c.—Bidwell & Co. (Geo. W. Bidwell, John Jay Newcombe, and C. E. Brintnall).

Hat Factory—Clark & Legraen.

Physicians—Ackley & Perkins, Chas. McLean, S. Mosher.

Attorneys—N. H. Swayne (Columbus), B. J. Brown, Tilden & Osborn, Way & Cooke, E. D. Potter, Bennett & Morton, John Fitch.

Silversmith and Jewelers—E. A. Storrs.

Milliner and Mantuamaker—Miss Erwin.

Readymade Clothing—F. Lyon & Co.

Groceries and Liquors—S. B. Worden.

Cabinet Ware Room—Wm. R. Hoyt.

Hotels—Jefferson House, Upper Toledo, H. DeForest; American Hotel, Lower Toledo, Dan. Segur; Mansion House, Lower Toledo, C. H. Ryder; Eagle Tavern, Lower Toledo, J. H. Booth; Toledo House, "foot of Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad," Summit street, near Monroe, J. Blin & Co.

Baker—John Pontions.

Painter and Glazier—Ira L. Clark.

Tailors—G. W. More, Levi Snell.

Market and Provisions—Granville Jones.

Books and Stationery—Erastus Roys & Co.

Clock and Watchmaker—D. F. Stow.

Cigars, and "Miles's Extract of Tomato, a sovereign remedy for fevers of all kinds—warranted to cure"—C. G. McKnight.

Drugs and Medicines and "Locofoco and Lucifer

Matches"—Dr. Chas. McLean, corner Summit and Walnut streets.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants—John Poag and Howard Morse, foot of Lagrange street.

Wholesale Dry Goods—Titus & Co.—branch of New York House, corner Summit and Lagrange.

Concert by Mozart Society—With two Eb. clarionets, five key-trumpet, one B trombone, four B clarionets, one valve-trumpet, one key-bugle, one piccolo, two concert horns and one post-horn, one octave flute, one valve-trombone, one bass-horn, and bass-drum.

1839. Clothing—S. S. and V. H. Ketcham, successors to Ketcham & Snell. Levi Snell opens a new tailoring establishment.

Dissolution—Partnership of James Myers, John S. Batman and H. A. Carpenter, contractors on the Canal.

Theater—Detroit Company playing "The Stranger," "The Loan of a Lover," "How to Die for Love or the Rival Captains," and "Blue Devils." Tickets 50 cents.

1840. Dentist—J. N. Cassells; charges—pivot teeth, \$5.00 each; on gold-plate, \$8.00 each; cavities filled, 50 cents each; extractions, \$1.00; cleaning, \$1.00. Dr. A. Chandler.

1843. Forwarding Merchants &c.—Winslow & Williams, Daniels & Co., E. Haskell & Co., Fitch & Co., Treat & Brown, Ludlow & Babcock; Collins, Palmer & Co., Peckham & Co., Mott & Co.

Dry Goods, &c.—Wm. Farmer, V. H. Ketcham, W. H. Raymond, R. C. Daniels.

Groceries, Paints, &c.—A. Ralston & Co., Stephen Marble, Chas. Mertz.

Attorneys, Land Agents, &c.—Tilden & Hill, Morton & Whitney, Hiram C. Clark, C. F. Abbott, John Fitch, Mavor Brigham, Levi G. Montgomery, Edson Allen.

Physicians—C. Smith, John Mosher, G. R. Perkins, Manly Bostwick.

Hotels—Indiana House, R. N. Lawton; Western Hotel, D. Johnson; American Hotel, Col. John McKenster.

Mechanics—C. Clum, Carriages, &c.; John A. Cole, Harness, &c.; Henry Clark, Hats, Caps, &c., John Kauffman, Boots and Shoes; Geo. C. Redding, Painter.

1844. Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.—Gid. W. Weed, V. H. Ketcham, James Myers, Chas. O'Hara, R. Cheney, Edward Gilman, J. W. Turner, B. D. Tilden, Wm. Farmer, Daniel Wadsworth, W. H. Raymond, Frederick Bissell.

Boots and Shoes—John Kauffman, John Keily.

Groceries, Paints, &c.—A. Ralston & Co., G. R. Perkins, Chas. Mertz.

Attorneys, Land Agents, &c.—Hill & Bennett, Fitch & Scott, Morton & Whitney, Way & McBain, W. W. VanNess. (At Maumee—Thos. Dunlap Jr., and J. M. Coffinbury.)

Physicians—G. R. Perkins, Smith & Taylor, Manly Bostwick.

Hotels—American House, J. McKenster; Indiana House, R. N. Lawton.

Hats, Furs, &c.—Philo H. Pattee.

Painting—Geo. Redding.

Auction and Commission—Decius Wadsworth.

Saddles, &c.—N. Witch.

Stoves, &c.—John R. Bond.

Photographs—J. T. Teliga.

Washing Machines—E. B. Dodd.

Watches, &c.—D. F. Stow.

Hardware, Nails, &c.—Kirkland & Whittaker, A. Palmer & Co.

Books, &c.—Decius Wadsworth.

Ready Made Clothing—Thomas & Swartz.

Meat Market—C. I. Keeler Jr., Wood & Atkinson.

Furniture—J. F. Wolcott.
Grave Stones, &c.—J. M. Rockwell.

1845. In December, W. W. Robinson and W. Z. Barney opened a "Daguerrean Gallery of Colored Photographic Miniatures in Mott's Block, for a few days only," being the pioneers in that line. Pictures were "taken in from 10 to 60 seconds, neatly executed, possessing all the beauties of life, and for natural expression surpassed by none—warranted not to fade in any climate—put up in a superior manner, with or without colors, at prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., without regard to weather."

1846. Money Brokers—Kraus & Co., corner of Summit and Monroe streets.

Drugs and Medicines—Thomas Daniels, successor to Geo. R. Perkins, opposite the Ohio House, about 321 Summit street.

1847. Soda Fountain—Thomas Daniels, the pioneer establishment of Toledo; designed "for both ends of the Town"—using Swan's Atmospheric Soda Fountain—"Soda free" between 2 and 10 P. M., June 15th. Mr. Daniels yet supplies the same article, having meantime invented a successful fountain.

1850. Merchants—Berdan & Keeler, Ketcham & Co., Whitney & Woodruff, Thos. Card, E. S. Hanks, A. Eddy & Co., Bell & Deveau, Geo. C. Redding, Phillips & Hopkins, J. H. Maples, C. B. Eells & Co., S. & J. H. Whitaker, Fred. Bissell, P. C. & A. Moross, Peter Yost, Kraus & Roemer, Kuehne & Schoening, Geo. Walbridge.

Books, &c.—D. H. Nye, D. Wadsworth.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.—James Love, D. F. Stow.

Drugs, &c.—Thos. Daniels, Z. S. Stocking, S. Linsley & Co.

Produce and Commission—Simeon Fitch, Jr., Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., Thos. Watkins, Jr., Field & King, Collins, Brown & Co., E. Haskell & Co., Godard & Wiman, Colton, Wing & Co., Read & Thompson, Brown & Dodd.

Mechanics—Wm. Laughlin, H. Rudd, J. C. H. Montgomery, John Kauffman.

Lumber—J. W. Kelsey, H. A. Bellamy.

Meat Market—Bellamy & Co., Salter Bowers.

Attorneys and Land Agents—Young & Waite, Hill & Perigo, Wm. Baker, Peter E. Latimer, Henry Bennett, Edward Bissell, Jr., Fitch & McBain, Elisha Whittlesey and J. W. Scott.

Physicians—Calvin Smith, Isaac Hazlett, W. C. Scott, A. F. Bissell, W. W. Jones, F. Beecher.

Hotels—Lyman T. Thayer, Exchange, corner of St. Clair and Jefferson; A. F. Hull, Broadway House, on Broadway; Ohio House, corner Summit and Walnut.

Livery—James Cole.

Restaurants—John Tiernan, James McNelly.

Tailors—Granger Brothers.

Liquors—Brand & Lenk, Wm. H. Peabody.

Agents—Canal Express and Doyle & Dickey's Canal Line, Wm. J. Finlay.

Insurance—Henry E. Eagle, D. B. Smith, Chas. O'Hara, E. S. Johnson, Samuel S. Read, H. H. Dodd.

Marble—Johnson & Brown.

Dentist—J. Estile.

Millinery—Mrs. J. Kendall.

Postmaster—Hezekiah D. Mason.

1852. Shipping and Commission Merchants—O. Mather, Julius D. Morton, E. S. Johnson, May & Hathaway, E. B. Brown & H. H. Dodd, S. R. & Alex. Reed, C. G. Keeler & F. L. Nichols, Alonzo Godard, P. Buckingham & Co., Simeon Fitch, Jr., Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., Thos. Watkins, Jr., Hollister & Colton, S. S. Read, O. C. Thompson, A. J. Field & C. A. King, Matthew Brown & Frank J. King, Hoag, Strong & Co., D. B. Smith & J. E. Hunt, Jr., E. Haskell & Co., Geo. A. Carpenter.

Merchants—D. F. Stow, V. H. Ketcham & Co., Kuehne & Schoening, Bell & Deveau, Azariah Eddy & Co., S. & J. H. Whitaker, Samuel Brooks, Kraus & Roemer, Thorner & Maek, Jacob Van Orden, C. B. Eells, Wm. Durell, Whitney & Woodruff, Geo. Wilder, J. S. & W. R. Hull, P. F. Berdan & S. H. Keeler, J. H. Maples & Co.

Groceries and Liquors—Brand & Lenk, W. H. Peabody, E. S. Hanks, S. Linsley & Co., P. C. Moross, Geo. Redding.

Drugs, &c.—J. M. Ashley & Co., Thos. Daniels.

Books, &c.—Nye & Johnson, R. Chadwick.

Leather, &c.—Batenahl & Brother.

Cooper—L. McCracken.

Gardeners—F. C. Hansen & Co.

Canal Packet—Wm. J. Finlay, Agent.

Dentists—C. P. Culver, J. Estile.

Clothing—Granger & Brother.

Attorneys—E. & E. Bissell (Sen. and Jun.), John J. Manor, Platt Card, Young & Waite (S. M. Young, Maumee, and M. R. Waite, Toledo), C. W. Hill & C. E. Perigo, Wm. Baker & P. E. Latimer, John Fitch & Daniel McBain, Henry Bennett.

Physicians—Alfred Taylor, Isaac Hazlett, W. W. Jones, R. H. Timpney, Jas. Coldham, C. Smith.

Hotels—Kingsbury House, H. D. & W. Kingsbury; Thayer's Exchange, L. T. Thayer; Rumsey's Exchange, Philo Rumsey.

Livery Stable—E. Clark Blodgett.

Meat Market—C. S. Rundall.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.—James Love.

Steam Tug—Seymour C. Keeler.

Foundry—B. Farley.

Tailoring—James Seaman.

Real Estate—Thos. Dunlap.

Clothing—D. Heinsheimer & Co.

1858. The first City Directory for Toledo, was issued in 1858, H. L. Hosmer and W. H. Harris, Publishers; and Riley & Co., Printers. As the pioneer, the work was attended with much labor and embarrassment. There were then no numbers on buildings in the City, each locality being indicated by Street and block. The volume contained the names of 2,920 persons, of whom very few were females. The population at the time was about 11,500. Lists of individuals and firms, of persons holding public offices and engaged in the several trades, professions and other callings, were also presented, the numbers in the several classes being as follows:

Attorneys at Law, 25; Auctioneers, 4; Bakers, 6; Barbers, 10; Billiard Saloons, 2; Blacksmiths, 27; Booksellers and Stationers, 3; Book Binders, 2; Boarding Houses, 30; Breweries, 3; Business College, 1; Cabinet Ware, 11; Carpenters, 100; China and Glassware, 2; Civil Engineers and Architects, 4; Cigars and Tobacco, 2; Clothing Stores, 14; Coal Dealers, 2; Coopers, 8; Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 12; Commissioners of Deeds, 2; Confectioners, 3; Daguerreotype Galleries, 3; Dentists, 2; Druggists, 6; Dry Goods Dealers, 8; Exchange Offices, 4; Express Company (United States), 1; Gas Fitters, 1; Gas Company, 1; Gunsmith, 1; Grocers and Provision Dealers, 66; Hardware and Cutlery, 7; Hotels, 12; Insurance Companies, 3; Insurance Agencies, 7; Intelligence Office, 1; Jewelry and Watches, 4; Liquor Dealers, 9; Leather, Hides, &c., 3; Lumber Dealers, 9; Marble and Stone Dealers, 8; Milliners, 8; Newspapers, 4; Physicians (Allopathic), 14; Physicians (Homeopathic), 3; Physicians (Eclectic), 2; Physicians, (Uroscopian), 1; Piano

Dealer, 1; Portrait Painter, 1; Professors of Music, 3; Railroad Offices, 6; Saddlers and Harnessmakers, 5; Saw Mills, 4; Sash and Blind Manufacturers, 5; Soap and Candle Manufacturers, 3; Tailors, 16; Vinegar Manufacturer, 1; Wagon Makers, 7; Wood Dealers, 2.

At that time, John E. Hunt was Postmaster at Toledo; the other Postoffices in the County being Hardy, Java, Manhattan, Maumee, Monclova, Providence, Riga, Swanton, Utah (since East Toledo), Waterville, Whiteford (Sylvania), and Whitehouse.

Mavor Brigham was Canal Collector, and Thomas D. Thomas, Weigh-Master, at Toledo.

Dennis Coghlin was Collector of Customs, C. R. Dennett Deputy Collector, and Barney Mahon, Inspector of Customs.

MILITARY.

Fifth Division Ohio Militia—James B. Steedman, Major General; Daniel S. Price, Judge Advocate; Wm. J. Finlay, Quartermaster; John R. Bond, Inspector; Abner L. Backus, Engineer; H. T. Smith, Stephen J. McGroarty, Aids.

Sixth Brigade—Charles B. Phillips, Brigadier General; James H. Maples, Brigade Inspector; Richard Waite, Judge Advocate; Foster R. Warren, Engineer; Wm. S. Sizer, Brigade Quartermaster; Ebenezer Walbridge and Henry T. Bissell, Aides de Camp; L. J. Bush, Chaplain.

Toledo Guards, Company A—Charles B. Phillips, Captain; H. D. Kingsbury, 1st Lieutenant; George W. Merrill, 2d Lieutenant; Albert Moore, 3d Lieutenant; Charles E. Bliven, Ensign.

Jackson Guards, Company B—Garrett C. Dunn, Captain; James J. French, 1st Lieutenant; Nahum W. Daniels, 2d Lieutenant; James McNelly, 3d Lieutenant; Thomas Morris, Ensign.

German Yeagers—Jacob Tanner, Captain; Jacob Gatzner, 1st Lieutenant; M. Sterling, 2d Lieutenant; Conrad Berg, 3d Lieutenant.

Shields Horse Guards—Paul Edwards, Captain; John B. Murphy, 1st Lieutenant; James Cole, 2d Lieutenant; Roger Murphy, 3d Lieutenant; Thomas O'Neil, 4th Lieutenant; Patrick Carey, Cornet.

Toledo High School Cadets—Hamilton Colton, Captain; Avery S. Hill, 1st Lieutenant; George Haskell, 2d Lieutenant; Charles L. Stevens, 3d Lieutenant; John A. Waite, Charles L. Spencer, Isaiah Scott, Holdridge Collins and John Corlett, Sergeants.

BANKS.

Bank of Toledo (Branch of State Bank of Ohio), organized 1845—Amasa Stone, Jr., President; S. M. Young, Vice President; Paul Jones, Cashier; S. M. Young, M. R. Waite, Amasa Stone, Jr., H. B. Hurlbut, Joseph Perkins, Directors.

Mechanics' Bank of Berry, Day & Co.,—Matthias W. Day, Cashier.

Exchange Bank of W. S. Williams & Co.—Wm. S. Williams, Cashier; Chas. H. W. Sibley, Teller.

Banking House of Ketcham, Berdan & Co.—V. H. Ketcham, Cashier; John Berdan, Teller.

City Bank of Kraus, Wood & Co.—Charles J. Wood, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Western Union—Wm. A. Beach, Manager; Chas. O. Brigham, Edwin Seville, Operators.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad—Charles E. Bliven, Superintendent; Wm. W. Whittlesey, Wm. O. Brown, John B. Richards, Operators; S. Palmer, Line Repairer.

Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad—Israel Bedwin, Alfred Bedwin, Operators.

NEWSPAPERS.

Toledo *Blade*—Pelton, Stewart & Waggoner, Proprietors.

Toledo *Commercial*—Riley & Co. (Josiah Riley and James A. Boyd) Proprietors.

Toledo *Express*—Joseph E. Marx, Proprietor.

Toledo *Times*—Smith & Nash, Proprietors.

FREE MASONS.

Rubicon Lodge, No. 237—Thomas Dunlap, Master. Toledo Lodge, No. 144.—Alex. H. Newcomb, Master.

Fort Meigs Chapter, No. 29—Wm. H. Harris, H. P. Toledo Encampment, No. 7—Sanford L. Collins, G. C.

Masonic Hall was in third story of the building of E. S. Hanks, now No. 1, Cherry street.

ODD FELLOWS.

Wapaukonica Lodge, No. 38—Wm. Breed, N. G.; Sanford W. Freeman, V. G.

Port Lawrence Lodge, No. 257—John Gavin, N. G.; James H. Paddock, V. G.

Lucas Encampment, No. 25—James H. Paddock, C. B.

SOCIETIES.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—Dr. Thomas D. Norris, President.

Lucas County Bible Society—Almon Hopkins, President; W. S. Williams, Secretary; Anderson & Fuller, Depositaries.

Turners—Valentine Braun, President; C. Klives, Vice President; J. Schafer, Secretary; B. Schuetzler, Leader; F. Diebel, Cashier.

German Glee Club—H. Newfeld, Leader.

Musical Association—L. Matthias, Leader.

Home for Widows and Orphans—Organized, 1855, under care of Trinity Episcopal Church, and occupying a building on Erie street, between Madison and Jefferson—the pioneer charitable institution of the City, and the plant of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Lagrange street. Mrs. H. B. Walbridge, President; Mrs. Thos. H. Hough, Vice President; Mrs. Moses Colby, Treasurer; Miss Gertrude Yardley, Secretary; Mrs. Andrew Young, Mrs. Permelia Berdan, Mrs. F. L. Nichols, Mrs. A. F. Bissell, Mrs. Charles Yardley, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Margaret Hunker, Mrs. S. A. Raymond, Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, Mrs. Eagle, Mrs. S. P. Halsey, Miss Sizer, Directresses; Wm. Baker, C. B. Phillips, D. B. Smith, C. A. King, Almon Hopkins, Edward Bissell, Jr., Directors.

Catholic Orphan Asylum—On Cherry street. Established in 1854; 44 orphans in charge of 6 Sisters of Charity.

Young Men's Association—(Established in 1838.) M. R. Waite, President; John Eaton, Jr., Vice President; John Sinclair, Corresponding Secretary; Henry T. Bissell, Recording Secretary; Alfred W. Gleason, Treasurer; John Walbridge, Wm. S. Sizer, J. C. Buell, Edwin S. Platt, E. P. Gaylord and H. T. Bissell, Trustees.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Merchants' Despatch—Chas. S. Pomeroy, Agent. Great Western Despatch—C. S. Pomeroy, Agent. Lake Superior—S. C. Sampson, Agent. New York Central Propellers—H. B. Pomeroy, Agent.

New York and Erie Propellers—Samuel S. Read, Agent.

American Transportation Company—Frank J. King, Agent.

Western Transportation Company—Sinclair & Co., Agents.

Merchants' Western Line—Scott & Co., Agents.

New York and Western States Line—Geo. A. Carpenter, Agent.

Northern Transportation—Alonzo Godard, Agent.

Old Oswego--John Sinclair, Agent.
New Oswego--W. T. Walker, Agent.

BANDS.

Union Band--Isaac White, Leader.
German Band--L. Milverstedt, Leader.
Cannell's Band--J. W. Cannell, Leader.

CHURCHES.

First Baptist--Rev. E. F. Platt, Pastor.
First Congregational--Rev. Wm. W. Williams, Pastor.
Trinity Protestant Episcopal--Rev. H. B. Walbridge, Rector.
Bethel--Rev. S. D. Shaffer, Chaplain.
St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal--Rev. Joseph Ayers, Pastor.
Ames Chapel (Methodist)--Rev. Geo. W. Collier, Pastor.
German Methodist--Rev. Sebastian Barth, Pastor.
German Reformed--Rev. Henry Ashmeyer, Pastor.
St. Francis de Sales--Revs. Wm. O'Connor and Charles Sidley, Priests.
St. Mary's--Rev. Charles Eyraud, Priest.
French Catholic--Rev. Charles Eyraud, Priest.
German Lutheran--Rev. Joan Dorfer, Pastor.
German Lutheran Evangelical--Rev. Charles Markscheffel, Pastor.

CEMETERIES.

Forest Cemetery--On Lagrange Street.
Catholic Cemetery--Tremainsville (West Toledo).

JOBGING TRADE.

The following list of Dealers, with the average amount of annual sales, is given in the Directory, to wit:

Bolles, Bell & Hubbell, Dry Goods and Grain	\$ 375,000
Secor, Berdan & Co., Groceries	200,000
Rogers & Lyman, "	200,000
Bishop & Co., "	160,000
Schmueker & Co., "	150,000
Dunham & Dunning, "	130,000
May & Hathaway, "	150,000
S. & J. H. Whitaker, Hardware, etc.	156,818
Roff & Co., "	75,000
Geo. Wilder & Co., Liquors, etc.	60,000
Brand & Lenk, "	65,000
Lyman Wheeler & Co., "	40,000
Brooks, Southard & Co., "	65,000
Peter Lenk & Co., Lager Beer	71,000
L. Chapman, Hides, Leather, etc.	300,000
Coghlin & Brooks, "	150,000
Calvin Bronson, Tobacco	125,000
West & Traux, Drugs, etc.	100,000
James M. Ashley & Co., Drugs, etc.	40,000
J. Hartwell, Crockery	20,000
H. Stebbins, "	20,000
Anderson & Fuller, Books, etc.	50,000
Nye Brothers, "	40,000
L. Wachenheimer & Co., Clothing	75,000
J. & H. Thorner, "	50,000
G. Goldsmith, "	25,000
Krans & Roemer, "	30,000
Berdan & Hunt, Dry Goods	20,000
W. J. Finlay, Oysters, Fruits, etc.	75,000
Sawyer & Chamberlain, Stone Ware	40,000
Others estimated	50,000

Total -----\$3,011,818

RATES FOR DRAYMEN, HACKS, ETC.

The authorized charges for the carriage of property, when the distance was not more than 1 mile, were as follows, in 1858:

For each hogshead of Molasses, 25 cents; for each cask of Sugar of 500 to 800 pounds, 15 cents; for each load of household goods, and housing same, 30 cents; for each load of baggage, goods, wares and merchandise, 25 cents; for each load of lumber, flour, grain, etc., 15 cents. The charge for any distance within the City, not to exceed double the above rates.

For carrying a passenger not exceeding 1 mile, 25 cents; for each additional passenger, 15 cents. For a distance from 1 to 2 miles, 50 cents, and additional passengers, 25 cents. Baggage of the weight of 60 pounds for each passenger to be free, and weight beyond 60 pounds, to be at draymen's rates.

1860. The following list of departments of trade and professions, and of firms and individuals engaged therein, taken from the Toledo City Directory for 1860, shows in whose hands a large portion of the current affairs of the City were at that time:

New York Central Railway--William T. Walker, Freight Agent.

Agricultural Warehouses--L. J. Bush & Co. (R. B. Mitchell), Henry Philipps.

Architect--L. W. Doane.

Artesian Well-Borer--William Morris.

Attorneys at Law--Wm. Baker and W. A. Collins, E. P. Bassett and Charles Kent, Edward Bissell, Jr., Henry T. Bissell, Edward M. Brown, James H. Campbell, H. S. Commager and R. C. Lemmon, Charles Dodge, Michael B. Doyle, Thomas Dunlap, John C. Espy, George P. Este, G. R. Haynes and C. W. Moulton, M. O. Higgins, C. W. Hill and Charles Pratt, F. A. Jones and J. M. Ritchie, Thomas A. Lane, Ira E. Lee and J. J. French, John W. McKim and P. S. Slevin, A. F. Machen, John J. Manor, E. Dwight Nye, Louis H. Pike, H. P. and E. S. Platt, Emery D. Potter, Daniel S. Price and David R. Austin, B. W. Rouse and A. G. Clark, Stephen J. Springer, J. R. Tyler and John Ray, M. R. and Richard Waite, Andrew Young, Downing H. Young.

Auctioneers--John D. Crennan, Johnson and Brown.

Bakeries--Joseph Seiter, M. C. Worts and Son.

Banks and Bankers--Ketcham, Berdan & Co., Wm. Kraus and Wm. H. Smith, E. Parmelee & Co., James A. Rayner and Wm. W. Clark, Bank of Toledo, Toledo Savings Bank (Timothy Tredwell and Wm. A. Collins, proprietors).

Barbers--J. C. Greiner, John B. Lott, William H. Merritt, C. Nebelung, William Speas, George W. Tucker, B. F. Tolburt, Peter Uhlman.

Billiard Saloons--Gustave Baither, John S. George, John H. Haverly and J. R. Pinkerton, John Jorgen, Fred. Just, F. Schanig.

Blacksmiths--Frank Bohannon, Hiram Craig, W. H. Cranker, Jacob Feehr, D. S. Freeman, H. Heiming, N. Hoyt, Daniel Kelley, James Kemp, Lewis Lyons, James Maher, A. A. Marsh, J. L. Pratt, Edward Wall.

Boarding Houses--Mrs. M. E. Burnham, Mrs. B. Byrne, John Cannon, Mrs. Susan Darling, Mrs. J. C. Doolittle, Horace Douglas, Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. M. Hancock, S. Hoag, P. Horan, G. W. Kirk, Mrs. R. Marsh, Josiah Miller, Mrs. J. A. Swift, Mrs. Harriet B. Thomas, Mrs. E. A. VanPelt.

Boiler Makers--Fulton Henderson, Toledo Novelty Works.

Book Bindery--Toledo Blade Office.

Books, Stationery, &c.--David Anderson and John W. Fuller, N. M. Landis and W. S. Dodd.

Boots and Shoes--Calvin and Nathan M. Barker, Frederick Brandt, H. H. Cree, James J. Cunningham, S. and G. W. Doyle, G. Fraser, Casper Geisert, W. W. Griffith & Co. (Robert Cummings), H. G. Gross & Michael Littin, Henry Harbaum, W. W. Hunt &

Co. (George Stebbins), John Kaufman, Fred. Kimmern, Louis Knodel, Elias Leonardson, G. F. Mayer, Wm. B. Messinger & O. S. Bond, Henry Miller, Robert Moore, Harlow Mulliken & W. T. French, Thomas O'Neil, Edward N. Perry, Nathaniel Haughton & James H. Marvin, William Rawle, Philip Redding, Henry Rieck, Daniel W. Ruggles, J. Schmidt; J. K. Secor, P. F. Berdan, J. B. Ketcham and James Secor; Joseph Seiller, M. Sharkey, Ernst Wolter, John Young.

Breweries—Joseph Grasser & J. Vilhauer, Peter Lenk; Charles V. Millard, W. J. Finlay and David S. Wilder; H. Thorner & Co.

Cabinet Manufacturers—Jacob and Fred. Ingold, D. Johnston, A. L. Knittle, Joel Read, Joseph Wheeler, Elias Wonders.

Cap Manufactory—Mary Johnson.

Carpenters and Builders—John P. Freeman, Wm. C. Hoffman, N. T. Ketcham, Edward Malone and John O'Neil, Morris N. Mooney and John W. Jaquett, H. S. Sampson & Adam Ballzmeyer, Andrew Shurtz, A. Swift, Q. T. and J. H. Tappen, G. Wilson.

Carpets—Henry C. Bolles.

Carpet Weaver—Anton Raisenger.

Carriage Manufacturers—George W. Gove and John G. Carter, Austin B. Waite.

Chair Manufacturer—G. W. Cummings.

China, Glass and Queensware—Anthony W. Barlow and Wm. T. Thomason.

Cigars and Tobacco—T. C. Clark, E. D. Groot, Ernst Hagner and F. R. Tigges, Peter Hamlin, J. G. Holzwarth, John C. Klotz, Wm. Markscheffel, Morrough O'Brien and Isaac N. Poe.

Engineers—L. W. Doane, William H. Harris, E. D. Mason.

Clothing—William Bolles & Co., Benjamin J. Gitsky, Moses Gitsky, Gustavus Goldsmith, Michael Higgins, Jacob Kraus, Lehman Kraus, Jacob Roemer, Henry Thorner, A. Tuey & Co., Louis Wachenheimer and Theo. Wegener, Christ. Woehler.

Coal Dealers—C. C. Butts, C. C. Keysor.

Coal Oil Dealers—James D. & Samuel D. Cham-berlin.

Commission Merchants—Milo Bashare and J. Davis Pomeroy, R. H. Bell, Horace Holcomb & Kent, Lowber & Co. (New York), W. H. Bigelow, Frederick Bissell, Matthew Brown and H. S. and Eb. Walbridge, Marshal Burton and L. S. Hubbard, Geo. A. Carpenter, M. D. Carrington and Lyman and T. B. Casey, Benjamin Fitts and Joseph Flynn, Alonzo Godard, P. T. Hamm and H. J. Hayes, Truman H. Hoag, Charles A. and Frank J. King, James McConnell, M. V. Northrup and Peter Yost, Henry B. Pomeroy, W. G. Powers and Wm. C. Fisk, Samuel S. Read, John Stevens and Harry Chase, Gilbert Rogers, Jr., and Joseph S. Lyman, James R. Strong, James and Joseph Tolman and Chas. O'Hara, Henry D. Walbridge, William T. Walker, and Courtland Yardley.

Confectioners—S. E. Fox, M. Hunker, Chas. Lenk, Michael Ryan, Mrs. E. Stahl.

Coopers—A. A. Belfknapp, Patrick Carroll, Jacob Fay, Henry Fink, Lorenz Karl, Loren McCracken, John and Dennis Moloney, John Newman.

Dentists—John Estile, C. H. Harroun and Robert L. Evans, C. E. Read.

Die-Sinker and Engraver—John Cardif.

Distillers and Rectifiers—Edmund H. Harger and Alonzo Kingsbury.

Dress Maker—Mrs. Holmes.

Druggists—Frank S. Bakewell, Thomas Daniels, Albert G. and Edwin H. Dooley, D. H. Miner and W. T. Huntington, E. D. Peck and E. L. Ross, J. B. and C. A. Trembley, Charles West, Charles E. Winans, Herman Wittstein.

Dry Goods Dealers—Calvin and N. M. Barker, Henry C. Bolles, William Bolles & Co., William H.

Brunce and Henry D. Brown, Fred. Eaton and Asa Backus, S. H. Keeler and W. S. B. Hubbell, Mrs. Fannie McFadden, L. C. Hunt and Geo. F. Denison, John A., Alfred C. and Chas. A. Moore, Perry, Haughton & Co., Secor, Berdan & Co., Thos. C. Stewart.

Dyers—H. Ralph, I. S. Bowers, Jacob De La Croix. Edge Tool Manufactory—A. H. Marsh.

Electropathist—J. W. Clarke.

Grain Elevators—Brown, Walbridge & Co., Henry D. Walbridge.

Embroideries, Laces &c.—Thomas Jackson.

Feed Store—Patrick Clear.

Fancy Goods—William L. Corwin, M. Hoffman, M. Hunker, William Rumble.

Flour and Feed Stores—Phillip Hoag and John B. Foreman, A. E. Rogers, Melchoir Weber.

Flouring Mills—Daniel Pettys, G. W. Scott & Co.

Frame Manufacturer—Gustave Trost.

Furniture—Bernard Meilink, Henry Van Karsen.

Furnishing Goods, Gents—Gustavus Goldsmith, Joseph A. and V. W. Granger, Lehman Kraus, Henry Thorner, Christ. Woehler.

Furnishing House—John Burns & Co.

Furnishing, Ladies—W. W. Sherwood.

Furs—Joseph Coghlin and Samuel Brooks.

Gas and Steam Fitters—John H. and Henry I. Williams.

Grocers, Wholesale and Retail—Nicholas Alberti, Declan Allen, John N. & Henry Auth, Barker & Brother, Bell, Holcomb & Co., Nicholas Bieber, Geo. A. Bishop and Wm. S. Foster, G. H. Boegehold, John Boyle, Thomas Butler, John Bradley, Henry Brand, Henry & Wm. Breed, H. J. Chase and James Dority, Patrick Clear, Fred. C. Cole, Felix Connelly, Wm. Crabb and Richard Garner, James Crow, Michael Dooley, Morgan Draper, Michael Dunn, W. S. Dutton, August Engford and Wm. Schultz, J. S. Fifield and Henry McHenry, Jr., M. Fitzpatrick, J. P. Flynn, F. Gavin, P. Golden, M. M. Goulden, F. Grant Michael Hannan, August Heck, Fred. Hennig, Bernard Hessling, M. Higgins, Paul Hoffman, J. W. Holland, M. Hollenbank, J. H. Huyck, Frank P. Isherwood, W. S. Isherwood and Leander Burdick, Ferdinand Johnson and Fred. Witker, Thos. Kelley, J. Kessler, John H. Kiest, T. Lewis and John Lyan, Patrick McCarty, Wm. Markscheffel, Guido Marx, J. W. May and A. H. Hathaway, Conrad Miller, Peter C. Moross, Joseph Moser, Michael and Roger Murphy, Pat. Murray, John Neuman and Casper Pepple, J. O'Connor, Geo. O'Donnell, Frank Otto, Perry, Haughton & Co., Cyril Plumey, Jas. Raymer & R. I. Skidmore, E. Ragen, Ephraim Riker & Chas. T. Hubbard, Rogers & Lyman, William Renan, Wm. Schaeffer, Andrew Schiele, Martin Schmidt, Secor, Berdan & Co., Charles and John Sinclair, John A. Speyer and John Borchant, G. W. Temme, John Tolman and John Gherkins, Jacob Van Orden, John P. Webber, George Weber, Phillip Welker, Veit M. Wening, Robert Whiteford, Luther Whitney, Sewall Whittlesey, E. Weidemann, Leonard and Minott I. Wilcox, F. Wizigerranther, Mannister C. and George Worts, Mrs. M. A. Young.

Gunsmiths—John Cardif, Gideon K. Pheatt.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.—David Ketcham and John J. Barker, Henry Philipps & Co., Wm. and Charles B. Roff, Fred. Schaal, J. N. Stevens, F. L. Nichols and Mavor Brigham, J. H. and W. H. Whitaker and C. B. Phillips.

Hats, Caps, &c.—N. H. Callard, J. A. Corbusier, N. W. Eddy, Charles Hoehler, Jacob Seler, Matthias Seyler.

Hides and Leather—Geo. C. Chapman and Frank Braisted, Coghlin & Brooks, Timothy Sheldon, Adam Burget and Nathan D. Morey, Abijah Thompson, Chas. K. Wright and Allen W. Bingham, Thomas & O'Hara.

Hotels—American Hotel, Lyman T. Thayer, Elm street; City Hotel, Farmers' Inn, Forest City Hotel, 14 Perry street; Hotel Jacobs, T. W. Jacobs, St. Clair and Madison; Island House, R. P. Ainger, Railroad Depot; Kingsbury House, H. D. Kingsbury, Summit, between Cherry and Walnut; Oliver House, John McKenster, Proprietor; Merchants' Hotel, D. B. Dunham, corner Jefferson and St. Clair; Europiascher House, Hubert Shiffer, Summit, between Walnut and Locust; Temperance House, Wabash Railroad House, near Wabash Round House; Western Hotel, Perry street, between St. Clair and Summit; Whipple House, Elisha Whipple, Ottawa and Perry streets.

Ice Dealers—Simon Kohn, Jacob Van Orden.

Instrument Maker—Charles H. Allen.

Insurance Agencies—Chas. W. Moulton, Jena Fire Company; Henry Bennett and John Sinclair; Theophilus P. Brown, Phoenix Fire; James H. Campbell; A. G. Clark, Connecticut Mutual; Warren Russell, Wm. H. Whitaker, Courtland Yardley, Downing H. Young.

Iron Railing Manufacturer—John Matheis.

Jewelry Manufacturer—I. N. Clawson.

Land Agent—Nehemiah Allen.

Lightning Conductor—James Ballard.

Lime and Plaster—Frank Holt and James Sawyer, George McMonagh.

Livery Stables—E. Clark Blodgett, Wed. W. Howe, Humphrey Jones, R. Shephard, Lyman T. Thayer, Sam Warren, Waite & Co.

Lumber Dealers—Thomas J. Bodley, C. F. Curtis and Augustus Thomas; Hudson B. Hall, David Smith and M. W. Day Jr.; I. N. Hathaway and Wm. B. Thorn, Ozias Mather, L. A. Raymond, John H. Moulton and Paul Jones, Nathan Reeve, A. L. Kelsey and J. W. Walterhouse, L. M. Skidmore and Ira David, George Chester and John H. Walbridge, John C. Ketcham, James L. Smith.

Marble Works—Samuel Clark and William Dolan, Edward VanAntwerp, Thomas H. Woodruff.

Dealers in Meats—J. W. and R. W. Bellamy, Henry and William Breed, John Deidrick, Joseph Garner, Jacob Hoffman and Fred Schmidt, John H. Hoffman, Henry Levi, Christian Luitkardt, Murphy & Co., Anthony Smith and Charles Waltz, Gottlieb Stahl, Mathew Stierling, Jacob VanOrden, Fred Wolf.

Milliners—Miss Catherine Kearney, E. H. Fowle, Mrs. F. W. Higby, Mrs. A. Jackson, Mrs. Fanny McFadden, William Rawle, W. W. Sherwood.

Music and Musical Instruments—Louis Doeble, C. W. Schrempf, R. Reed.

Music Teachers—Louis Mathies, D. F. Waltz.

Newspapers—Toledo Blade (Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly), Toledo Demokrat (German Weekly), Toledo Express (German Weekly), Toledo Herald and Times (Daily and Weekly).

Newspapers and Periodicals—Theo. J. Brown and G. W. Baldwin.

Nurseries and Florists—James H. Campbell, Alfred and Richard E. Fahnestock, W. L. Pomeroy.

Oculist—John E. Tenney.

Oyster Dealers—William J. Finlay, Riker & Hubbard.

Pail and Tub Manufactory—William M. Riley.

Painters—John Bladon, Richard H. Carter, John C. Collins and W. C. Cheney, De Witt C. Dewey, Davis Lewis, John Miller, Thomas Southard, Thomas Southard and Henry M. Hall, J. B. Howard (Portraits), W. H. Machen (Portraits).

Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c.—Henry C. Frentz, Fred. Muhlenbick, Robert Rudolph and P. H. O. Willebrands, Matthew H. Stevenson, T. D. Tooker.

Physicians—Lawrence G. Andrews, Silas Bailey and Franklin Bigelow, Charles Beaupre, Symmes H. Bergen, Nicholas Bieber, Arthur F. Bissell, Alfred Bostwick, Valentine Braun, Daniel L. Briggs, Gilbert

Chaddock, Jacob Clark, James Coldham, William C. Daniels, William Darling, G. Fenneberg, J. Fields, Samuel F. Forbes, Isaac N. Hazlett, William W. Jones, Francis J. Klauser, T. E. Miner, J. G. Nolen, C. L. Scofield, Charles H. Swaine, J. E. Tenney, J. B. Trembly, A. Tyler.

Plasterer and Payer—Patrick Malone.

Plow Maker—William Hall.

Plumbers—Williams & Brother.

Pork Packers—F. Bishop and John H. Trowbridge, William O. Brown, Elijah S. Hanks, Joel W. Kelsey and J. True, James McConnell.

Porter and Ale—Henry Brand.

Potash Manufacturer—John Hoffman.

Potter—August Phillip.

Printers, Book and Job—James A. Boyd and Geo. Snyder, Joseph E. Marx, A. D. Pelton, G. T. Stewart and Clark Waggoner, H. T. Smith, Charles H. Buelow.

Rectifiers of Liquors—Lyman Wheeler & Matthias Boos.

Real Estate Dealers—James H. Campbell, Platt Card.

Restaurants—Patrick V. Fitzpatrick and John Delaney, Patrick Graham, Bartoleme Mayer.

Saddles, Harness, &c.—Albert Bunert and Henry Gross, Henry D. Pugh, L. Chapman & Co., John Redding.

Sail Maker—John Breyman.

Sash, Door and Blinds—Harwood A. Boyd, Alfred Carter and DeMarquis McCormick, B. H. Hitchcock and D. S. Wilder.

Saw Mill—G. W. Rodebaugh.

Saw Manufacturer—Edward L. Turner.

Sewing Machines—O. M. Partridge.

Ship Carpenters—Benj. B. Orcutt and Wm. Zeitler.

Soap and Candles—John Hoffman, Henry Thorne and Edward Eitel.

Stave Dealers—Peter H. Birkhead; Harbeck & Co., John S. Harbeck, Agent.

Steam Engine Builders—Fulton Henderson.

Tailors—J. Aschenbamer, Chauncey H. Buck, N. H. Callard, Jacob De La Croix, Gustavus Goldsmith, Granger & Brother, John Harbauer, Jacob Hofer, J. Kettman, Lehman Kraus, Charles Lowwater, James Ryan, John Sallis, Matthias Schaffer, Jacob Stutz, Henry Thorne, Michael Vetter, Wachenheimer & Wegener, Christ. Woehler.

Taverns—Congress Hall, Eagle House, Farmers' Hotel, German Home, Peter Kohler, Moore's Exchange, National Hotel, Ohio House.

Tea Dealer—Thomas C. Clark.

Telegraph—Western Union Line.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Workers—Ketcham & Barker, Stevens, Nichols & Co., Andrew Van Ness, Whitaker & Phillips, Chauncey D. Woodruff, Bladon & Co.

Tobacco Manufacturer—Calvin Bronson.

Undertakers—Joel Read, Thomas Tilman.

Upholsterer—F. Brauer.

Vinegar Manufacturers—Henry Brand, Stephen Marsh, Alonzo Smith.

Wagon Makers—S. S. Curtis, William Hall, Thos. Jackman, Frederick Siebert, Francis Sner.

Watches and Jewelry—Joseph W. Canneff, Henry T. Cook, Ralph A. Cross, John L. Tanke.

Wig Manufacturer—John G. Paine.

Wood Dealer—John Van Gunten.

Wool Dealer—J. Chapman & Co.

1887. The Toledo Directory for 1887, issued by R. L. Polk & Co., in July, contained 29,968 names; being 27,599 names more, or 12½ times the number of 1858. From the Classified Business Directory of the issue of 1887, the following abstract is taken:

Abstracts of Titles, 4; Agents—Advertising, 2; Cartage, 2; Claim, 1; Collection, 9; Financial, 1; General, 1; Loan, 19; Manufacturers, 6; Pension, 1; Merchandise, 1; Publishers, 4; Roofing Paints, 1; Seeds, 1; Steamship, 4; Ticket, 4; Vessel, 3. Agricultural Implements, 12; Amusements, places of, 4; Apiarists' Supplies, 5; Architects, 10; Agricultural Iron Works, 1; Art Pottery, 1, Art Store, 1; Artists, 12; Attorneys, 127; Auctioneers, 3; Auction and Commission, 1; Awnings and Tents, 2; Axle Manufacturer (tubular), 1; Bakers, 27; Baking Powder, 2; Bank and Office Railing, 1; Bank Vaults, 1; Banks and Bankers, 10; Bar Goods, 2; Barber Chairs, 1; Barbers, 72; Barbers' Supplies, 2; Baskets, 1; Basket Manufacturers, 2; Bathing Apparatus, 1; Bent Wood Work, 3; Bicycles, 2; Bill Posters, 1; Billiard Halls, 5; Billiard Tables, 1; Bird Cages, 1; Blacksmiths, 63; Blank Book Manufacturers, 3; Bleachers and Pressers, 1; Block and Tackel Manufacturer, 1; Boarding Houses, 60; Boat Builders, 1; Boat Houses, 1; Boiler Compound Manufacturer, 1; Boiler Makers, 3; Bolt and Nut Manufacturers, 1; Book Binders, 6; Books and Stationery, 8; Boots and Shoes, 40; Boot and Shoe Makers, 90; Bottling Works, 8; Box Manufacturers, 7; Brass Foundries, 4; Brass Goods (Manufacturers), 1; Brewers, 5; Brick Manufacturers, 8; Bridge Builders, 3; Brokers—Bonds, &c., 1; Exchange, 1; General, 2; Grain, 1; Merchandise, 5; Money, 8; Stock, 1; Ticket, 3. Broom Manufacturers, 6; Brushes, 2; Builders' Materials, 5; Business Colleges, 4; Cabinet Makers, 5; Car Builders, 2; Car Brake Manufacturers, 1; Carpenters and Contractors, 44; Carpet Cleaners, 3; Carpet Weavers, 15; Carpets and Oil Cloths, 4; Carriages and Wagons, 2; Carriage and Wagon Makers, 13; Carriage Hardware, 2; Carriage Trimmings, 2; Catholic Books, 1; Chair Manufacturers, 2; China Decorator, 1; Churn Manufacturers, 2; Cider Manufacturers, 3; Cigar Makers, 30; Cigars and Tobacco, 22; Cisterns and Tanks, 2; Civil Engineers, 10; Clairvoyants, 1; Cloak Manufacturers, 2; Clothing, 20; Club House, 1; Coal, 9; Coal and Wood, 52; Coffee and Spice Mills, 4; Coke, 4; Commission—Boots and Shoes, 3; Fruits, 2; Grain, 17; Groceries, 1; Meats, Flynn & Dixon, 1; Produce, 7; Stocks and Oil, 1. Confectioners, 35; Contractors, 21; Coopers, 6; Cordage, 1; Cornice Manufacturer, 1; Cot Manufacturer, 1; Crockery and Hardware, 11; Cutlery, 5; Dairies, 10; Dentists, 23; Dredges, 2; Dress Makers, 87; Druggists—Wholesale, 2; Retail, 58. Dry Goods—Wholesale, 2; Retail, 37. Dyers and Scourers, 4; Electric Light Companies, 2; Electrotypers, 2; Elevator Manufacturers, 1; Elocutionists, 4; Engravers, 8; Express Companies, 7; Extract Manufacturers, 2; File Manufacturers, 2; Filter Manufacturers, 2; Fire Brick and Fire Clay, 3; Fish—Wholesale, 6; Retail, 7; Fishing Tackle, 7; Flouring Mills, 7; Founders and Machinists, 9; Fruits, 7; Funeral Directors, 16; Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers, 18; Furriers, 2; Galvanized Cornice, 3; Gas Companies—Natural Gas, 3; Gas and Oil, 2; Illuminating Gas, 1; Gasoline Stoves and Ovens, 3; Glass Dealers, 2; Grain Elevators, 7; Grocers—Wholesale, 7; Retail, 350; Guns and Ammunition, 4; Hardware—Wholesale, 5; Retail, 25;

Hat Manufacturers, 2; Hats, Caps and Furs—Wholesale, 1; Retail, 12; Hides, Pelts and Furs, 5; Hotels, 50; House Furnishing Goods, 6; Ice Dealers, 6; Instalment Houses, 6; Insurance Agents, 38; Insurance Companies—Accident, 5; Cyclone, 1; Fire and Marine, 126; Life, 13; Live Stock, 4; Steam Boiler, 2; Iron, 7; Iron Works, 5; Jewelers, Manufacturing, 4; Junk Dealers, 6; Justices of the Peace, 4; Knit Goods Manufacturers, 3; Laundries, 13; Leather Findings, 2; Lime, Plaster and Cement, 7; Lithographers, 1; Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, 16; Locksmiths and Bell Hangers, 4; Lumber, Lath and Shingles, 29; Maltsters, 2; Mantels and Grates, 2; Marble Works, 7; Meat Markets, 119; Mechanical Engineers, 2; Medical Colleges, 2; Men's Furnishings, 15; Mercantile Agencies, 2; Merchant Tailors, 32; Midwives, 6; Mill Supplies, 2; Millinery—Wholesale, 1; Retail, 27; Moulding Manufacturers, 3; Music Publishers, 2; Music and Musical Merchandise, 4; Music Teachers, 21; News Depots, 11; Newspapers—Daily, 4; Weekly, 15; Monthly, 9; Notary Publics, 17; Notions—Wholesale, 5; Retail, 19; Nurses, 3; Oculists and Anrists, 3; Oils, 7; Opticians, 4; Overall Manufacturers, 2; Packers (Beef and Pork), 3; Paints and Paint Manufacturers, 5; Painters, 47; Paints, Oils and Glass, 12; Paper, 4; Pawnbrokers, 2; Perfumes, 2; Photographers, 16; Physicians, 104; Piano Tuners, 3; Pianos and Organs, 4; Pictures and Picture Frames, 10; Planing Mills, 15; Plow Manufacturer, 1; Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fixtures, 7; Potters, 2; Printers (Book and Job), 17; Publishers, 10; Pump Manufacturers, 3; Real Estate, 65; Refrigerators, 2; Restaurants, 34; Rolling Mill, 1; Roofers, 7; Rubber Goods, 1; Roofing Materials, 2; Rubber Stamps, 2; Saddle and Harnessmakers, 17; Saddlery Hardware (Wholesale), 1; Safes, 1; Saloons, 395; Sand, 6; Sausage Manufacturers, 3; Saw Manufacturers, 5; Second Hand Goods, 10; Seeds, 5; Sewer and Drain Pipe, 3; Ship Chandlers, 2; Shirt Manufacturers, 3; Short Hand School, 1; Soap Manufacturers, 5; Sporting Goods, 4; Stair Builders, 3; Stationers—Wholesale, 3; Retail, 2; Staves and Heading, 4; Steam Fitting, 2; Steam Heating Apparatus, 1; Steamship Agents, 2; Steamship Lines, 13; Stenographers, 4; Stone Yards, 5; Stove Repairers, 2; Stoves, 8; Tag and Label Manufacturers, 2; Tailors, 18; Taxidermists, 1; Teas, Coffees and Spices, 6; Telegraph Companies, 5; Telephone Company, 1; Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Workers, 19; Tobacco Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, 5; Transfer Companies, 2; Trunk Manufacturers, 4; Turkish Bath, 1; Upholsterers, 5; Varnish Manufacturers, 2; Velocipedes, 2; Vessel Owners and Agents, 3; Veterinary Surgeons, 5; Vinegar Manufacturers, 2; Wagon Makers, 17; Wall Paper, 4; Watches, Clocks and Jewelry—Wholesale, 1; Retail, 24; Wheelbarrow Manufacturer, 1; Window and Door Screens, 3; Wine Growers and Manufacturers, 2; Wines and Liquors—Wholesale, 12; Retail, 3; Wire and Iron Fencing, 1; Wire Cloth Manufacturer, 1; Wire Workers, 2; Wood and Willow Ware, 2; Wooden Shoemaker, 1; Woolens (Wholesale), 2; Wringers, 3; Yeast, 1.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THIS would not be the proper place for anything like a history of Banking in Ohio; and yet, in connection with the record to be made of that interest in Lucas County, brief reference to the origin and progress of the same in the State, will not be irrelevant.

The first Banking institution in Ohio was the Miami Exporting Company of Cincinnati, chartered in April, 1803, at the very outset of the State Government. Its object, as indicated by the name given to it, was the promotion of trade more than regular Banking business, for which latter there was then comparatively little demand. This Company continued in existence for many years, with varying success.

The first charter for a strictly Banking institution, was that of the Bank of Marietta, granted in 1808; another charter, for the Bank of Chillicothe, being obtained at the same session of the Legislature. Various charters were granted from that time until 1816, when 12 new Banks were authorized, and the charters of old ones renewed. A peculiarity of the system then adopted, was the participation in the same which was given to the State. Each new Bank, at the outset, was to set apart for the State one share in each 25 shares, in consideration of its charter; and each Bank renewed was to create for the State a like proportion of stock. Each one of both classes, was annually to set apart out of its profits, a sum which, at the time when its charter expired, should make a sum equal to 4 per cent. of its entire capital stock. The dividends to the State were to be invested and re-invested until one-sixth of the stock should become State property. By that law, Banks were authorized to be established at West Union, Columbus, New Lancaster, St. Clairsville, Mount Pleasant, Cleveland, Chillicothe, New Lisbon, Wooster and the Lebanon Miami Banking Company and the Urbana Banking Company. The charters then extended, were those of the Marietta, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Muskingum, Western Reserve (at Warren), the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati and the Dayton Manufacturing Company—all charters to run until 1843, and each with a capital of \$500,000, except the Bank of Cincinnati, to be \$600,000. This arrangement continued until 1825, when not working satisfactorily, it was so changed, that instead of sharing in the stock of the Bank, the State should receive the specific tax of 2 per cent. on past dividends, and 4 per cent. on those to be made by the Bank.

Meantime so-called Banks came into existence at different points, without due authority of law. Among these, two were prominent in

Northern Ohio—the Owl Creek Bank, in Knox County; and the Bank of Sandusky Bay, at Bloomingville (now in Erie County), both of which caused serious loss to holders of their bills. Such was the condition of the Banks in Ohio in 1818, that less than one-half of their notes were receivable for public taxes.

In 1831, the tax on the Banks was increased from 4 to 5 per cent. of the dividends.

In 1839, the Banks of the State having been largely managed in loose ways and without proper supervision, a Board of Bank Commissioners was appointed. This inquisition was unsatisfactory to the Banks, and provoked much controversy, which was greatly intensified by a bitter political warfare against the entire system of Banking and all paper currency. For some years, the question of Bank note circulation constituted the main issue between the Whig and Democratic parties in Ohio—the former favoring such currency, when properly secured against loss; while the latter party declared itself opposed to anything as currency, save gold and silver coin. This state of things was largely due to the policy of the General Government, adopted about 1834, under what was popularly known as the "Pet Bank System." That came about through a contest between the two political parties—the Democratic, with President Jackson at its head; and the Whig party, under the lead of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, with a majority in both Houses of Congress. The charter of the United States Bank, granted in 1816, for 20 years, was to expire in 1836. A new charter was passed by Congress, which was vetoed by the President, and thus defeated. Up to that time and for many years, the Bank of the United States, as the chief financial agency of the country, had operated materially toward giving stability and reliability to the currency, while serving trade most acceptably in the facilities supplied by it in the way of exchange. But the expiration of the charter of that institution and the closing up of its affairs, through the hostility of President Jackson, was attended by a new order of things. To provide a substitute for the National Bank, the Administration deposited the public moneys in selected State Banks, and to furnish a substitute for the bills of the discarded Bank, these new Banks of deposit were encouraged to treat the Government deposits as a basis for the circulation of their own notes, which most of them were quite too glad to do. But it so happened, that these "Pet Banks" (as they came to be called), were only able to stimulate a demand for currency which they were not able to meet. The

great West could receive but little benefit from their issues. Co-operating with such influences, was the rapid influx of active and energetic settlers, who lost no time in seeking out the shortest roads to riches, through operations in farm lands, Town lots and other speculations, all which called for currency "to meet the demands of trade." Impatient of dependence on outside Banks, and not a little resentful of the practice of favoritism by the Administration toward such "pets," the Western States resorted to different plans for meeting this pressing call. The natural result of such state of things was not delayed. It came, first, in the form of wild speculation and recklessness, always induced by excessive currency and consequent facility for the means of traffic.

As early as 1835, the Government found itself charged with a burden evidently not expected, and which was mainly felt in connection with its land sales. Speculation was chiefly developed in traffic in public lands, which were purchased in vast quantities by speculators, as well as by an unprecedented tide of settlers from the East. All purchasers sought to pay in the currency most readily to be obtained. This was soon found to be impracticable by the Government, since a large portion of such currency was of the issue of obscure Banks, without general credit or means for the redemption of their notes. Hence, it was necessary to select the Banks whose issues were deemed safe, and publish lists of such for the information of land-buyers.

The result of this was most annoying and the cause of heavy loss to the purchasers. As will be seen, before visiting a Land Office, one was compelled to consult the latest published list of acceptable Banks, and provide himself accordingly. Of course, such choice placed the bills of the Banks named at a premium, and thus, at the outset, involved loss by the proposed purchaser. And not only this—do the best he could, he was liable to find, on arrival at the distant Land Office, that, subsequent to supplying himself with prescribed currency, more or less of the same, in consequence of the failure or discredit of Banks, had been rendered useless to him, except as he might be able to exchange it at whatever "shave" might be demanded by the "Money Changers," located "next door" to the Land Office. The result often was gross wrong through the extortion thus enforced by conscienceless operators.

A case in point, is that of Cyrus Darling, of Perrysburg, Wood County, whose statement made October 3, 1836, indicates something both of the condition of the currency and of the modes of public business of those days. Mr. Darling said that in July previous to the date named he was at the Land Office at Lima, Ohio, for the purpose of purchasing land; and finding the currency he had with him was not "Land Office money," he was referred to a

small "Exchange Office" close by, where acceptable money was to be had, for which he paid 5 per cent. premium. After getting this, he found that the land selected by him had been entered by another person; and while looking for another piece the Office was closed. He then went to the Land Office at Fort Wayne, where he was required to pay to another Land Office "Exchange" 7 per cent. to get the same money changed; making a total premium of 12 per cent. One man, who had paid 8 per cent., or \$32 premium for the exchange of \$400, found his land taken, and begged the return of his money, which was refused. He seemed to be a hard-working young man.

As further showing something of the condition of the currency at the West at that time, a copy of a "Shinplaster" is given here. It bears the names of two men subsequently eminent in public life—both having become members of Congress from Ohio, and one (the "President") the Democratic candidate for Governor in the close contest of 1848, when Seabury Ford, his Whig opponent, was chosen. The "promise to pay" was as follows:

ELOCUTORY BANK.	No. 48.	(VIGNETTE.—Horse and Leader.)	A.
	5	ELOCUTORY BANK	5
	Will pay <i>Thomas Blair, or bearer, on demand,</i>		
	FIVE CENTS,		
	<i>At the Office of the Cashier, Hamilton, Ohio.</i>		
	L. D. CAMPBELL,	JOHN B. WELLER,	
	<i>Cashier.</i>	<i>President</i>	
	MAY 27, 1837.		

FIVE CENTS.

This is but a sample of a large portion of the "currency" then in use throughout the West, and to large extent in other sections; except, that most of it was the issue of firms and individuals, and made payable in "current Bank notes," when presented in sums of one or more dollars.

The natural climax of the financial policy of the Government was reached in the issue of the "Specie Circular" of the Fall of 1836, forbidding the receipt of anything but gold and silver for public dues, which operated greatly to aggravate the state of things, especially at the West.

In July, 1838, notes of the Banks of the several States, were quoted at New York at the discount here given, to wit:

Connecticut Bank, 2½ per cent.; Rhode Island, 1½; Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, 1; New Jersey, par to 4; Pennsylvania, 2 to 8; District of Columbia, 3½; Georgia, 5 to 8; Ohio, 5 to 6; Indiana and Illinois, 6; Mobile, Ala., 14 to 16; New Orleans, 10; Natchez, 20 to 25; Canada, 5 to 6. For collections—On Boston, ½; Philadelphia, 2; New Orleans, 7½ to 10; Mobile, 14 to 15.

In 1845, the first sound and effective Banking system was adopted in Ohio. It consisted of the State Bank of Ohio, with Branches, together with provision for Independent Banks.

Under the law, a certain amount of capital was fixed for the entire State, and which was apportioned to the different sections of the State, according to the assumed needs of the same, respectively. This apportionment was not always satisfactory, nor always just. The rule of "first come, first served," necessarily adopted, operated to secure to the earliest applicants privileges assigned to a certain district. Hence, it was, for instance, that steps were taken at Findlay for a Branch of the State Bank; and when preliminaries were completed, it was found that Toledo had got the start by a day or two, and secured for itself all the Banking privileges apportioned to this section under the State Bank system.

While that system was not perfect, it was, by all odds, the best the State had then known, and soon commanded the general confidence of the people. It remained in operation until the creation by Congress of the system of National Banks, in 1863, which was made to take the place of all local Banks of issue by means of taxation of the latter amounting to prohibition. The result was, that most of the State Banks accepted and organized under the National system, which from the first commanded the confidence of the country to an extent far beyond anything previously existing. Two distinctive and highly important benefits have been conferred by it: 1st. A currency so sound and reliable that the notes of every Bank, however obscure its location or small its capital stock, are current equally with those of the largest institutions at the centers of trade; while all have credit at the principal money marts of the world. The second advantage arising from this system, consists in the unprecedented facilities for exchange thereby supplied. Until its adoption 24 years ago, all values in trade were more or less controlled by the rates for exchange existing at the several markets, and which depended on the value of the local currency at the point where the exchange was to be used. The consequence often was, that a large per cent. of a dealer's receipts was required to get the balance into shape to be available for paying his indebtedness or for new purchases.

Some idea may be had of the embarrassment experienced in this connection in early times, from a statement of the main reliance for exchange then possessed. This consisted in cutting Bank bills into two equal parts from top to bottom, and then mailing to the payee one part of each bill so cut, accompanied by a description of the same, together with notice, that upon acknowledgment of receipt of the same, the other parts of the bills would be forwarded in like manner. As a result of the imperfect mail facilities of those days, it was not infrequent that the first remittance would be lost. In such case, public notice was given through the press of the fact, when the re-

tained parts of the bills would be sent to the proper Banks, by which they would be exchanged for new bills. All this—or nearly all—was dispensed with in the establishment of a currency uniform in value at all points; whereby at the farthest there can be no cost for exchange beyond the actual expense for the transportation of currency to the point of use; while for much of each year, especially at commercial centers, currency is worth more than exchange, and at a premium—a condition of things in marked contrast with that which devolved upon Western and Southern dealers a loss of from 1 to 25, and even a higher per cent. of loss on their business for exchange.

Whether or not Michigan in her "Wild Cat" Banks, furnished the worst samples of the broods born of the "Pet Bank" system, may be in doubt; but the necessarily intimate relations of Lucas County, and of Ohio generally, with that particular species, constitute a portion of the local history here proper to be furnished.

In its effects upon the business of this section, the wretched so-called "currency" of Michigan, was no less unfortunate than was the boundary question, which then had just been settled. In fact, the contest with the "Wild Cat" brood, while perhaps not more bloody than was the "Toledo War," nevertheless was far more calamitous to the material interests of both sides of the disputed boundary.

By the 1st of January, 1838, "Michigan money" had come to be a matter of serious concern, and of no little discussion in this region. The Banks had substantially all suspended payment, without the possession by the public of any proper information as to when or whether they would resume. For a time, this question seriously disturbed business circles. The dealers of Toledo had divided as to the course to be pursued in this matter. December 16, 1837, a meeting of citizens of Tremainesville and vicinity was held for the "consideration of the depreciation of Michigan money," with Horace Thacher in the Chair, and Cyrus Fisher as Secretary. After providing for an adjourned meeting, with delegates from Sylvania, Bedford and Erie, adjournment to December 22, at the house of P. L. Phillips, Tremainesville, took place. At the adjourned meeting after discussion, it was resolved to stand by the Michigan Banks and receive such of their notes as circulated at home. The "Toledo merchants and dealers" who were discounting such bills at 12½ per cent. were strongly censured for so doing, since such policy was likely to "injure the farmers and mechanics," turn "trade into other channels," and "drive the only currency they had out of the country." They would "ask no discount on such money," nor would "they deal, if within their power to avoid it, with any man who demanded it"—an instance of "Boycotting,"

practiced many years before Mr. Boycott, the Irish landlord, was subjected to the same means for coercion. The Committee reporting the resolutions consisted of Dr. Cyrus Fisher, John W. Collins, J. Porter Whitney, Thomas Wing, Coleman L. Keeler, M. W. West and M. L. Whitney. To what extent local jealousy may have operated to array the Tremainsville business men so actively against the policy adopted at their young and rising competitor, cannot now be definitely stated.

The people of Maumee City, also, shared in this currency trouble. A meeting of merchants and other citizens was held in August, 1837, to take measures to prevent injury from the circulation of uncurrent Bank notes. Hiram Steele was the Chairman, and B. D. Coffin the Secretary. F. E. Kirtland, Dr. Oscar White, Timothy Griffith, Owen Williams and James Howe, as a committee, reported resolutions deprecating the embarrassment under which trade was conducted, and specifying the Bank notes which they would receive and the rates to be allowed for the same. They proposed, that "for the purpose of restoring the currency to something like a par standard, they would charge and exact the following rates of discount on Michigan Bank notes: The Banks in Detroit and the River Raisin Bank, not bankable in Ohio, five per cent.; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank notes, eight per cent.; Washtenaw and Monroe, no sale; Clinton and Macomb County Banks, 25 per cent.; and other Michigan notes, 10 per cent." It was provided, that White & Kirtland, Morehouse & Brownlee, and S. A. & J. H. Sargent be a committee to report weekly through the *Maumee City Express*, "the standard value of Michigan Bank notes." It is safe to say, that these firms constituted the first recognized authority on the Maumee River for fixing the value of Bank currency.

An address delivered in February, 1878, by the late Alpheus Felch, formerly a Bank Commissioner of Michigan, member of the Legislature and Governor of that State, and United States Senator from the same, furnishes much information as to the pioneer Banking system of that State. The first charter granted by the Legislative Council, was for the Bank of Monroe in 1832, with permission to establish a Branch at Pontiac. In 1835, several Banks were created and Banking privileges given the Erie and Kalamazoo and the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Companies. Although Michigan did not become a State until January, 1837, a so-called State Legislature, early in 1836, undertook to grant Bank charters, of which that of the Bank of Manhattan was first in the list, it having been approved by the Governor March 25, 1836; following which were charters for the Banks of Calhoun County, St. Clair, Clinton, Ypsilanti, Macomb County, Oakland County, Tecumseh and Constantine. An attempt was

made to adopt a "Safety Fund System," after the plan which did not succeed in New York, the distinctive feature of which was that each Bank was to deposit with the State Treasurer, at the beginning of each year, a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock paid in; and the fund so created was to be held and to be used for the benefit of the creditors whenever any Bank in the arrangement should become insolvent. This applied only to Banks thereafter to be created and such others as accepted the law. The process of Bank-creation then went on, and was greatly stimulated in 1837 by the suspension of nearly every solvent Bank in the country.

In order the more fully to keep afloat the circulation of the home institutions, the Michigan Legislature in June, 1837, passed an "act suspending for a limited time certain provisions of law," whereby the Banks were permitted to suspend specie payments until May 18, 1838. Not only this, but all banks which should be started before the 16th of May, 1838, should have the benefit of this provision. Thus was the door opened for the indefinite issue of paper, of the solvency of which there could be no possible means of ascertaining. As a matter of course, scheming adventurers at all points availed themselves of such extraordinary license. Under the General Banking law, 10 per cent. of subscriptions of stock was to be paid at the time of subscription, and 10 per cent. every six months; 30 per cent. in specie being required before the Bank was started. But this was not done. One recourse for evasion of the law, was the use of so-called "Specie Certificates," as a substitute for coin. These consisted of receipts given by officers of the Bank and by others acknowledging that they had received specie from the Bank. In other cases, specie was borrowed for the sole purpose of being counted by the Bank Commissioners. In one case, as officially reported, \$5,000 in coin thus borrowed was counted three times and made to answer for \$15,000 in three different Bank vaults. The Farmers' Bank of Genesee was started on \$35,500 of certificates; the Exchange Bank of Shiawassee on \$27,000; the Bank of Lapeer on \$15,000; and the Wayne County Bank on \$30,000 of the same sort of capital. The loaning of specie and of specie certificates to new Banks, came to be a regular business, and a source of profit.

Within one year, 49 different Banks were organized in Michigan under the general law. Of these, 40 went into operation, being one Bank for each 4,000 inhabitants of the State, with an aggregate capital stock of \$3,915,000, or about \$22 per capita. Had the law been complied with, there would have been an available coin reserve of \$1,745,000, for the security of creditors; but there was probably not five per cent. of such amount. Many Banks were

located at points distant and inaccessible, seemingly for the purpose of preventing ready presentation of their notes.

The year 1839 was one of marked fatality with these institutions; and in December it was officially reported that there remained of the original brood but three having charters and one branch, and four of the 40 under the general law. There were then 42 under injunction, prohibiting business by them. At least \$1,000,000 of the notes of these Banks proved worthless, being chiefly in the hands of the people of Michigan, since they had little credit outside that State. To make more complete the final collapse, the State Courts, in 1845, declared the general law to be unconstitutional. This, of course, discharged all individual liability of stockholders, on which billholders' hope for relief almost wholly rested. Another decision (in 1848) held that a Bank Director could not be adjudged liable under the provision of the law declaring such liability.

The case of the Farmers' Genesee County Bank may be taken as a sample of its class. Upon official examination it was found that there was in the Bank neither specie nor bills of other Banks; no officer in charge of the Bank; no set of books—nothing, save a file of "stock notes," a file of receipts to stockholders, and unendorsed notes to the amount of \$168,653.50. These notes were given by different persons—\$60,000 by R. H. Jerome, President of the Bank, and payable five years from date; and \$52,000 by Rufus Brown, Jr., also payable in five years. There was no evidence of any security in real estate having been given, or that any coin was ever in the Bank. In the Exchange Bank of Shiawassee, no books were found giving any clue to the transactions of the concern. Five coppers, a counterfeit note of a New York Bank for \$5, and a check for \$3,000, were found in the vaults. The circulation of the Bank was \$25,000. The books of the Jackson County Bank at Jackson, were found interpolated, erased and kept in pencil; while the "assets" consisted of boxes filled with nails, glass and iron. The Bank of White Pigeon had found itself so pressed for money, that it commenced the printing of its notes on common paper in the "shiplaster" style. These all were among the "Safety Fund Banks" of Michigan.

The experience of the young State of Michigan in connection with her outset in internal improvements—chiefly the Southern and Central Railroads—well illustrates both her embarrassments and the general condition at the West, following the financial paralysis dating from 1837. For the purpose of carrying on its improvements, the State borrowed money at liberal interest, and deposited it in the State Bank of Michigan, as the safest known place for keeping. When called for, however, the money was not forthcoming. The Bank, in

explanation of its inability to respond to the State's demand in 1839, made report that the money had been loaned to and was then due from, the following named persons:

Stevens T. Mason, Governor.....	\$ 4,414 30
John T. Mason, Governor's father.....	2,311 72
Calvin C. Jackson, Governor's Private Secretary.....	2,320 82
Charles W. Whipple, Judge.....	8,402 64
James B. Hunt, Commissioner.....	28,003 71
Lewis S. Humphrey, Commissioner.....	11,705 00
Horace C. Comstock, Senator.....	44,090 00
Conrad Ten Eyck, U. S. Marshal.....	5,792 93
Lucius Lyon, Ex-United States Senator.....	900 00
Daniel Goodwin, U. S. District Attorney.....	2,000 00
Epaphroditus Ransom.....	1,517 84
David C. McKinstry, Commissioner.....	8,823 71
John Norton, Jr., Cashier.....	6,476 37
Foster and Gibson, Commissioners.....	1,643 00
Kinsing Prichette, Bank Commissioner.....	1,643 00
Justice Burdick, Ex-Commissioner.....	6,432 98
Thomas B. Clark, Director.....	\$9,440 00
J. Mott Williams, Attorney and Director.....	3,710 00
Anthony Ten Eyck.....	437 95
Frederick H. Stevens.....	29,850 00
John D. Pierce, Superintendent Public Instruction.....	9,737 00
James Beaubien.....	1,000 00
John W. Wilson, Ex-Sheriff.....	10,000 00
Bank of Niles.....	7,387 97
Bank of Marshall.....	30,000 00
C. & J. Wells.....	8,974 00
Peter Morey, Attorney General.....	100 97
John S. Bagg.....	470 00
Total.....	\$245,454 97

The "individual liability" principle in Banking adopted in Indiana, as indicated by the case of the Bank of Newville, was different from that of Michigan, though not adapted to as general application. In that case, it is credibly (though not officially) reported that the President of the Bank (Ladd Thomas) carried its "specie basis" (a double eagle) securely sewed in the seat of his buckskin pants.* This statement being true, hardly equals that of the Bank in Indiana in 1822, which was said to have issued skins of animals as currency, instead of notes. Thus, a racoon skin passed for \$1.00; an opossum for 50 cents; minks for 25 cents each; rabbits at 12½ cents, and squirrels for 1 cent. At length this, like most other currency, became vitiated by counterfeits. Thus, coon tails were attached to possum skins, and passed at \$1.00, while the tailless coons, without their pedal witness, maintained their true value until the fraud was detected.

The following "Specie Basis Bank Note Table," as published in the *Blade* of February 18, 1842, shows something of the condition of the currency of the West at that time:

Ohio.

All banks, except the following.....	12½ discount
Bank of Cincinnati.....	_____
Bank of Steubenville.....	broke
Circleville (chartered 1818).....	broke
German Bank of Wooster.....	_____
Gallipolis.....	broke
Lebanon M. Banking Company.....	failed
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....	15 dis.
Bank of Manhattan.....	closed
Miami Exporting Company.....	broke
Bank of West Union.....	broke
Washington Bank.....	broke

*Historical address by Hon. A. P. Edgerton, now United States Commissioner of Civil Service.

Post Notes of State of Ohio.....	t2½ to 15 dis.
Bank of Granville.....	failed
Urbana Banking Company.....	65 dis.

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches.....	35 dis.
Bank of Illinois.....	35 dis.
Bank of Cairo.....	—
Illinois and Michigan Canal Checks.....	35 dis.

INDIANA.

State Bank and Branches.....	14 dis.
Indiana State Scrip, \$5.....	22 dis.
Indiana State Scrip, \$50.....	32 dis.

MICHIGAN.

Bank of River Raisin.....	12½ dis.
Bank of St. Clair.....	12½ dis.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....	20 dis.
Michigan Insurance Company.....	12½ dis.
All other Banks in the State.....	various rates

EXCHANGE (SELLING).

On New York, premium.....	2 per cent.
On Buffalo.....	1½ per cent.

Gilbart's "History of Banking in Ireland," furnishes in the case of a Bank at Killarney, a sample of Banking, which shows that the sort in vogue at the West half a century since, was not the first of its kind. A bill-holder, with companions, called on the Killarney Banker, who also was a Saddler, when the following interview took place:

"Good morning to you, sir," said the caller, "I presume you are the gentleman of the house." "At your service, ladies and gentlemen," returned the Saddler. "It is here, I understand, that the Bank is kept," continued the gentleman. "You are just right, sir," replied the mechanic, "this is the Killarney Bank, for want of a better." "We have a few of your notes, which will be of no manner of use to us elsewhere, and I'll thank you for cash for them." "Cash, please your honor, and what is that? Is it anything in the leather line? I have a beautiful saddle here as iver was put across a horse, good, and cheap, upon my say so. How much of my notes have you, sir, if you please?" Upon making computation the gentleman found he had 16 notes, running from 3d. to 3s. 9½d. each, amounting to 15s. 9d. "There, sir, are no less than 16 of your promises to pay, for the amazing sum of fifteen shillings and nine pence, Sterling money." "I should be sorry, most noble sir," said the Banker, "to waste any more of your Lordship's time, or of those swate, beautiful ladies and gentlemen, but I have an illegant bridle here, as isn't to be matched in Yoorup, Aishy, Afriky nor 'Meriky. Its lowest price is fifteen shillings sixpence ha'penny; we'll say fifteen shillings sixpence to your Lordship. If ye'll be pleased to accept it, there'll be a tuppence ha'penny, or a thrippenny note coming to your Lordship, and that will close the business at once."

Not least of the troubles arising from the War of the Rebellion, and the attendant financial disturbance, was that caused by lack of change in trade. Coin very soon passed from circulation, and as the Banks issued nothing less than one dollar notes, the demand for fractional currency came to be of very serious concern. The law forbade the issue by indi-

viduals or firms of paper for circulation. The consequence was, that every department of trade involving the use of fractions of the dollar, was most seriously affected. The only material resort was to the use of Government postage stamps. These, while too limited in amount for the demand, were attended by inconveniences of no small measure. Thus, with their gummed surface, the adhesiveness caused by unavoidable dampness, often made their use very annoying. The case was one well illustrating the adaptability of mankind to conditions apparently intolerable. To some extent, the trouble was relieved by pasting stamps on paper glazed on one side. The situation of that time, is illustrated by the case of a lady who received as change for a \$1.00 bill, a ferry ticket, a counterfeit penny, a car ticket, a milk ticket, a butcher's due bill, a bread ticket, a 3-cent and a 1-cent postage stamp, and an ice-cream ticket. No adequate relief for this condition came until Congress, in the provision of legal tender "Fractional Currency," and afterward in the 5-cent nickel, furnished a substitute for subsidiary coin, which answered well until the return of Silver upon the resumption of specie payment in 1879. During the more severe periods preceding the relief named, resort was sometimes had to the old plan of "Shinplasters," but with little success. Experience gained in former emergencies, was an effectual protest against such recourse.

BANKING IN TOLEDO.

The first Bank within the present limits of Toledo, was the Bank of Manhattan. As already stated, its charter was granted by the Michigan State Legislature, and bore date of March 25, 1836. The legal existence of that institution was called in question in a suit brought by the Bank to collect an indebtedness claimed of the late James Myers, of Toledo. The case was taken to the Ohio Supreme Court, where, in 1852, it was decided that the Bank never had a legal existence, and was not authorized to do business, for the reason that its charter was obtained in 1836, from a body calling itself "the Legislature of the State of Michigan;" whereas, there was no "State of Michigan" until January, 1837. Furthermore, it was held, "that Manhattan never was under the jurisdiction of Michigan; and that securities given to an unauthorized bank are void." Thus the claim against Judge Myers was not collectible.

A statement of the condition of the Manhattan Bank, June 30, 1840, showed its totals to have been \$122,052.71. Of its assets, \$90,824 consisted of bills discounted; \$18,500 special loans on interest; judgments, \$5,426. Of liabilities, capital stock paid in, \$50,000; circulation, \$57,381; interest, \$951.41; deposits, \$13,034. W. A. Chamberlain was then the Cashier.

In October, 1839, Henry D. Ward resigned his position as Cashier of this Bank, when Foster M. Follett was appointed. Both were from Sandusky, where they subsequently died.

The first Banking house within the original limits of Toledo, was that of Prentiss & Dow, corner of Monroe and Summit streets, opened in 1843. Subsequently H. P. Esty succeeded Dow, the firm then being H. P. Esty & Co. Robert W. Titus was connected with the house. This was a Broker's and Exchange Bank.

Until 1845, there had been no chartered Bank in Toledo. At that time two institutions—the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Toledo—were established. The certificate for the Commercial Bank of Toledo, was filed in the County Recorder's office, October 8, 1845, under the act incorporating the State Bank of Ohio and other Banking Companies, passed February 24, 1845. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each, and divided among the stockholders (all of Cleveland), as follows: Richard Hilliard, 400 shares; Joseph S. Lake, 300; Edmund Clark, 50; Isaac L. Jewitt, 50; Matthew Johnson, 300; Otto Klemm, 100. The oaths of the Directors were recorded February 3, 1846.

The certificate for the Bank of Toledo, also a branch of the State bank, was filed October 8, 1845. Its capital stock was \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each, and divided as follows: Moses Y. Beach of New York City, 500 shares; Charles R. Miller of Cuyahoga Falls, 150; Wm. Rattle, of same place, 170; Horace A. Miller, same place, 30; Timothy L. Miller, same place, 40; Samuel Rattle, same place, 10; Zenas Cobb, Jr., of Cleveland, 100.

The following shows the conditions of the Toledo Branches of the State Bank of Ohio in May, 1846:

	Bank of Toledo.	Commercial Bank.
Notes and Bills Discounted.....	\$ 77,339	\$148,539
Specie on Hand.....	34,969	36,572
Eastern Deposits.....	32,498	18,924
Bonds with State Treasurer.....	12,500	15,943
Capital Stock paid in.....	65,000	75,350
Circulation.....	99,727	111,625
Deposits.....	20,755	36,487
State Tax last Six Months.....	177.99	192.50

In October, 1845, Chas. R. Miller & Co., Exchange Brokers, opened an office in Toledo, which was in operation some years. Mr. Miller subsequently, with James Myers as partner, started and for some time edited the *Commercial Republican* (since known as the *Toledo Commercial*).

In December, 1846, Kraus & Co., Money Brokers, opened an office at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets. From there they removed to the corner of Summit and Jefferson, and into a building built by them. Subsequently Mr. Kraus, with Wm. H. Smith, suc-

ceeded Wm. G. Powers & Co., as owners of the City Bank, of which Geo. C. Hertzler for some time was Cashier. The firm of Kraus & Smith continued in business until the fall of 1873, when financial embarrassment caused its suspension, with an indebtedness of about \$1,000,000, due largely to small depositors, including many Germans of Mr. Kraus's nationality. No similar financial disaster in Toledo has caused like distress. The percentage of available assets proved to be comparatively small.

The Banks and Bankers of Toledo in September, 1854, consisted of the Commercial Bank of Toledo, Bliss & Hubbard, A. Parker, and the City Bank (Geo. C. Hertzler, Cashier). At a meeting of representatives of these, September 29th, it was resolved to receive on deposit at par only the following Bank notes, viz.: Detroit, Chicago, Wheeling (payable at Wheeling), notes at par in Pittsburg, notes of New York State, New England and New Jersey, and \$10 and upwards of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. Other foreign currency previously received, would be taken at 1 per cent. discount.

In December, 1855, Berry & Day (L. G. Berry and M. W. Day), from Adrian, opened the Mechanics' Bank in Toledo, which continued in business for several years.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In 1851, John Poag and Valentine H. Ketcham commenced a Banking business in Toledo under the firm name of Poag & Ketcham. The following year the firm became V. H. Ketcham & Co., and in 1860, Ketcham, Berdan & Co. The latter firm continued in business until it was practically merged into the First National Bank, September 1, 1863. That was the first institution of the kind in Toledo, and among the earliest in the United States. The Directors chosen were V. H. Ketcham, John Berdan, S. S. Hubbard, Joseph K. Secor, Lyman Wheeler, Theodore B. Casey and Horace Holcomb. The following officers were chosen: President, V. H. Ketcham; Vice President, J. K. Secor; Cashier, John Berdan.

September 6, 1865, John Berdan having resigned, S. S. Hubbard was appointed Cashier. The latter served in that capacity until March 5, 1878, a period of 13 years. He was with the Banking House of Ketcham, Berdan & Co. from 1856 until the organization of the First National Bank, in which he was Teller until his appointment as Cashier, in which position he was succeeded by Joseph M. Spencer, who continued in that capacity until he resigned, January 3, 1882, when Spencer D. Carr was appointed. He served until his resignation, October 1, 1887, when Mr. Spencer was re-elected to that position. January 9, 1866, Horace Holcomb succeeded Mr. Secor as Vice

President, and continued as such until January 1, 1868, at which time Mars Nearing was elected. Mr. Ketcham held the office of President from the organization of the Bank until his death, in July, 1887. In September following Mr. Nearing was elected to that position. The officers of the Bank in October, 1887, were as follows: President, Mars Nearing; Vice President, Sheldon C. Reynolds; Cashier, Joseph M. Spencer; Assistant Cashier, V. H. Ketcham Jr. Directors, M. Nearing, S. C. Reynolds, V. H. Ketcham Jr., Welcome O. Parker, J. M. Spencer, Geo. H. Ketcham. Of the original officers of the Bank, the only deaths are those of Mr. Ketcham and Mr. Wheeler.

The capital of the First National Bank at first was \$200,000. This was increased at different times, and has been for some years past \$500,000. From its organization it has been second to no like institution in Toledo or the West. Amid the trying scenes of repeated panics, its credit has never suffered. In 1868 the Bank erected the fine building, 154 Summit Street.

TOLEDO NATIONAL BANK.

The Branch of the State Bank of Ohio organized in 1845, and known as the Bank of Toledo, became so seriously embarrassed in 1852, that the redemption of its circulation under the law, was assumed by the parent Bank. In 1855, the Bank was purchased by Amasa Stone Jr., Stillman Witt, Joseph Perkins, H. B. Hurlbut and others, of Cleveland; and S. M. Young and M. R. Waite, of Toledo, by whom it was continued in successful operation until November 19, 1864, when it was reorganized under the laws of the United States as the Toledo National Bank, with a capital stock of \$300,000. The officers of the new institution were as follows: President, S. M. Young; Cashier, Paul Jones; Directors, S. M. Young, M. R. Waite, H. B. Hurlbut, Joseph Perkins and Amasa Stone Jr.

Mr. Young has served as President of the Bank (including the two organizations) since 1855, a period of 32 years, being a longer period of like service than that of any other citizen of Toledo. Mr. Jones continued as Cashier until April, 1873, when, in consequence of ill health, he resigned and was succeeded by Horatio S. Young, who served until May, 1877, at which time Edgar H. Van Hoesen, the present incumbent, was elected. The following are the officers of the Bank at this time (November, 1887): President, S. M. Young; Vice President, H. S. Walbridge; Cashier, E. H. Van Hoesen; Directors, S. M. Young, H. S. Walbridge, Richard Waite, H. S. Young and Frank L. Young. Charles H. Jones is the Teller, and John M. McKee the Book-keeper.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

In 1860, Mr. E. Parmelee opened a Banking house in Toledo, under the name of Marino Bank, and continued it until 1861, when it was reorganized as a Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, of which Mr. George W. Davis became the President.

Under the United States Banking law of 1863, this institution became the Second National Bank of Toledo in January, 1864, with the following Board of Directors: George W. Davis, William Bolles, John A. Moore, Charles A. King, Matthew Brown, Warren Colburn, William Roff, W. W. Griffith, Fred. Bissell. The officers then chosen were: President, G. W. Davis; Vice President, Wm. Bolles; Cashier, Nehemiah Waterman.

Mr. Davis has been President of the Bank from its organization and is such at this time (1887). Mr. Waterman served as Cashier until his death, in 1874, when Charles F. Adams, then a Teller in the Bank, succeeded, and yet holds the position. Mr. Moore has been a Director from the first. Of the other original Directors, Messrs. Brown, Colburn, Bissell and Berdan have died. The Directors for 1887 were G. W. Davis, J. A. Moore, F. J. King, P. F. Berdan, Dennis Coghlin, W. A. Gosline, George A. Braun, T. W. Childs, C. F. Adams.

The capital of this Bank at the organization was \$250,000, which has been increased to \$350,000.

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK

Was organized November 30, 1864. The first stockholders' meeting was held January 10, 1865, when the following Directors were chosen: Matthew Shoemaker, Charles A. King, John T. Newton and Ebenezer Walbridge, of Toledo; Rollin B. Hubbard, of Sandusky; Robert M. Shoemaker, of Glendale; and J. H. Winter, of Dayton. On the same day the Directors elected officers, as follows: President, Matthew Shoemaker; and John T. Newton, Secretary and Attorney. January 19, 1865, J. T. Newton was elected Cashier.

The certificate of authority of the Comptroller of the Currency was issued February 16, 1865, and the Bank commenced business in March following, with a capital of \$150,000, which remains the same to this time, with a surplus of \$50,000. March 2, 1865, Mr. Newton resigned the position of Cashier, and E. T. Mortimer was chosen for the position. January 13, 1870, Fred. B. Shoemaker was elected Assistant Cashier. May 11, 1870, Mr. Mortimer resigned, and December 1, 1870, F. B. Shoemaker became the Cashier. May 13, 1871, Oliver S. Bond was chosen Vice President. M. Shoemaker resigned as President April 10, 1872, when Edward C. Bodman was elected to

the place. January 19, 1873, M. Shoemaker became Vice President. October 18, 1876, Mr. Newton was elected President, *vice* Mr. Bodman, resigned. January 8, 1880, Wm. Cummings was elected President. Upon the resignation of F. B. Shoemaker, L. C. DeWolf was elected Cashier January 6, 1881, and served until June 24, 1884, when, in consequence of failing health, he resigned. September 11, 1884, W. A. Eggleston was elected Acting Cashier. The present officers of the Bank (1887) are as follows:

President, Wm. Cummings; Vice President, M. Shoemaker; Cashier, W. A. Eggleston; Directors—M. D. Carrington,* M. Shoemaker, Wm. Cummings, D. R. Locke, Leander Burdick, F. B. Shoemaker, James Secor, J. T. Newton, George Milmine.

THE TOLEDO SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

This institution, designed to be a depository of savings, was organized May 8, 1868, as the Toledo Savings Institution. It commenced business July 21, 1868, with the following named officers: President, Richard Mott; Vice President, John F. Witker; Treasurer, A. E. Macomber. Edward Malone succeeded as Vice President, in 1869.

June 18, 1874, the Bank was re-organized, under its present name, with officers as follows: President, Richard Mott; Vice President, Edward Malone; Cashier, John J. Barker. M. D. Carrington served as Vice President from 1875 to 1878, when he was succeeded by Thomas Vanstone.

The officers for 1887 were as follows: President, Richard Mott; Vice President, Thomas Vanstone; Cashier, John J. Barker. Directors—Richard Mott, Charles F. Curtis, Richard Waite, Guido Marx, Wm. W. Williams, Isaac N. Poe, Charles L. Reynolds.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank went into operation in December, 1871, with a capital stock of \$300,000. The officers at that time were as follows: President, Wilson W. Griffith; Vice President, George Milmine; Cashier, Charles C. Doolittle. The Directors were W. W. Griffith, John H. Whitaker, Wager Swayne, N. M. Howard, George Milmine, Bernard Meilink, John Cummings, Charles R. Messinger and Fred. Eaton. Mr. Griffith continued as President until 1882, when he was succeeded by W. O. Parker, who served for one year, when Reed V. Boice was elected, who now (1887) holds the position. Mr. Milmine was the Vice President until January, 1873, since which time that position has been held as follows: 1873 to 1883, by N. M. Howard; 1883 to 1886, by Fred. Eaton; to 1887, by J. B. Baldy; 1887, by M. I. Wilcox. General Doolittle has been the only Cashier of the Bank.

The officers for 1887 are as follows: President, R. V. Boice; Vice President, M. I. Wilcox; Cashier, C. C. Doolittle; Assistant Cashier, Monroe C. Warn. The Directors are R. V. Boice, Fred. Eaton, S. W. Nettleton, M. I. Wilcox, John Cummings, N. H. Swayne, J. B. Baldy, George E. Pomeroy, A. L. Spitzer, C. C. Waite.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

In October, 1865, Cyrus H. Coy, under the firm name of C. H. Coy & Co., started a Banking house in Toledo, and continued a successful business until merged into the Commercial National Bank of Toledo, which was organized September 9, 1875, and went into liquidation July 6, 1882, paying all demands in full. Its business was continued by C. H. Coy, who finally closed the same in April, 1883.

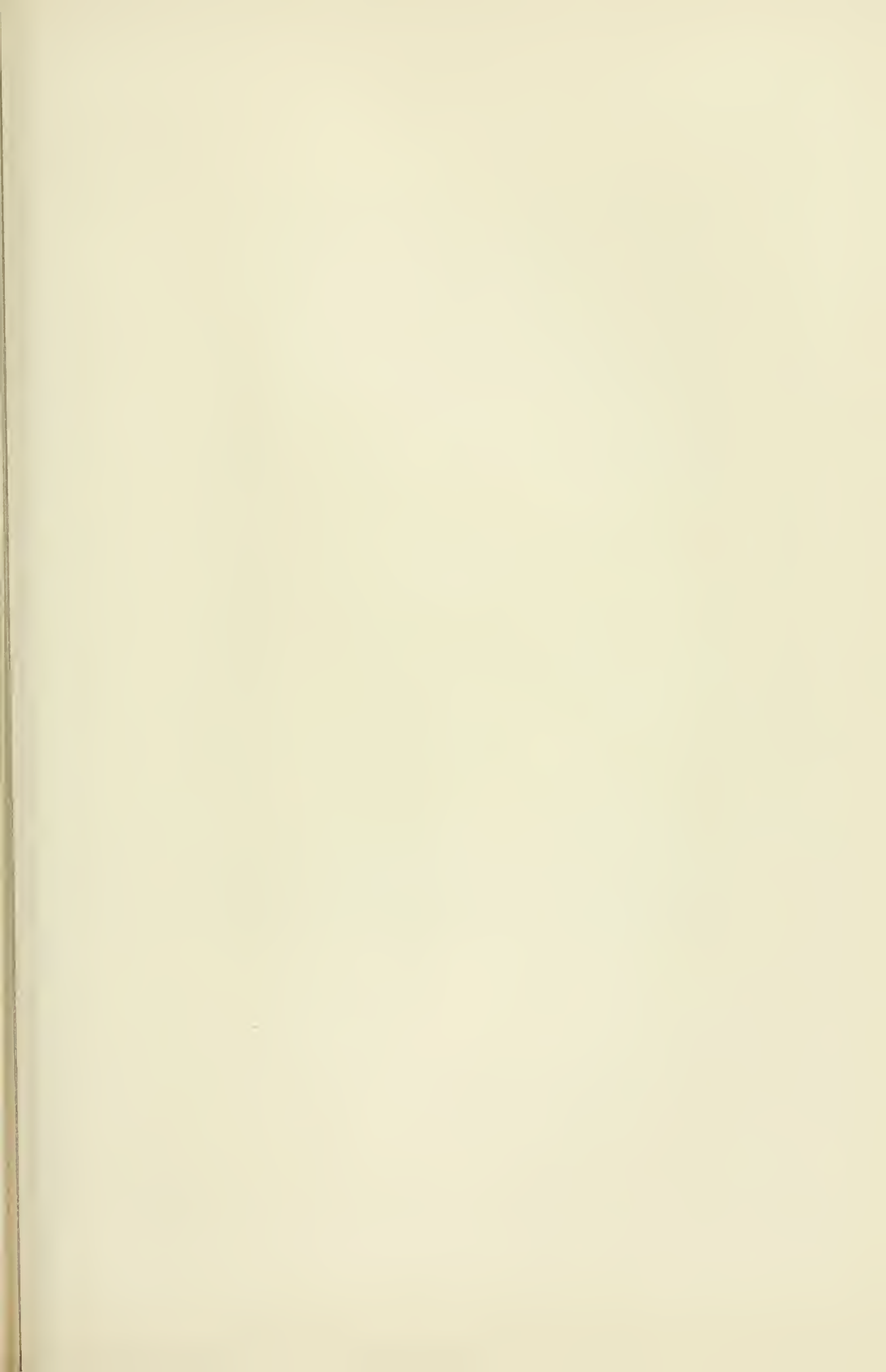
The capital stock of the Commercial Bank was \$100,000. Its officers were as follows:

President, C. H. Coy; Vice President, J. F. Witker; Cashier, H. S. Halsted; Assistant Cashier, N. W. Dyer. Directors—C. H. Coy, J. F. Witker, August Pilliod, H. S. Halsted, E. S. Blair, W. S. Waite, D. W. H. Howard.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Was organized in 1870, for the purpose of affording prudent persons a suitable place for the deposit of their savings, and at the same time encouraging such to add to their deposits by the payment of fair interest on the same. The first officers consisted of Matthew Shoemaker, as President; and Oliver S. Bond, as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Shoemaker continued as President for the period of 14 years, and was succeeded in 1884 by John A. Moore. January 3, 1888, Mr. Bond, who had been the Secretary and Treasurer from the start, was elected as President, with Fred. Eaton as Vice President, and E. Louis Schomburg as Treasurer. The latter gentleman, from the first had served as Teller. Dudley G. Saltonstall has been the Book-keeper for the past 12 years. The deposits now average about \$325,000, on which interest at three per cent. per annum is paid semi-annually, in May and November each year. The stockholders are 150 in number. The amount of dividends paid to stockholders to this time is \$170,000; the amount of interest to depositors, \$95,000; and of taxes paid to the County, \$25,000. The present surplus is \$30,000. The Institution does no commercial business, and loans no money on personal security. From the start it has commanded in high degree the confidence of its depositors and of the public. The present Board of Directors is constituted as follows: Oliver S. Bond, Fred. Eaton, Milton Taylor, James Blass, Wm. H. Scott, Henry W. Bigelow and E. Louis Schomburg, of Toledo; and John Howard Lee, of Boston.

*Deceased.





Richard Mott
1884 - 80 years old

NORTHWESTERN SAVINGS BANK.

December 14, 1868, the Northwestern Savings Depository was organized by H. S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, James M. Comstock, Valentine Braun, E. H. Van Hoesen and A. E. Macomber. Mr. Walbridge was the President, and Mr. Van Hoesen the Secretary and Treasurer.

This institution continued until January, 1875, when it was changed to the Northwestern Savings Bank, with H. S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, Heman D. Walbridge, Conrad Huberich, A. E. Macomber and E. H. Van Hoesen as Directors; Mr. Walbridge as President, and Mr. Van Hoesen as Treasurer.

In 1877 the Bank was merged into the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust Company.

KETCHAM NATIONAL BANK.

In 1885, John B. Ketcham 2d established a private Banking House in Toledo, which was continued until January 1, 1888, when it was merged into the Ketcham National Bank, then organized, with a capital stock of \$250,000. It commenced business at the Southeast corner of Madison and St. Clair Streets. The members of the Board of Directors were: G. G. Hadley, J. B. Ketcham 2d, J. H. Doyle, I. N. Reed, John Berdan, I. N. Poe, E. W. Tolerton, E. C. Shaw, W. O. Parker, E. L. Barber, and Philip Schmidt; with the following officers: President, J. B. Ketcham 2d; Cashier, S. H. Waring; Assistant Cashier, Elbert D. Ross.

BANKING HOUSE OF SPITZER & CO.

In 1881, C. M. Spitzer, L. Weidman and J. W. Weidman, under the firm name of Spitzer, Weidman & Co., established at Toledo a business for general Banking and dealing in Municipal bonds. In 1882, the Messrs. Weidman retired, and were succeeded by A. L. Spitzer, the firm becoming Spitzer & Co., as it now continues. Its place of business is in Chamber of Commerce building, Southwest corner of Summit and Madison Streets.

KEELER, HOLCOMB & COMPANY.

May 1, 1871, Salmon H. Keeler, Horace Holcomb and Elijah H. Norton, all of Toledo, under the firm name of Keeler, Holcomb & Co., opened a Banking House at the corner of St. Clair and Monroe Streets, for the transaction of business common to such establishments. In September, 1886, Mr. Norton died. The house has since been continued by the other partners under the name of the original firm.

RICHARD MOTT was born on a farm in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, July 21, 1804. He is of Quaker parentage, his ancestors on both sides having been among the early American converts of George Fox, and

their descendants have loyally accepted and adhered to the same faith. His father owned a flouring tide mill on Long Island Sound, and was ruined financially by the effects of President Jefferson's "Embargo" policy, from which the foreign commerce of the country suffered very much. Richard attended a Quaker boarding school, where members of the Society only were admitted, from his seventh to his tenth year, when he was set at work on the farm, plowing with a double team when but 11 years old.

In 1815 the family removed to New York City, where he was again at School for a time, without a holiday to break the uniformity of his course of study. At the age of 14 he was placed in a store as clerk, to begin the earning of a living. At 16 he taught a School, with the expectation of obtaining a Collegiate education, but found himself wanting in requisite financial means, and was compelled to return to his clerkship, where he continued to pursue his studies at night and early morning, in the hope of making up as far as possible for the disappointment of being unable to go to College. At 20 he became a clerk in a Bank, remaining there till he was 32 years of age. At the age of 24, he was married with Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, a daughter of Captain Elihu Smith, formerly of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the family being also of the Quaker faith.

In February, 1836, Mr. Mott left New York for Toledo, where he arrived March 1st, by stage. As capital for a start in business here, he brought with him the savings from his wages, which amounted to \$4,000. The only money gratuity he ever received was a legacy of \$25, which he devoted to the purchase of books.

At Toledo, Mr. Mott soon engaged in the Forwarding, Commission, and Grain business, which he continued without interruption until 1860. Aside from this, he dealt heavily in real estate, and had charge of large landed interests of others, including Governor Washington Hunt and the Hicks estate.

From his first residence in Toledo, he has been prominently identified with the social, intellectual, humanitarian, material and financial interests of the City. To the community in its pioneer age, he was a tower of strength, whose force was the more potent amid the turmoil and strife resulting from an ambitious population, composed of many antagonistic national elements, because of his firm, quiet, reasoning characteristics, which he had inherited from his Quaker ancestry and education; and which, however, were keenly awake to the world about him.

In 1845 and 1846 he was Mayor of Toledo, acceptably filling the responsibilities of the position, which at that time embraced that of Police Judge, and also President of the City Council. Mr. Mott was among the earlier and

most active Directors of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, in which capacity he was able to do much toward helping that pioneer Railway from the utter disaster with which for years it was imminently threatened; and in making it an effectual lever in promoting the supremacy of Toledo, as opposed to the business rivalry of neighboring Towns.

While his mind always inclined to intellectual pursuits; and while, from taste and habit, Mr. Mott was averse to active participation in political and official life, his patriotism prompted him always to take an interest in what related to the welfare of his native land. Thus, from early manhood, he was in sympathy with some of the more distinctive principles avowed by the Democratic party, especially that of freedom of trade in international relations; and he usually acted with that organization until 1848, when his strong Anti-Slavery sentiments led him to the support of Martin Van Buren, the then "Free Soil" candidate for President, as against Lewis Cass, the nominee of the Democratic party. He was prominently engaged in getting up the "Free Soil" Convention at Buffalo in that year, and active in its workings. At this time Mr. Mott became strongly impressed with the pronounced dissatisfaction which so extensively obtained among thinkers in both the Whig and Democratic parties, and around him rallied as nucleus those of his fellow Townsmen who were outgrowing ultra Pro-Slavery ideas, and who believed that commerce being the world's greatest civilizing force, should be free. Under the courage of his convictions, his allegiance was unswervingly given from this period until 1854 to the Anti-Slavery wing of the "Free Soil" party. When what was known as the "Kansas-Nebraska policy" of the National Administration had drawn more distinctly the lines between Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery, Mr. Mott at once arrayed himself on the side of the latter, and against his will he was made the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress, and was elected on that issue in 1854, receiving the support of a portion of the old Whig party, and that of the Anti-Slavery Democrats. Mr. Mott was re-elected in 1856, and declined a third term in 1858. In Congress he bore a useful and influential part, made such in the quiet exercise of his sound judgment and careful attention to the details of business, rather than in display in debate. Though always pronounced in his Anti-Slavery views, and never occupying evasive positions upon political, reformatory or other prominent issues, which at various epochs have agitated the public mind, and although ever inclined to be ultra radical in his opinions, Mr. Mott has been endowed with the happy faculty of not antagonizing his opponents, and to his harmonious life, he, in a large measure, owes his healthy, happy old age, with intellectual powers as fully preserved

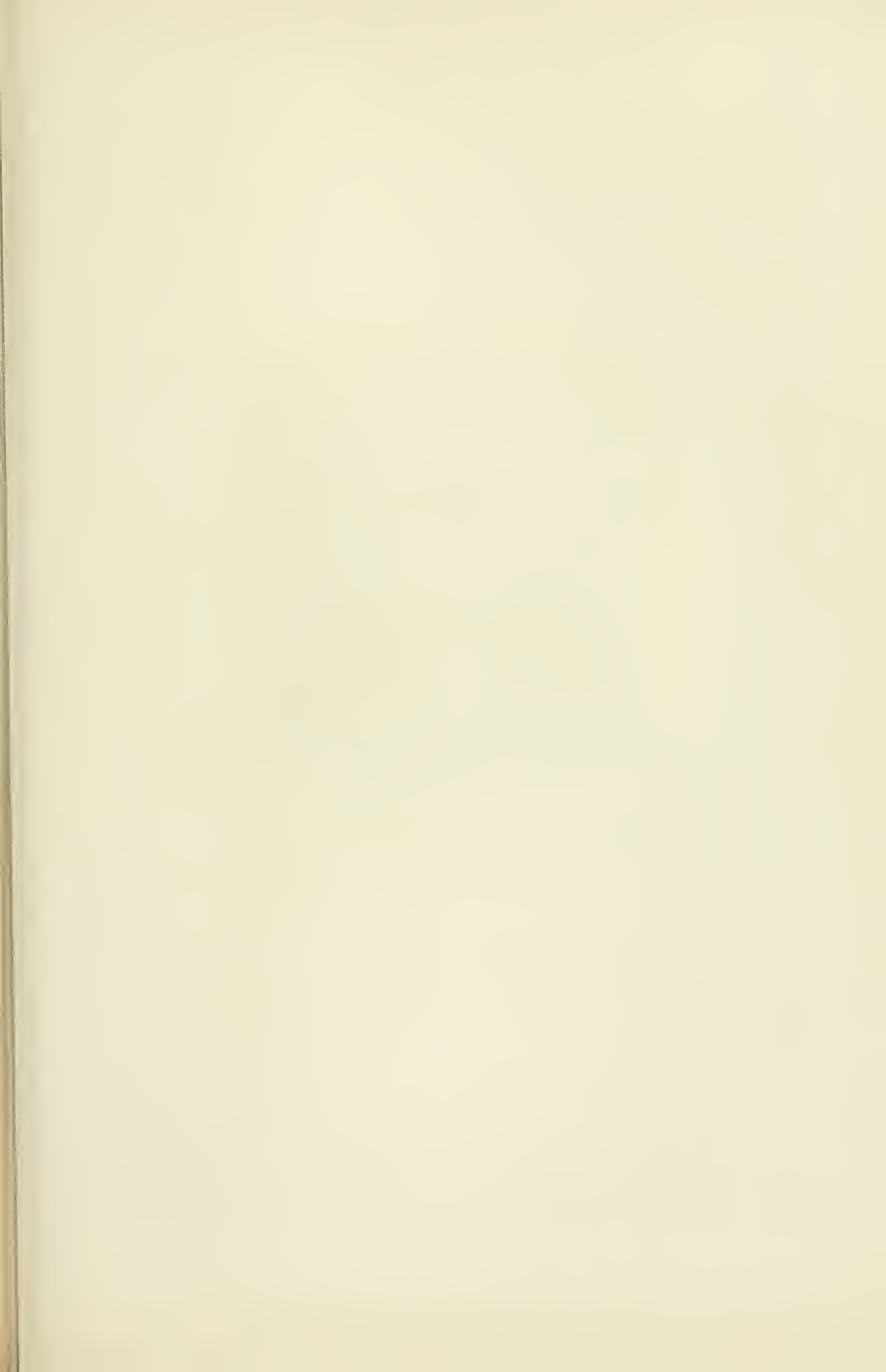
and more highly developed at 84, than at life's zenith.

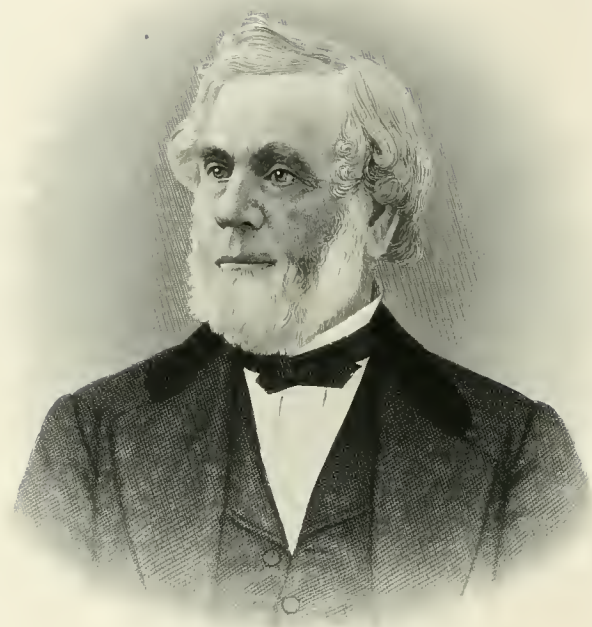
In 1855, Mr. Mott's happy home-circle was broken by the death of the beloved wife of his youth; and in 1860 his eldest daughter, Mary, a young lady of rare grace and exceptional mental endowments, passed away in the first flush of a most promising and beautiful womanhood. His youngest daughter and only remaining child, Anna C., has been spared to cheer and brighten his home, after its double bereavement. Her aid in creating one of the most genial, hospitable and refined homes in Toledo, is acknowledged by all who have felt its kindly influence, from the guest blessed with wealth and high position, to the unfortunate in need and want. In 1873, he built the capacious residence at the Southeast corner of Monroe and Nineteenth Streets, which has since been his home.

With his constant engagements in business and in public affairs, Mr. Mott never was forgetful of the moral, social, educational and humanitarian interests of his fellow-citizens, giving much attention to all these as opportunity offered. His sense of justice led him in early youth to take interest in the Woman's Rights reform movement in its pioneer days, he asking no right or privilege for himself and his sex, from which he would debar mother, wife, daughter or sister. Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the illustrious wife of his elder brother, ever found in him a helpful and encouraging coadjutor. While yet in his boyhood, a remark made by his mother, touching the right of private judgment, made a deep and lasting impression upon his mind. In the course of a social conversation with a Congregational Minister, the views of St. Paul were quoted by him in relation to the subjection of women, when Mrs. Mott, mildly, but firmly, replied: "Ah, but I do not agree with Paul on that point." This put an end to the controversy, for here was a woman who did her own thinking, and to whom Nature happily gave the mental force to transmit this valuable characteristic to her son.

In 1869, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony were in Toledo, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Hall, when the formation of an Association for the political enfranchisement of Women was discussed. Mr. Mott at once gave it his hearty support, and a few months after when the Association needed a permanent home, he tendered it a local habitation in his Port Industry Block, where for 18 years it has held regular monthly meetings.

Judging from the light of the past, Mr. Mott's foresight caused him to feel that to compass a reform as radical as the complete enfranchisement of Women, would require many years of agitation and education of the public mind. In view of this, in congratulating Mrs. Stanton upon her work, he once said to her, "By constant agitation half a century hence will bring





Saml M. Young —

about the changed social conditions, which will make possible all you are seeking to compass." Mrs. Stanton, with the zeal of the hopeful reformer, replied, "O, I hardly expect to live more than 20 years; but I do expect to live to witness Woman's complete political enfranchisement." Time's changes have obliterated many of the enslaved conditions under which Woman has suffered throughout the ages; and while Woman suffrage obtains partially in many States and wholly in two Territories, its growth has only been such as to warrant Mr. Mott's prediction.

During the 18 years of its existence, the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association has found in Mr. Mott a never failing friend, and a valuable adviser in its work before the Legislature, the Constitutional Convention, and upon all questions pertaining to its advancement.

Mr. Mott may now generally be found during business hours at his desk, in his office, at the Toledo Savings' Bank. In his 84th year, his chirography is as firm and distinct as the best copperplate, showing no indication of failing powers; while his always able mental characteristics increase with advancing years; and in person he is a living exemplar of a temperate and well-spent life, whose enjoyments now give him as much delight, as at its meridian period, and his strength is most certainly not that of labor and sorrow.

Since the above was written, Mr. Mott passed away, to the sorrow and regret of the community amid which his home had been, and with whose interests he had been identified for half a century. On Saturday the 14th of January, 1888, after posting his books, as usual, at the Savings Institution, he remarked to his friend, Mr. J. J. Barker: "There, John, the books are posted. You will find all correct, if I should never come back." On being rallied as to his low spirits, he said he did not feel well, and possibly might never return. His premonitions of approaching dissolution were correct, and on Sunday, January 22d, he died peacefully, without a struggle, as he had lived. Never were expressions of regret more general at the demise of a citizen of Toledo. Its Banking Institutions, Orphans' Home, Industrial School, Home for Friendless Women, Woman Suffrage Association, and New Century Literary Club, all took formal action in honor of his memory by passing resolutions of respect, and of condolence to his daughter. Many societies attended his funeral. The New Century Literary Club, before which he had read a paper of much historical value, only a few weeks before he died, entitled "Second Hand Reminiscences," laid a laurel wreath, typical of his beautiful life and well earned fame, upon his coffin. He was buried at Rochester, January 27th, near the remains of his beloved wife and eldest daughter. At the regular

meeting of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, in February, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur pronounced a eulogy, and Mrs. Mary J. Cravens read a touching poem illustrative of his manly worth. Woman Suffrage Associations throughout the United States honored his memory by tributes of respect. On February 24th the New Century Club held a memorial meeting at Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Macomber's, Mr. F. J. Scott presenting a biographical sketch, Reverend Charles Cravens, Mr. J. B. Battelle, Miss Emily S. Bouton, eulogies; Mrs. R. L. Segur, reminiscences; Mr. H. B. Tillinghast a poem; Mrs. M. E. Moulton a tender tribute from Mrs. E. R. Collins, of Anaheim, California. Mr. Clark Waggoner, upon request, spoke briefly of the virtues of the honored dead and read extracts from Southern papers showing how the Slaveholders classed Richard Mott with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, and other leading Abolitionists, by placing a price upon his life. Mr. D. B. Smith also made appropriate remarks. To his only surviving daughter, and the City with whose interests he has been so closely identified, he leaves a priceless memory—that of a good man who left the world better because he had for four score and four years been one of its sojourners.

SAMUEL M. YOUNG, Lawyer and Capitalist, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, December 29, 1806. He was a son of Samuel Young, a leading architect and builder, a member of the State Legislature and a citizen highly esteemed. The son's educational advantages were such as that section then furnished, including Academies. His course of studies completed, he turned his attention to the law, which he read with John M. Pomeroy, of Burlington, Vermont. This completed, he turned his attention to the matter of a location for his life work; and in May, 1835, came to Lucas County, settling at Maumee, where he opened an office and began, in a very small way, the practice of his profession. It so happened that his advent here was made during the memorable boundary controversy, known as the "Toledo War." His location at Maumee, outside the disputed territory, relieved him of personal participation in that contest; but upon the organization of Lucas County, the same year, he was appointed as its first Auditor, which position he held for two years. In 1838, Morrison R. Waite (now the Chief Justice of the United States), then a young man and a graduate of Yale college, came to Maumee from Lyme, Connecticut, for the practice of the law; and at once entered the office of Mr. Young, where he pursued the year's study requisite under the laws of Ohio. This preparation completed, he was admitted to the Bar. The subsequently well-known firm of Young & Waite was then organized and continued in practice there until the removal of the County-seat from Maumee to

Toledo, in 1852. In 1850, an office had been opened at Toledo, in charge of Mr. Waite, who then removed to that City. Mr. Young retired from the practice in 1856. Meantime, having turned his attention to banking, in 1855, with others, he purchased the Bank of Toledo, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with which he was actively as well as financially identified until it was reorganized, under the National Banking law in 1865, as the Toledo National Bank. Of this he was chosen President, in which position, without interruption, he has continued to this time (1887). Toledo has been Mr. Young's place of residence since his removal there in 1860, he having then purchased a fine residence on Madison Street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. In 1862, he became associated with Abner L. Backus, in the firm of Young & Backus, who built the large Elevators, on Water Street, near Adams, designed more especially for Canal Grain traffic. That firm, after a continuance of 18 years, was succeeded by that of A. L. Backus & Sons. In the practice of the law, Mr. Young early attained a prominent position, the firm, almost from the first, having been recognized as at the head of the Bar of Northwestern Ohio. This attainment was largely due to Mr. Young's sound judgment, thorough education and painstaking care in the study and preparation of cases. At an early date, he became interested in the toll-bridge crossing the River, connecting Maumee and Perrysburg, which, from repeated severe damage from floods, in time fell wholly into his hands, costing in all some \$36,000. In 1877 it was purchased by Lucas and Wood Counties jointly, and made free. In 1852-53 Mr. Young became identified, as Stockholder and Director, with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, then in progress of construction, and continued such relation until that Road was merged into the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He was the largest Stockholder and a Director in the Columbus and Toledo Railroad, and continued in such relation until the Road was consolidated with the Columbus and Hocking Valley Road, and the organization of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad. In 1866, he bought a large portion of the stock of the Toledo Gas-Light and Coke Company; was active in its reorganization and the extension of its business, having been its President to this time. He was one of the projectors and organizers of the Toledo Hotel Company, in 1870, which in 1872 completed and still owns the Boody House, Northwest corner of Madison and St. Clair Streets. He has served as President of that corporation since August, 1870. The erection of that house, which was opened in 1872, has been a matter of great value to Toledo. Mr. Young's political views and affiliations were formed during the Adams and Jackson Administrations, he becoming identified with the

Whig party, then led by Clay and Webster, with which organization he continued to act until it was merged into the Republican party, of which he has since been a member. For the past fifty years he has uniformly declined public position, having at no time held office, save that of County Auditor, for services in which from September 14, 1835, to June 9, 1837 (21 months), he was paid the sum of \$361.63. Throughout the War of the Rebellion, he was in sympathy and actively on the side of loyalty, contributing his share to the support of that cause. In religious views and sympathies he has long been identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and its several ecclesiastical and charitable institutions; while he has at all times supported whatever cause he deemed calculated to promote the moral well-being of his fellowmen. He is eminently a self-made man, so far as human destiny depends on self-reliance and independent effort. His success in life has been due chiefly to these qualities applied in methodical and persistent work, attended by an economical course of living. He was married in 1841 with Miss Angeline L. Upton, step-daughter of Dr. Horatio Conant of Maumee. They have four children—Horatio S. and Frank L., constituting the firm of Young Brothers, Produce and Commission Merchants; Mrs. Helen E., wife of Frank B. Swayne; and Morrison Waite, all of Toledo.

VALENTINE HICKS KETCHAM was born in Cornwall, Orange County, New York, November 12, 1815. His father, Samuel Ketcham, a Farmer and Miller, was married with Miss Rachel Sands, at Cornwall. The son lived with his parents on the farm until 12 years of age, sharing such privileges as the Winter sessions of a District School supplied. In 1827 the family removed to New York City. Here the son remained for three years, attending School for a few months, but mainly employed as an apprentice to the carpenter's and joiner's trade. When 15 years old, from choice, he returned to the farm at Cornwall, working there for two years, and until his father returned from New York. He then went back to the City to finish his trade; but here his entire course of life was suddenly changed. A merchant of his acquaintance suggested to him the propriety of his going into a store as a clerk, and secured for him such position with J. F. Cropsey, Dry Goods dealer, on Canal Street. Liking his new employment, he continued therein until July 17, 1836. At this time, he started on a vacation trip to the West, in company with a Mr. Lane. Landing from steamer at Detroit, they passed into the interior of Michigan, where Mr. Ketcham bought 80 acres of land of the Government in Oakland County. From Detroit, he made a visit to Toledo, and returned to New York. In August



A. H. Ketnam

following he left that City with a general stock of merchandise and opened a store in Toledo, at the head of Perry Street, on St. Clair, now the site of the Merchants' Hotel, renting the premises of Coleman I. Keeler, Jr. Wm. H. Raymond, now of California, was employed as a clerk. In the Summer of 1837, the store was removed to Summit Street, adjoining the Indiana House, and near Perry Street. The next year it went to the corner of Summit and Lagrange Streets, taking a building then recently occupied by Dr. Jacob Clark and Philo Bennett, merchants. In 1841 Mr. Ketcham removed his store to 32 and 34 Summit Street, where a small wholesale trade was commenced. The Miami Canal, connecting Toledo with Cincinnati, opening in 1843, extended his trade materially. In 1846, Joseph K. Secor became associated with him in the business, the firm being Ketcham & Secor, which continued until 1851, when Mr. Ketcham withdrew and devoted his attention more fully to Banking, having in 1850, with John Poag, begun that business. In 1853, John Berdan and S. S. Hubbard became associated with him, the firm being Ketcham, Berdan & Company, which continued in business until succeeded by the First National Bank of Toledo, in 1863, of which Mr. Ketcham, at the time of his death, had been the only President, covering a period of 24 years, during which time the exceptional success of that important financial institution was due largely to the conservative policy and watchful care of that gentleman; and it now stands as a substantial monument to his memory. From an early period in his Toledo residence, Mr. Ketcham was more or less interested in real estate, having made purchases of the same soon after coming here. These were attended with varying results, but generally turned out profitable. In the earlier years of his business, he was subjected to the financial reverses then so common, not in Toledo only, but throughout the West. Recovering from these, his course of success became exceptional, until he came to be recognized as among the most wealthy men of Northern Ohio. For such unusual success in the acquisition of property, he regarded himself as chiefly indebted to the timely experience due to limited means and necessity for self-reliance, which marked his early years, whereby he became habituated to the practice of economy and care in the use of his income. While his capital came to be largely employed in banking and other financial uses, for many years previous to his death he invested liberally in the improvement of real estate. Among the buildings constructed by him are the following: The block of three four-story Stores, 28-36 Summit Street; two Stores, 63-65 Summit; two Stores, corner of Summit and Jefferson Streets; in connection with Mars Nearing, the four-story block, 189-199 Summit, corner of Adams; the four-story block,

corners of Summit, Oak and St. Clair; and the like building, under construction at the time of his death, at the Southwest corner of St. Clair and Oak Streets. Beside these, Mr. Ketcham erected a number of smaller business buildings and dwellings. In 1843, he cut the brush and cleared the ground on which now stands the Produce Exchange building, 56-60 Madison, corner of St. Clair Street, and thereon erected a brick dwelling. At that time there was but one other house within sight of that point—that of Charles G. Keeler, on the site of the new Government building, Southeast corner Madison and St. Clair Streets. For the former lot Mr. Ketcham paid \$1,000, and subsequently sold it to John Poag for \$4,700. The Produce Exchange, for the same, paid the sum of \$55,000. In 1852 he purchased the Western 60 feet of the site of the new Government building for \$1,200, and in 1864, sold it for \$4,500. In 1880, it was sold to the United States for \$27,000. These facts are interesting as showing something of the advance in values within the business portion of Toledo. As a result of rigid practice of care in diet and life long habits of out-door activity, Mr. Ketcham preserved, in remarkable degree, the vigorous physical strength with which he was blessed in childhood. Bound as he was, during the latter years of his life by the care of vast and complex business interests, his love for agricultural pursuits was habitually indulged in daily personal attention to farming operations carried on by him. By such indulgence, no doubt his life was for years preserved. The mile of distance between his residence and the Bank, was rarely passed save on foot. He died at his residence, corner of Cherry and Bancroft Streets, July 30, 1887, after an illness of two weeks. The funeral was attended by his entire family, together with a large concourse of friends and neighbors, including delegations from the Produce Exchange, of which he was a member, and the Bankers of the City. At meetings of the Produce Exchange and Bankers, resolutions were passed expressing high respect for the memory of the deceased and condolence with the afflicted family. Coming to Toledo 51 years ago, and throughout that long period of time actively and prominently identified with the business and development of the City, very few of his early Toledo neighbors have been permitted to witness the advance in population and material wealth, which was his privilege. Mr. Ketcham was married at Toledo, December 30, 1841, with Rachel Ann, daughter of Pamela and John Berdan. They had four children—Mary, wife of Mars Nearing, the succeeding President of the First National Bank; John B. 2d, now President of Ketcham National Bank; Valentine H. jr., Director in First National Bank; and George H., Civil Engineer and Director in First National Bank, all of Toledo.

GEORGE W. DAVIS was born near Belows Falls, Vermont, August 17, 1821. His parents were Hiram and Eliza (Wheeler) Davis, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire. His first educational privileges were limited to the local Schools of the neighborhood. Subsequently he attended an Academy in the State of New York, where, at the age of 16, he closed his studies. At this time he went to New York City, and engaged as a Clerk in a Dry Goods house, remaining there four years. With such experience in trade, he established a store at Lockport, New York, in 1844. Remaining there in successful trade for 10 years, in 1854 he took the contract for the construction of the portion of what is now the Wabash Railway between Toledo and Logansport, Indiana, of which his brother-in-law, the late Warren Colburn, was the Chief Engineer. This was no small enterprise, especially for that early day, being probably the largest Railway contract that had been undertaken in the West. Its execution occupied six years, and was made complete, to the satisfaction of the Company, its efficient management leaving the contractor with a fair financial balance, while other contractors reached less satisfactory results. In 1861, Mr. Davis established the Marine Bank of Toledo, under State authority, of which he was the President. In 1864, the National Banking system, meantime, having been established, he organized the Second National Bank of Toledo, of which he was chosen President, and with which, the following year, the Marine Bank was merged. The eminent success of this institution is largely due to the watchful care of Mr. Davis, who for 24 years has been at its head; while such relation has given him special prominence in financial circles, at home and abroad. At the same time, he has been identified with various commercial and other business interests. In 1861 he was one of the lessees of the Ohio Canals, which interest he retained for many years. He was one of the originators of the Toledo Branch of the Canada Southern (now of the Michigan Central) Railway. He also was for several years a Director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. In the organization of the Wabash Elevator Company at Toledo, with a capital stock of \$1,200,000, he took a leading part, and has been a Director of the same from the start. For many years he was interested in insurance, serving for a long time as President of the Home Insurance Company. He was among the originators of the Tri-State Fair Association of Toledo, and a Director and the Treasurer of the same. Never a seeker for public office, Mr. Davis has served in different important local positions. Among these has been that of member and President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Toledo, and of the Board of Water Works of Toledo. He was one of the founders

and a Director of the Northwestern Medical College at Toledo; a Director of the Industrial Art School, and of the Protestant Orphans' Home of Toledo. In these, as in other modes open to him, Mr. Davis has been actively identified with the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Under the heading, "Men You Know," one of the leading papers of Toledo had the following: "Toledo has few citizens who are better known than George W. Davis, President of the Second National Bank. Mr. Davis is close up to six feet in height; of the withy style of structure; of light hair and a Roman face. He is a man who at once would be recognized as possessing brain-culture, business energy and integrity. There is much of the Bostonian element in the character of Mr. Davis; and to many he has the appearance of one difficult to approach, not possessing the manners of Western people, who care little or nothing for polish or conventionality. Mr. Davis is not only well-informed upon questions of finance and trade, but is an extensive reader of the best literature of the times; is fluent and forcible as a talker and speaker; reaches conclusions quickly and correctly; and is regarded as one of our most capable business men, as evidenced by the fact that he has held the Presidency of one of our leading Banks for many years. He is public-spirited—always willing to help any deserving enterprise, and is not afraid to trust his judgment in making investments. He likes a good horse, and usually drives two of them. By superior foresight, Mr. Davis has investments in some of the most profitable enterprises in our City, and seldom makes a mistake in his estimate of the outcome of any business enterprise. Whatever he undertakes is 'pushed for all there is in it.' He takes no little interest in local affairs, and in political movements generally adhering to his party (the Democratic) in State and National contests, but supporting the best men for local offices, regardless of party affiliations. He is a good type of the best New England business men, and those who know him best, esteem him most." In 1872, with his wife, Mr. Davis visited Great Britain and the Continent; Mrs. Davis making two like trips since that time. From early life, Mr. Davis has been an attendant at the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has served as Vestryman in Trinity Church, Toledo, for over 25 years. In April, 1851, Mr. Davis was married at Syracuse, New York, with Miss Eunice H. Parmelee. Their home in Toledo has ever been one marked by social hospitality and refinement.

WILSON W. GRIFFITH was born near the Falls of Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 14, 1823. He was a son of Walter Griffith. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jennings, and the parents were married at Georgetown, District of Columbia. They came to Ohio about 1803, settling on a



W. W. Griffith



Geo W Davis



Oliver S. Bond

farm near the Falls of Sugar Creek. Being among the earliest settlers of the County, they were subjected to the experiences common to the pioneers of that date, which included severe toil, privation of comforts of life, sickness and want of social and educational privileges. They were located about 25 miles North of Gnadenhutten, the scene of the massacre of Moravian Indians, 20 years previous to the arrival of Mr. Griffith and family. The father died in 1827. When 14 years of age, Wilson left the farm and went to Lebanon, Wayne County. Here he remained for a few years, and then engaged as Clerk in a Store at Massillon. In 1840, when 17 years of age, he went to Oberlin, with the view of taking a full College course, but after spending about two years in preparatory studies his health so far failed, that he was compelled to relinquish his purpose, much to his disappointment. In 1843, he went to Bethlehem, Stark County, where he acted as Clerk in a Store and taught School. In the same Town Joseph Medill, now Editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, also taught a School. Mr. Griffith commenced his business life in 1845, by opening a Store at Sugar Creek. In 1849 he removed his stock to Middlebury, Indiana, and also engaged in milling there. Remaining until 1854, he then came to Toledo, and engaged in the Grain, Warehouse and Commission business with Wm. G. Powers, occupying the "Old Red Warehouse," foot of Monroe Street, which property Mr. Griffith soon purchased and yet owns. In 1858, with Robert Cummings, Mr. Griffith engaged in the Wholesale Boot and Shoe trade. This arrangement continued until March, 1862, when the firm of R. & J. Cummings took the business, and Mr. Griffith returned to the Commission and Grain trade, at the former stand. His health again becoming impaired, in 1866 he commenced a series of journeys, including visits to Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to many portions of the United States, including the Pacific Coast. In the course of his home travels he has visited all the States of the Union, and every one of the Territories, save Dakota, Montana and Alaska. Many letters written by him to his family, while abroad, were published by the Toledo press, and for their intelligent, discriminating style of description, were much valued by readers. Like communications were furnished from the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. In 1869, Mr. Griffith was elected as Representative to the Ohio Legislature, in which capacity he occupied an unusually prominent and useful position. Among other things, he presented and ably supported in debate, a series of resolutions protesting against the bad faith of the State of Indiana, in not maintaining according to the obligations assumed by her, her section of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1871, with Henry B. Probasco, of Cincinnati, he was appointed by President

Grant a Centennial Commissioner for Ohio, holding such position until the close of the Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia. Throughout the Rebellion, with the earnest co-operation of Mrs. Griffith, he was active and effective in contributing to the needs of the Soldiers of the Union; and although from physical incapacity, exempt from military service, he sent two substitutes to the field. In 1871, Mr. Griffith was chiefly active in the establishment of the Merchants National Bank of Toledo, of which he was the President until 1882. He was prominent in the establishment at Toledo of the Milburn Wagon Works, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the kind in the world, which has contributed largely to the prosperity and population of the City. In politics Mr. Griffith was originally an Anti-Slavery Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has acted with that as being nearest to his earliest and most settled political convictions. In 1844 he was married with Miss Margaret Miller of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. They have two children—Ethelbert S., of Toledo, and Mrs. Alice D. Rycroft, of New York.

OLIVER S. BOND was born June 29, 1831, on his father's farm, near Richmond, Indiana. He is the eldest son of William Commons and Hannah Locke Bond. His parents are members of the Society of Friends, his grandfather Jesse Bond having been a Preacher therein for over sixty years, dying at the age of 84; while his grandfather William Locke sat at the head of the Meeting, at Economy, 10 miles distant, for about the same period, and died at about same age. Oliver was Clerk of the Meeting when but 16 years of age, the Meeting-House being on his father's farm. His parents were married September 23, 1830, and now in the 58th year of their wedded life, and in the enjoyment of fair health and vigor, are living by themselves, enjoying all of life's comforts in the old homestead built on the ground where Oliver was born. Of six children born to them, there has been no death. An uncle, Nathan Bond, in July, 1887, celebrated his 67th marriage anniversary, having been married in 1820. An aunt, Ruth Nicholson, celebrated her golden wedding two years ago; and an uncle, John A. Locke, his mother's brother, celebrated his last year; they all living on neighboring farms. The Bond family have occupied the old homestead for nearly 100 years. The Bonds and Commons came from England and Scotland, and settled in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry; the Lockes and Mills, on his mother's side, also from England, at a very early date, settled in Maryland, near Baltimore. Jesse Bond moved West about 1800, being the first white family to cross the White Water River, at Richmond, for settlement. Oliver's childhood, and his youth until 19 years of age,

were spent on the farm. He attended District Schools during a portion of the Winter seasons, which, with two terms at White Water College, constituted his School privileges. His mind was much absorbed in his educational pursuits—so much so, that he sometimes took his lesson-book to the field, that, by studying while others rested, he might the more fully keep up with his studies. At the age stated (in 1850) he left home and went to Peru, Indiana, where he found employment as Clerk in the store of Smith & Crowell, who then had the trade of the Miami tribe of Indians, then somewhat numerous in that vicinity. With these he held specially friendly relations, and many incidents might be given of his experience and observation in connection with them. In 1854 he went to New York City, spending two years with a Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions Store, traveling throughout the West, making collections and soliciting trade. Coming to Toledo in 1856, he found employment with the firm of Bell, Deveau & Co., as Salesman and Collector. He remained with that house and its successors for two years, and on July 15, 1858, with Wm. B. Messinger (firm Messinger & Bond) opened the first exclusively Wholesale Boot and Shoe establishment in Toledo. Continuing in the trade for 12 years, he retired, being succeeded by what is now the house of Dewey, Rodgers & Co. He then had been for several years a Director in the Northern National Bank, and to provide for the temporary absence of President Shoemaker in California, in 1871, he was elected Vice President, and became Acting President of the Bank. While connected with that Bank, he conceived the plan of establishing in Toledo a Savings Bank for the exclusive use of savings; and the more fully to mature the same, he spent many months in critical investigation of the principles and methods of such institutions in New England. While East, his arrangements for such enterprise were so far advanced that most of the requisite capital stock was taken there, by his personal friends and relatives. Returning to Toledo, the organization of the Merchants' and Clerks' Savings Institution was completed February 10, 1871, with Matthew Shoemaker as President, and Mr. Bond as Secretary and Treasurer. The latter held that position for over 17 years, during which period the institution enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity under his management, meeting in full the expectations of its stockholders and possessing the entire confidence of depositors and the public. At the last annual election, held January 3, 1888, Mr. Bond was chosen President, and E. Louis Schomburg Treasurer. Naturally of a conservative turn of mind, that quality has been specially controlling in Mr. Bond's business life, whereby he has been able largely to guard his own interests and those of others committed to his charge, from the perils

of rash and inconsiderate ventures under alluring conditions. During his business life he has taken vacations from time to time for the purpose of recreation, visiting the South three times, and making trips to California, the North and the East, beside a visit to Great Britain and France. He owns a farm near Toledo, where he finds much pleasure and recreation. Since first leaving home, it has been his invariable practice, to make annual visits to his parents, which occasions have been marked by special interest and mutual profit, and attended by large numbers of family connections and other friends. Mr. Bond has been habitually an extensive reader of current literature, of which he has always had large supply. For 25 years he has lived in the house on Superior Street, bought and furnished by him before his marriage, and has occupied the same business building, 78 Summit Street (owned by him), for 30 years. He has been identified in different ways with the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He is a life-member of several charitable and benevolent institutions; is Vice President of the Toledo Humane Society; and for many years was a Trustee of the Toledo Library Association, before it was merged into the Public Library. His interest in religious work has been shown in habitual attendance on public services and in contributions for support of religious work.

Mr. Bond was married in New York City, December 23, 1863, with Miss Clara A. Raymond, only daughter of Hon. John Raymond. They have had six children, of whom four are now living. Henry, the eldest son, while completing his education in England, was married with Miss Carrie Dalton, an Artist of note, they now residing at Los Angeles, California. The two daughters, Eva and Mabel, and the younger son, Walter, are with their parents in Toledo. The living children are all members of Trinity Church, as also is Mrs. Bond, who has been actively and usefully identified with the work of Trinity Church, as with benevolent enterprises of different kinds, contributing liberally in labors and means, as opportunity offered, to the comfort and relief of others.

REED VINCENT BOICE was born March 21, 1832, at Pipe Creek, Tioga County, New York. He is a son of John P. and Roxy (Williams) Boice, the latter's home previous to marriage having been at Albion, New York. The family removed to Oak Orchard Creek, Orleans County, where the mother died in 1837. The following year the son came to Ohio with an uncle, who settled on a farm near Venice, now in Erie County. There and in the vicinity Reed remained for eight years, living about, as fortune favored, until he was nine years of age, when he began his life of self-support in the family of a neighbor, with whom he remained until he came to his father at Toledo, in March,



Engraving by J. H. Smith

R. W. Boice

1846, making the trip of about 45 miles on foot. His father was a contractor and a mason by trade (the latter then including stone and brick-work and plastering), and had been in Toledo several years. He built several of the first brick buildings here, including the dwellings now occupied by Rev. Wm. W. Williams (424 Superior Street), and General C. B. Phillips (495 Summit Street), and what came to be known as the Collins House, Northwest corner of Jefferson and St. Clair Streets, now the site of the Hall Block. The son at once began work with his father, and continued the same until his majority. He then commenced business on his own account, as Builder and Contractor. In 1854 he opened a Grocery and Provision Store in East Toledo, then a separate Town and known as Utah, meantime pursuing the business of building. In 1860 he sold his store to James Raymer. In December, 1861, the Rebellion having broken out, he volunteered for service in the Union Army, and was mustered in as Hospital Steward of the Third Ohio Cavalry. Serving as such until November 30, 1864, he was then promoted as First Lieutenant, and detailed, first as Regimental, and subsequently as Brigade Commissary. In such capacities he served, to the full acceptance of commanding officers, until mustered out, August 14, 1865, at the close of the war, meantime having been promoted to the rank of Captain. Throughout nearly four years of service he was active, earnest and efficient in the important department to which he was assigned, his methods in some respects differing from others known to the service. He never dealt in Soldiers' rations; but in cases of accumulation from non-use, his practice was to divide the surplus among the Soldiers to whom, by right, they belonged. At the close of the War Captain Boice found that the support of

his family and pecuniary liability for others had pretty much exhausted his financial means, when he returned to his trade as a mason, and was soon measurably successful. In 1880 he became interested financially in manufacturing enterprises which proved to be unfortunate in results, causing material loss to investors. It is quite safe to state, that Mr. Boice has been identified, as full or partial builder, with more substantial brick buildings and other structures in Toledo than has any other man. Among these are the Boody House, the Hall Block, First Congregational Church edifice, the Drummond Block, the Burnett House, Eaton's Store (165-171 Summit Street), Merchants National Bank, Store 132-134 Summit Street, Trinity Church edifice (corner Adams and St. Clair Streets), the Water Works Stand Pipe, St. Joseph's Church edifice, residences of P. F. Berdan, A. B. Waite, Wager Swayne, and others; the Blade Printing and Paper Company building; the First, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Wards School buildings, and the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards Fire-Engine houses—each of which structures bear substantial testimony to both his skill and his fidelity. In January, 1883, the Directors of the Merchants National Bank elected him as President of that institution, which position he has since held, to the special acceptance of the stockholders and customers. His standing among his fellow-citizens and where an active life of over 40 years has been passed, is that of an industrious, enterprising and honorable man, with an active interest in whatever concerns the well-being of others. Mr. Boice was married October 31, 1852, with Miss Lois A. Smith, in Groton, Erie County. They have four children—Frederick, John R., Warren, and Emma L., wife of Dr. Harry W. Hartwell—all residents of Toledo.

CHAPTER XIX.

REAL ESTATE SALES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

IT would be impracticable, in the limited space allowed by this volume, to follow with anything like full notes the advance of Toledo in growth, development and improvement. Hence, the best to be done in that direction will be to make such way marks of these as shall indicate the progress made at different periods.

In an article on "Toledo," the *Blade* of February 6, 1846, had the following items:

There were then occupied 12 warehouses, 2 and 3 stories high, with two more being built—some of these in use paying as high as \$1,500 rent. For nearly a mile Water Street formed a quay along the harbor, where warehouses could be built with no expense but driving piles for foundations and the buildings thereon. Summit Street was graded for nearly a mile ready for paving. Back of that was St. Clair Street, then being graded for residences. Plank Walks had then been built on that Street. Five commodious Church edifices had been built for the Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and German Reformed Societies. There were Schools in the three Districts, a Female Institute under Catholic Nuns, a Female Select School taught by a Protestant lady (Miss Jenks), and a Select School for both sexes under an experienced teacher.

The year 1846 was an important period in the history of Toledo. Three years after the opening of the Wabash Canal, one year after that of the Miami Canal, the stimulating effects of those improvements had then fairly begun to be felt. These, however, would have been more material in their influence, but for the fact that their advantages had been for ten years liberally discounted in speculation. In fact, during the most of that period, there had been little beyond the prospective Canals to save the Town from the fate which so many of its rivals finally reached. On that dependence largely rested the hopes of the residents, who so long held on hoping—sometimes almost against hope—that, the Canals once completed, Toledo would enter on a new and more vigorous state. Such expectation was largely justified in the result, though in no degree to meet the wishes or the needs of many. The trade from the Canals, not large at first, increased in volume and local benefits, and soon gave assurance of permanent prosperity.

Among the evidences of increased and increasing growth was the advance then made by the publishers of the *Blade* (Scott & Fairbanks), in adding to their Weekly edition the Tri-Weekly *Blade*—the first newspaper in Ohio outside Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, issued oftener than once a week. It was dated

May 16, 1846, and contained an editorial article setting forth facts in regard to Toledo's condition and prospects from which the following is taken:

At this point, nearly all the exchange commerce between Lake Erie and the two Canals—known as the Wabash and Erie and the Miami and Erie—is transacted. These Canals stretch through nearly 500 miles of the finest section of this great Valley, and bring us into intimate commercial connection with many large Towns and an extensive country. Some of this—as the Miami country—is well improved; but most of it is in a state of rapid progression from a wilderness to general cultivation. On the Southeast side of the Maumee the land is heavily timbered and exceedingly rich. On the Northwest is a pleasing variety of openings, prairies and timber lands, possessing every variety of soil. These lands that are not in the hands of cultivators are on sale at prices varying from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Farms partially improved are purchasable at a low rate, compared with their intrinsic value.

The site of Toledo, immediately on the harbor, is fine, having a convenient elevation of from 8 to 30 feet above high water. The plat is considerably uneven, so that when properly graded it will have an agreeable undulation, allowing a rapid movement of surplus water along the Streets. The Harbor is more than half a mile wide and several miles long, affording a depth of from 12 to 30 feet.

Our population is small compared to our business, and our unrivaled means to support a future growth. On the 1st of January it was but a fraction over 2,100.

The facilities provided for the transaction of commercial and manufacturing business are considerable. There are 14 Warehouses, some of them very large; 3 Flouring Mills, of 4 runs each, in and around the City; 2 Banks, with capital of \$100,000 each; public houses and storehouses in abundance; a line of superb Packets on the Miami and Erie Canal, one of which leaves Toledo and Cincinnati every day and goes through in 60 hours; a tri-weekly line of good Packets on the Wabash and Erie Canal; a daily line of Steamboats, connecting us with Buffalo; and a good supply of Canal Boats on both Canals for the transportation of freights. Also, a daily line of Steamers connecting us with Detroit. We have fine Churches and a good supply of Schools of every grade.

Measures are now in progress to remove all local causes of disease, so that the liability of our place to severe bilious disorders, so much exaggerated by common fame, aided by envious rivals, will be numbered with things of the past. Our rapid progress towards the accomplishment of our early expectations of Toledo becoming a great commercial City, we believe cannot be much longer delayed. A few years will suffice to give confidence in its salubrity and to demonstrate its extraordinary advantages for business.

At that time the principal Canal traffic with Cincinnati was by the Doyle & Dickey Line of

Packets, which advertised to make daily trips, "Through in 60 Hours!" "Travelers going South, or those from the South wishing to visit Niagara Falls, on their way to New York, Boston or any of the Eastern Cities," were assured that they would find this route cheaper and quicker than any other route traveled between the Lakes and Cincinnati." The following Packets composed the line: The Empire, Captain E. M. Shafer; the Fashion, Captain M. Van Horn; the Banner, Captain James Savil; the Erie, Captain Joseph Gilmore; the Clarion, Captain J. R. Smith, and the Laurel, Captain Joseph Catheart. These were "provided with ventilators in their decks," while "the Ladies' Saloons were furnished with sofas equal and not excelled by any Packets in the United States."

Toledo made substantial advance in the year 1847, when its population increased, as estimated, from 2,300 to 3,000. There had been erected 78 buildings, including many for business purposes. At that time, among the several branches of trade and professions, there were 11 Retail Dry Goods Stores, 2 Jobbing Houses, 22 dealers in groceries, provisions, &c., 3 Drug Stores, 9 Forwarding and Commission Houses, 7 Physicians, 17 Lawyers, 3 Breweries, 5 Shipyards, 1 Printing Office, 2 Saloons, 2 Banks, 13 Insurance Offices, 2 Liquor Stores, 9 Hotels, 4 District School Houses, 1 Female Seminary, 5 Churches, 1 Nunnery, 1 Odd Fellows and 1 Masonic Lodge, 1 Division Sons of Temperance and about 200 Joiners and Carpenters.

The large Grain Warehouse and Steam Grain Elevators of Brownlee, Pendleton & Co. (Southeast corner Water and Madison streets) were erected, being the first improvement of the kind at the West end of Lake Erie. That firm paid the old United States Bank \$22,000 for 80 feet on the River and Water Street, and expended \$18,000 on the building. It held 200,000 bushels of grain, with space in basement for 4,500 barrels. The work was done under superintendence of Horace Saxton, formerly of Norwalk, Ohio. The property was sold to King Bros. (C. A. & F. J. King) in 1854. In 1869 C. A. King erected the present elevators on the same site. The corresponding 80 feet on Summit and Madison was purchased of the same Bank by John Poag, who in 1847 built the block now standing thereon. He paid \$1,800 for the site, or \$22.50 per foot front. It is now worth \$1,000 per foot.

An article in the *Toledo Republican* of November 24, 1849, headed, "What Toledo Wants," indicates both the situation and the expectations of that time as to the future of the City. The "wants" stated, were:

1. The system of Plank Roads, then begun, fully carried out.
2. The Wabash Canal opened to Evansville.
3. The Railroad opened through to Chicago.
4. A first-class line of Steamers to Buffalo.
5. The

completion of the system of Sewerage then commenced.

The present condition and resources of Toledo were thus stated:

1. Canal completed within 18 months, 710 miles.
2. Railroad to Chicago to be completed within 18 months, 250 miles.
- Plank Roads in process of construction, including connection with the Western Reserve and Maumee Road, all to be completed in 18 months, 250 miles.
4. The thoroughfares already completed had made Toledo "the first exporting point on the Lakes."

The year 1852 was noted for an unusual number of valuable improvements in the way of business buildings erected in Toledo. Among these were the following:

By Wm. R. Morris—Brick block 80x120, 4 stories, Southeast corner Summit and Jefferson—cost, \$16,000. Thomas Daniels—Brick store corner Cherry and Summit, \$3,000. J. F. Schuerman—Brick store next to Daniels, \$3,000. Latimer, Andrews & Co.—Brick block for Blade Office, 150 Summit Street, 4 stories, \$6,000. Matthew Johnson—Banking building, 4 stories, 154 Summit Street (now Toledo National Bank), \$9,000. C. B. Phillips—Brick block, 2 stores, 3 stories, 158-160 Summit Street, \$8,000. Judge Miller, of Mt. Vernon—Brick building, 3 stories, 162 Summit, \$3,000. J. C. Hall—Brick block, 3 stores, 4 stories, 50x75, 47-51 Summit Street, \$6,000. A. B. Waite—Brick block corner St. Clair and Monroe, 3 stories, \$4,000.

Beside these were some 30 business buildings of wood, costing \$30,000, while \$30,000 was expended in the erection of dwellings, a total of about \$130,000. The lot 162 Summit was bought of C. B. Phillips, by Judge Miller, at \$100 per foot front cash, which was considered a fair price. The *Blade* pronounced that year "the most prosperous Toledo had seen," and predicted that by 1860 its population would be 25,000. The census of that year made the number 13,768—not the only case of overestimate of prospective population.

Under the heading, "Improvements on the Point," the *Blade* in September, 1853, stated that, "busy as our little City is, there is no part of it which just now exhibits more evidence of permanent prosperity than does the Point." The locality thus referred to was that of which the Oliver House subsequently became the center. At the time named, Mr. Friend Whittlesey was erecting a fine two-story dwelling, while several other dwellings had been constructed the previous year. Joel W. Kelsey had commenced cutting down the bluff bank of Swan Creek; while the Michigan Southern Railroad Company was removing the bank to the West, to make way for its tracks to the new depot then in process of construction on the Middle Ground, the excavated earth being taken to fill up the low level. The Railway bridge across the River was then being constructed, passengers and freight therefore having always been ferried between

the Michigan Southern Depot, Water Street, between Adams and Oak, and the Cleveland and Toledo Road Depot opposite foot of Jefferson Street. The change since wrought in "the Point" and throughout what is now the Fifth Ward, could not have been anticipated by the most hopeful imagination in 1853.

In June, 1858, the following sales of Toledo real estate were made at public auction, to wit:

Lot 155, Port Lawrence Division, St. Clair Street, near Madison, sold to R. H. Bell at \$39 per foot front.

Lot 301, 120 feet deep and 63 front, on Erie street, East Side, and North of Monroe to C. H. Coy, at \$14 per foot.

Lot 591, 100 feet square, corner of Monroe and Eleventh Streets, to T. C. Stewart, at \$13.50 per foot.

Lot 665, 100x63 feet, corner Forrer and Eleventh, with front on Railroad Street, to W. M. Riley, for \$240.

Lot 714, on Fourteenth, between Washington and Monroe Streets, 100x100 feet, to V. H. Ketcham, at \$6.75 per foot front.

Lot 836, on Indiana Avenue, 200 feet square, to W. W. Griffith, for \$700.

Two lots of land of nine and sixty-seven one-hundredth acres each—one just beyond the intersection of Indiana Avenue and the Plank Road, at \$250 per acre, to Fred. H. Brown; the other, just beyond, to W. W. Griffith, at \$145 per acre.

Sales of Port Lawrence property by order of Court were made in April, 1861, as follows:

To H. S. Walbridge, riparian rights in River Tracts 1 and 2, for \$1,000.

Lot 484, to James Myers, for \$3,225.

Lot 35, except 20 feet, to W. J. Daniels, for \$1,805; South half of lot 109, to same for \$1,805; and North half of same lot for \$4,805.

Southwest half of Northwest half of lot 110, to Fred. Bissell, for \$600; Northeast half of Northwest half of same, to W. J. Daniels, for \$1,705; Northeast half of Southeast half of same, to W. J. Daniels, for \$1,675; and Southwest half of Southeast half of same, to Fred. Bissell, for \$600.

Southwest half of Northwest half of lot 111, to John W. Fuller, at \$545; Northeast half of Northwest half of same, to C. H. Coy, for \$1,670; Northeast half of same, to W. J. Daniels, for \$1,650; and Southwest half of Southeast half of same, to J. W. Fuller, for \$545.

Northeast half of lot 119, to Fred. Bissell, for \$2,575; and Southwest half of same to same, for \$2,500.

November 20, 1861, W. J. Daniels sold to Ex-Gov. W. Hunt, of Lockport, N. Y., three-eighths interest in 54½ acres in subdivision 12 of tract 6, lying between Broadway and the River and fronting on Western Avenue; the price was \$20,000, being at the rate of about \$1,000 per acre.

In October, 1862, the following sales of Toledo property were made:

To C. A. and F. J. King, 40 feet on Summit Street, Northeast corner with Madison, for \$325 per foot.

To S. M. Young, 80 feet on Summit Street, Nos. —, between Madison and Jefferson, North Side, for \$250 per foot.

To M. C. Worts, 34 feet on Summit, Northeast corner of Oak, at 150 per foot.

To Vincent Hamilton, 35 feet on South side Water Street, between Madison and Adams, for \$80 per foot.

April, 1863, sales were made as follows:

Southwest half lot 588, Port Lawrence, \$600; lots 453, 454, Vistula, \$1,600; lots 455, 456, Vistula, \$2,000; lots 649, 650, 651, 652, Vistula, \$3,560; lot 493, Vistula, \$600; North half lot 83, Vistula, \$125; lot 389, Vistula, \$2,200; lot 238, Port Lawrence, \$840; lots 381-387, inclusive, \$5,000; lots 182-187, inclusive, and 201-206, inclusive, Williams' Addition, \$273; 20 feet lot 444 and 40 feet 445, Port Lawrence, \$1,200; lot 70, Hill's Addition, \$500.

Same time—J. P. Kilbreth, sold to E. B. Ward, Detroit, 8,177 acres in Oregon Township, near mouth of Crane Creek, for \$14,996, or \$1.83 per acre, H. D. Cornwell to E. B. Ward, 320 acres, East half Section 7, Town 10 South, Range 10 East, \$1,920.

In January, 1863, C. A. King purchased 15½ acres on Dorr Street, East of Ketcham's Addition, for \$270 per acre. The brick block (40 feet) on Summit Street, near Adams, known as the "Scribner Block," sold at that time for \$7,000; and the Hanks building, 60 Cherry Street, to J. W. Scott, for \$7,500.

In February, 1863, Washington Hunt and Hiram Walbridge purchased 600 feet River front, commencing at the South line of the property then occupied by Hall, Smith & Co., lumber dealers. The price paid was \$36,000, or \$60 per foot. The West end of Cherry Street Bridge is on this property.

Public sale was made June 2, 1863, of lots in Oliver's and Hall and Morris's Additions to Toledo. Among the parcels sold and prices paid were the following:

Oliver's Addition—Lot 48, \$255; 612, \$365; 343, \$177; 707, \$170; 619, \$140; 668, \$104; 657, \$116; 568, \$123; 559, \$195; 245, \$100; 624, \$150; 433, \$360; 453, \$195; 548, \$203; 518, \$60; 525, \$67; 527, \$61; 529, \$95; 531, \$100. Hall and Morris's Addition—Lot 31, \$150; 1, \$59; 2, \$111; 57, \$77; 34, \$130; 35, \$125; 32, \$145; 33, \$236; 36, \$135; 37, \$146; 38, \$144; 39, \$140; 40, \$125; 4, \$31; 5, \$200; 6, \$145; 7, \$151; 8, \$137; 9, \$131; 12, \$116; 51, \$125; 13, \$120; 15, \$128; 27, \$142; 41, \$120; 45, \$120; 30, \$233; 46, \$155; 18, \$200; 50, \$121; 17, \$225; 55, \$139; 58, \$130; 62, \$125; 64, \$180; 234, \$531; 67, \$82; 79, \$200.

The foregoing sales averaged 33 per cent. above the appraisal of the property. The stimulus incident to the rapid increase of currency caused by heavy war expenditures which were then met chiefly by the issue of Government notes, had then fairly begun to take effect. The results were seen, not only in appreciated values as shown by sales, but even more in the large amounts of lands then being platted for market. On nearly every road leading to the City, property was being thus prepared for sale.

An important sale of property in Dunlap's Addition to Toledo (bounded by Jefferson and Madison and 10th and 11th Streets), took place December 23, 1865, when the following lots were sold to the parties and for the prices named, to wit:

Lot 1, to Dennis Coghlin, for \$940; lots 6 and 7 to F. J. King, for \$2,000 each; 8 and 9, to G. A. Bishop, for \$1,620 each; 10 and 11, to Wm. Roll, for \$1,820 each; 12 to Calvin Bronson, for \$1,535; 13 to Dennis Coghlin, for \$1,705; 14 to Wm. Roll, for \$2,200; 15 to J. A. Corbusier, for \$1,700; 16 to same, for \$1,800.

17, 18, 19 and 20 to Toledo Board of Education (for school purposes), for \$1,340 each; 21 to Minot I. Wilcox, for \$1,310; 22 to same, for \$1,225; 23 to Dennis Coghlin, for \$935; and 27 to F. J. King, for \$1,500.

This sale was made the more important by the subsequent improvement of several of the lots purchased in the erection thereon of substantial and elegant residences, and the location of the Jefferson Street School Building.

In December, 1865, sales were made of lots in H. P. and E. S. Platt's Addition, East Toledo, as follows:

Lot 109 to W. L. Haskins, for \$315; 110 to Timothy Tredwell, \$330; 107 to same, \$320; 108 to Geo. E. Pomeroy, \$375; 106 to M. A. Scott, \$355; 105 to Geo. Stebbins, \$290; 104 to G. S. Thurber, \$290; 190 to C. R. Miller, \$260; 66 to W. L. Haskins, \$335; 65 to Oscar White, \$330; 64 to M. A. Scott, \$290; 33 to I. K. Seaman, \$455; 205 to J. W. Fuller, \$325; 26 to same, \$395; 133 to John Quinn, \$285; 84 and 85 to J. W. Fuller, \$300 each.

In December, 1865, Coleman I. Keeler sold to Wm. B. Messinger blocks 34 and 39 and East half of block 18, Manhattan, for \$12,000; Geo. W. Reynolds sold front part of Private Grant 581, United States Reserve, 116 acres, to Coleman I. Keeler, for \$10,000; and A. B. Wright sold to same, central part of said Grant (65 acres), for \$6,000. Mr. Keeler sold 25 lots (Nos. 124, 125, 126, 127, 143, 146, 163, 164, 136, 137, 153, 154, 155, 170, 171, 172, 180, 185, 186, 187, 194, 199, 200, 211), Manhattan, for \$500, or \$20 each.

At a sale of property in Spring Grove Addition, East Toledo, May 23, 1874, lots were sold as follows:

Nos. 88 and 89, \$500; 79 and 86, \$570; 53, \$280; 69, 72 and 77, \$840; 37, \$220; 33, \$205; 92, \$266; 99 and 100, \$500; 6, \$228, 55, \$350; 64, \$350; 87, \$290; average of sales, \$251.60 per lot.

Sales were made at auction during May, 1874, in King's Addition, East Toledo, including the lots named below, the price being per foot front: No. 1, \$8.15; 2, 3 and 4, \$8.00; 10, \$9.25; 11, 12, 13, \$7.00; 42, \$9.50; 47, \$7.50; 49, \$8.75. Total sales, 50 lots.

Prominent among the owners of real estate in Toledo, at an early day, was an association known as the "American Land Company," composed of John B. Jones, Ami C. Lambert, Edward N. Nicholl, Chas. Butler and Erastus Corning, most of whom lived in New York City and Albany.

The list of lands subject to taxation in Port Lawrence Township, in the year 1838, contained the following names of owners, and number of parcels of lands as there given:

PORT LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

Andrews, A. T., 1.	Corneau, Peter.
Briggs, Elkanah, 3.	Cone, Erastus, 2.
Brown, Daniel, 2.	Cowell, Moses.
Brown Orlando,	Curtiss & Stillman.
Bartlett, Townsend, 23.	Clark, Charles, <i>et al.</i> , 2.
Bissell, Edward, 12.	Cheney, Roswell, 2.
Baldwin, John T., heirs of	Cranker, Peter.
Bissell, Fred.	Collins, S. L. & Co., 5.
Bush, B. H.	Desbretler, John.
Burton, C.	Daniels, W. J. & Myers, 2.
Burton, D.	Evans, Alvin, 2.
Bernor, Lewis, 3.	Evans, Charles, 2.
Bowman, Baxter.	East Manhattan Co.
Bush, Jonathan.	Ewing, A. H., <i>et al.</i>

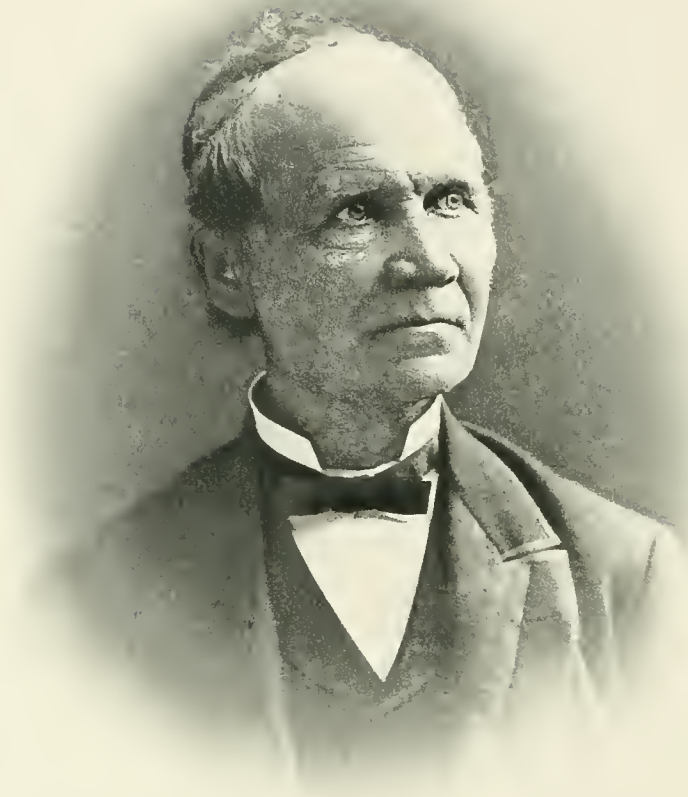
Comstock, S. B., <i>et al.</i> , 5.	Fisher, Cyrus, 2.
Collins, J. W. & Co.	Forsyth, Robert A.
Comstock, D. D., heirs of, 6	Glenn, Nathaniel, 2.
Converse, John P.	Greenwood & Brockbank.
Gunn, Christopher, 3.	Palmer, Andrew.
Guion, heirs of, <i>et al.</i>	Peckham, <i>et al.</i>
Gardner, John B. or A., 2.	Pinney, James P.
Hollister, John.	Page, Sherman.
Hunt, John E.	Patterson, C. S.
Holmes, heirs of.	Showler, James.
Hatch, Israel T.	Snipphen, J. V. D.
Harvey, Henry, <i>et al.</i>	Smith, Silas.
Jessup & Heywood.	Swelia, Benjamin.
Keeler, Coleman I.	Sibley, Wm., heirs of, 3.
Knaggs, George B.	Stevens, Oliver.
Knaggs, John, 2.	Stickney, B. F., 2.
Knaggs, James W., 2.	Scott, J. W., <i>et al.</i>
Kunkle, Conrad, 2.	Sullivan, James.
Leybourn, John, heirs of.	Thomas, Levi, heirs of, 2.
Lewis, Peter, 5.	Tervener, William.
Lewis, D.	Whitney, Noah A.
Lewis, Catharine, 2.	Whitney, Michael T.
Myers, James.	Worden, Nancy.
Michigan School Lands.	Whitney, Thos. P., 2.
Mercereau, Henry, 2.	Whitney, James S.
Mulholland, Daniel.	Wakeman, Maurice, <i>et al.</i>
Mason, Hezekiah D., 3.	Williams, H.
Mott, Richard.	Worden, Isaac B.
Merritt, Nancy.	Whitney, Milton D., 3.
Mott, Richard, <i>et al.</i>	Wadsworth, Decius, <i>et al.</i> , 2
McKay & Fitch.	Wilkison, Wm.
Mickens, Peter.	Wilkison, John J., 2.
Navarre, James.	West, M. W., 3.
Oliver, William, <i>et al.</i>	Walbridge, Heman.
Oliver, William, 3.	Whiteseley, Elisha, <i>et al.</i> , 2.
Phillips, Henry, 2.	Wade, Benj. F.
Phillips, Philip I., 2.	Whitman, Swanton.

PORT LAWRENCE DIVISION OF TOLEDO.

Bissell, Edward, 40.	Myers, James, 12.
Bissell, Frederick, 30.	Mott, Richard.
Birchard & Van Gorder.	Myers & Hicks.
Butler, Charles, 70.	Moffett, Lemuel.
Baldwin, John & Co., 8.	McKnight, C. G.
Belknap, Frederick.	Giddings, J. R.
Carley, Jeremiah E.	Oliver, Wm., 45.
Comstock, Stephen B., 30.	Pitcher, Theophilus.
Card, Platt.	Palmer, Andrew.
Comstock, Calvin.	Porter, Converse.
Cheney, Roswell.	Shaw, C. G.
Chapman, W. H.	Stevens, Oliver.
Carr, Thomas.	Smith, Ira.
Clark, Sarah G.	Smith & Macy, 10.
Daniels, Harriet.	Swift, Albert.
Daniels, W. P.	Stow, Amos.
Daniels, Russell C.	Spaulding, Volney.
Daniels & Goettell.	Turner, Joseph W.
Dent, Ashbell.	Union Hotel Co.
Fasseg, Wm.	Wilder, Horace.
Foster, Richard.	Williams, Jos. R.
Keeler, Charles G.	Whitney, James M.
Lathrop, W. H.	Wheeler, Lyman.
Lynde, C. W.	

VISTULA DIVISION OF TOLEDO.

Allen, Samuel, 2.	Daniels, Harriet.
Ayers, John B.	Draper, Luke, 8.
Bissell, Edward, 330.	Dart, Ashbel.
Bowman, Baxter.	English, Joseph.
Bissell, Frederick, 35.	Eddy, Samuel, 5.
Berdan, John & Co., 8.	Foster, Richard.
Baker, Wm.	Flagg, Junius, 3.
Butler, Charles, 75.	Fassett, John, 2.
Baldwin, John & Co., 8.	Fox, Merceno.
Belknap, Frederick.	Greenwood, Richard.
Bevins, Wm.	Gillman, A., 2.
Bush, Isaac.	Gillman & Wright, 2.



J. W. Hiatt

Calkins, James, 4.	Howland, Charles, 3.
Chapman, Calvin.	Hawes, D. D.
Carr, Thomas.	Irving, Ebenezer, 9.
Clark, Sarah G., 2.	Giddings, J. R.
Irving, Pierre M., 19.	Smith & Macy, 80.
Jones, Anthony S.	Swift, Albert.
Mason, Hezekiah D., 17.	Scott & Richardson.
Mott, Richard, 3.	Sill & Cook, 2.
Moffatt, Lemuel.	Stow, Amos.
Manning, Gabriel.	Spaulding, Volney, 3.
McKnight, C. G., 2.	Stickney, B. F., 104.
Marshall & Eddy, S.	Theological Institute,
Murray, James P.	Windsor, Conn., 4.
Nicholas, —, 4.	Tilden, Myron H., 3.
Olmstead, Oliver P., 3.	Van Blarcom, John, 15.
Porter, Elijah, 3.	Williams, Joseph R., 44.
Prescott, Oliver, 2.	Way, Geo. B.
Redding, George, 2.	Woodruff, Lorenzo E., 7.
Root, James, 4.	Walbridge, Heman, 5.

In a letter written in January, 1870, the late Jessup W. Scott furnished the following interesting facts touching values of real estate now in the very heart of Toledo :

In 1827 or 1828, the Southwest fractional quarter of Section 36, embracing the ground on which M. A. Scott's Block on Adams street, Judge Potter's house, on Jefferson street, stand, and having its center near the High School Building, and containing 86 acres, was entered, as Congress land, at \$1.25 per acre, by Judge John Hollister of Perrysburg. Within the next five years, it was sold by him three times—the first two sales at \$3 per acre successively failed, because the purchasers were unable to pay, so the land was taken back by Hollister. The third sale was made to Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen at \$6 per acre, after the demonstration by Major Stickney and partners to start Vistula, at Lagrange Street. In June, 1832, Dr. Sutphen sold to Jessup W. Scott, 70 acres of this tract at \$12 per acre. In 1835, Scott sold to Edward Bissell, for himself and others, an undivided half of the seventy-acre piece for \$6,000.

Dr. Sutphen changed his investment by purchasing the West half of the Northeast quarter of Section 35, embracing the Swayne Tract, the ten acres where Judge Fitch lives, and land of Wm. H. Scott and others, bounded West by Collingwood Avenue, for which 80 acres he was to pay \$480. In 1835, Sutphen sold it to Scott & Wakeman for \$30 or \$35 per acre. In 1838, J. W. Scott sold an undivided half to N. H. Swayne at \$200 per acre. On division with Wm. H. Scott, who then owned the other half, Scott took the North 37 acres and Swayne the balance, a little less than 43 acres, the section being short measure.

In 1834, the lots on the corner of Monroe Street and Market Space were offered for \$50, and the North corners of Summit and Monroe for \$25 conditioned that a two-story house painted white, was to be put up thereon, in a given time—say one or two years. A half-acre piece about where White's Hall stands, with a log house on it was offered the same year for \$50 to my brother, J. Austin Scott, who was looking for good bargains, but failed to see one in that piece of ground.

The above first named 70 acres, without improvements, are now (1887) worth the gross sum of \$1,600,008. This estimate is based on actual sales made during the past few years, and is under, rather than over, the present salable value. It makes the present value per acre about \$22,000. The most valuable property in the 70-acre tract is now on Adams

Street between the Court House Square and Superior Street; and is worth from \$200 to \$400 per foot front, or about \$50,000 per acre. The best residence property on the tract is on Madison, between Tenth and Seventeenth Streets, and is now worth (100 feet deep) say \$80 per front foot, or at the rate of \$20,000 per acre including Streets. The lowest priced property in the same tract is that on and adjacent to Oak Street, and is now worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per acre, including Streets. The Swayne tract, now Swayne Place, bought in 1838 at \$200 per acre, has of late years been selling at the rate of about \$15,000 per acre; and the whole 160 acres which Collingwood Avenue bisects North and South, has an average value of \$10,000 per acre, on the basis of the sales of the past year. It may here be stated that portions of the tract bought by Mr. Scott in 1832 at \$12, and now of the average value of \$22,000 per acre, have not changed hands during the intervening 55 years, save as such portions passed to the heirs on Mr. Scott's death in January, 1874.

JOHN W. HIETT was born in the Shenandoah Valley (Jefferson County), Virginia, Nov. 11, 1824. He is a son of George and Lydia Hiatt. His parents were Quakers, as were their forefathers, who came from England about 170 years ago, and settled in the Shenandoah Valley. From early days they were actively identified with every cause having in view the promotion of sound morals, justice and good government. They were among the organizers of the first Anti-Whiskey and Anti-Slavery Societies in Virginia, and served their day in support of those great reforms, when that required a degree of courage for which there is now comparatively little demand. When the son was yet a child, the family removed to Ohio, and settled near Tiffin, Seneca County, and he passed the earlier years of his life amid dense forests. His educational privileges, in common with most children of pioneers, were very limited. When he was 15 years old, the family returned to their former home in Virginia, where School advantages were better. He attended and was graduated at Jefferson Academy, and chose teaching for his vocation. In 1847 he opened the second Free School of that State. Returning to Ohio in 1851, he spent some time at Oberlin College, when he was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools at Fremont, Sandusky County, and first organized the system of Graded Schools at that place. He was subsequently a Student and a Teacher in the Normal Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and afterwards was for 10 years a Trustee of that institution. He was also Superintendent of the Public Schools at Delaware.

In 1860, assisted by Mrs. Hiatt, as Preceptress, he opened the Elm Grove Normal School at Maumee, which after one year was changed to Central Ohio Conference Seminary. His health failing in 1864 he came to Toledo, and became one of the proprietors of the *Toledo Commercial*. Since that time he has been a resident of Toledo, engaged in general business, devoting most of his time to dealing in real estate. He has been actively identified with nearly every movement having for its object the building up of the City, serving for some time as Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange. His active connection with the general interests of Toledo, has enabled him to be specially useful in gathering and arranging facts and statistics bearing upon the advantages and growth of the City. Mr. Hiatt from early years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been both active and prominent, as indicated by his relations to the Educational work of that denomination. In Toledo, and as a member of St. Paul's Church, he has been specially identified with Bible instruction. In 1872 he was a Delegate to the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Brooklyn, New York, to which laymen were admitted in such capacity; and in 1876 was again a member of that body at its meeting in Baltimore. In 1861 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. Mr. Hiatt was married August 3, 1858, with Miss Mary E. Beecham, daughter of Joseph Beecham, of Plymouth, Ohio. Four children have been born to them—Ella F., Irving B., Oliver N. and Russell M. Hiatt. Mr. Hiatt's father died at Fremont, in the 83d year of his age. His mother is living with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Kenyon, in the suburbs of Toledo, in the 90th year of her age.

JAMES WILSON HONE was born at St. Catharines, Upper Canada, June 18, 1824. He is a son of John W. and Margaret (Charlesworth) Hone, who were natives of the State of New York, and having but recently removed to St. Catharines, had not lost their American citizenship. Both his grandfathers—Christopher Hone and John Charlesworth—were Soldiers in the Army of the Revolution, each serving throughout the seven years of Colonial

struggle for the independence their descendants now enjoy. The former was born near Albany, New York, and the latter in New York City, being of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1833, Mr. Hone's parents removed to Northwestern Ohio, settling in the Maumee Valley, where they passed through the trials of privation, hard labor and sickness incident to such life. School advantages were very meagre, while the limited means of the parents made it necessary that the son at an early age begin his life of self-reliance. When but 15 years of age, he shipped "before the mast" on a Vessel plying on the Lakes, and for seven years experienced the hardships, dangers and poor pay incident to the position of the common Sailor of that time. In 1846 he permanently located at Toledo, and in 1847 became Master of the Schooner *Temperance*. For 12 years he continued in command of that and other Vessels, including the *Ottawa* and the *Hia-watha*. By the exercise of the closest economy he was enabled during that time to save a sum sufficient to purchase an interest in a Vessel, and in time, by like prudence, was able to secure an interest in several crafts. For several years he was co-owner with Dennison Steele in the Schooner *Minnie Kinnie*, which plied between Toledo and Buffalo. In 1860, after 21 years of active service on the Lakes and River, Captain Hone abandoned navigation, and has since directed his attention to dealing in real estate. He is politically a Democrat, but takes little active interest in political matters, except as they specially concern the public welfare. The only official position held by him was that of member of the Toledo City Council from the Sixth Ward, to which he was elected in 1875, serving for two years. Of quiet and reserved disposition, his chief enjoyment is found within the circle of his own household. Captain Hone was married December 25, 1850, with Miss Harriet W., daughter of Hon. James Parks, of Sandusky County. They have had seven children, of whom five sons are now living. Their only daughter, Minnie H., a remarkably brilliant and promising young woman, died in 1881, at the age of 21 years. She had but recently graduated from the Toledo High School with highest honors, and her loss was a severe blow to her parents and a grief to a large circle of acquaintances. A son, Charles C., died in June, 1882.



J. M. Hone

PART VI.
JUDICIAL.

CHAPTER I.

LUCAS BENCH AND BAR.*

NO incident or event connected with the early Bench and Bar of this County or of the Northwestern Counties of the State, is so old but that it remains vividly in the recollection of members of the profession still living. That is a wonderful thing to contemplate. Lawyers who attended the first Courts held under any organized division of the State embracing the territory of the Northwest, are able, with the eyes of the living, to see the magic growth of but little over a half-century from swamp and wilderness to a great City, with its numerous thriving neighbors, magnificent farms, and population numbering hundreds of thousands. Lawyers who attended the first Courts held in the County at which any business was attempted, still attend upon the sessions of the same Court, participate in its deliberations, and are able to pass in review every event in its half-century's work, from its organization with half a dozen lawyers gathered from different parts of the State, its meagre business disposed of in a few days in each of its semi-annual terms, to the overburdened dockets of the multiplied Courts, its hundreds of lawyers and perpetual sessions of to-day.

To write, therefore, of the early Judiciary and of the early history of the Bar in our locality, is necessarily to write, to some extent, of the living, and of events which are within the short span of a man's business life; and the marvel I speak of is, that in the midst of a great City, the center of a great population surrounding it, and within the memory of its citizens, we can commence our record at absolutely the beginning.

The early history of Lucas County, the date of its formation out of the large territory formerly comprising the County of Wood, and the facts which led to the division of that territory, have, no doubt, been sufficiently told elsewhere in this volume, and will not need to be repeated here. As there stated, the County was organized in 1835, and became a part of the judicial subdivision then presided over by Judge David Higgins, of Norwalk, the first term of the Common Pleas Court being held on the 7th day of September of that year. The term was held by the associate Judges, the Presiding Judge not being present.

Judge Higgins first arrived in Toledo on the morning of April 27, 1836, where he was met by the three Associate Judges and opened

Court in a most formal manner. A Grand Jury was sworn and the men composing it were certainly among the most prominent citizens of the County. It is a fact, which every lawyer recognizes, that with the growth of Cities, the increase of wealth and business, and corresponding increase in the importance of matters litigated in the Courts, the character of juries decreases in corresponding ratio. To those who look upon the average jury in our Courts of to-day, and who know the prominent men of our early history, it will be interesting to read the names of the early jurors, and contrast them with the present; and I cannot refrain from recording the names of that first jury sworn in Lucas County. They were Jacob Gnagy, Henry Dilgart, Allison Demott, Samuel Searing, Oscar White, Alonzo Noble, James John, Cornelius Wiltse, Silas Barnes, David Mills, James M. Whitney, Calvin Comstock, Coleman I. Keeler, Willard J. Daniels and Luke Draper. No 15 men of corresponding prominence could be obtained on a jury in the present age. Not because such are not liable to jury duty. Not because intelligence and responsibility are not sought among the qualifications now, nor because of any fault in the system of the law, but for the reason that business men are not willing to perform this important duty of citizenship. Every excuse known to the law, and some not thus recognized, are resorted to for escape; and the laxity of the Courts in enforcing the law, their willingness to accept excuses from the unwilling, while so many are anxious to serve, has resulted in the growth of a "class of professional" jurors, who are rapidly bringing into disfavor a system, which, in my judgment, is indispensable to free government and the impartial administration of justice through the Courts.

At that April term, 1836, of the Court, the only business transacted of a judicial nature was the following: On return by the Grand Jury of two indictments for petit larceny against John Wilson, his trial and conviction therefor followed with sentence in each case to six days' imprisonment in jail, and a small fine. The Sheriff, Cornelius G. Shaw, was amerced in the sum of \$160 for failure to bring in the body of one Henry Morgan, a defendant in an action of assumpsit, in pursuance of a writ issued and a rule made requiring the Sheriff to do so. Andrew Coffinbury, who

* Prepared by Judge John H. Doyle, of Toledo.

then lived at Mansfield, was, on the opening of Court, appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and for attending upon the Grand Jury preparing the indictments and trying Wilson upon each indictment, he was allowed by the Court the sum of \$15.00. An entry was made in an ejectment case substituting Robert A. Forsyth and Smith Daggett as defendants in place of the mythical "Richard Roe." Other proceedings at this term are noted elsewhere.

The first civil action commenced in Lucas County, was entitled "Lyman Andrews, Administrator, vs. James Lindsley & C. L. Wing, trespass on the Case," with Spink & Coffinbury as Attorneys for plaintiffs.

One of the earliest cases tried grew out of the controversy between Ohio and Michigan over the disputed boundary line.

After Ohio had asserted her right to territory to the Harris line, and had organized the territory into a County, an election was required to be held in Toledo, and Benjamin F. Stickney, Platt Card, and John T. Baldwin were selected as judges and accepted. This was a violation of a "Pains and Penalties Act" of the Michigan Legislative Council, which made it an offense to acknowledge any other authority than Michigan in the disputed territory, and was an overt act against Michigan authority. Major Stickney had attended the session of Congress of 1834-5 as an active worker and warm partisan of Ohio, and incurred the enmity of the people of Michigan therefor. In March, 1835, he visited Monroe, when, much to his surprise, he was arrested on a criminal charge, based on his serving as judge of the election a year before under the authority of Ohio, and was thrown into prison. He was detained until he obtained bail, which was required for his appearance at the next term of Court. In July of the same year Governor Mason sent a force of 250 men to Toledo to arrest young Two Stickney, a son of the Major, who was then in Columbus under the protection of Governor Lucas. They ransacked the Major's house, and not finding young Stickney, concluded to arrest the "old rascal," and marched him off to Monroe. This expedition was under the command of Warner Wing, who is elsewhere mentioned as practicing in our Courts after the question was settled. Major Stickney was again imprisoned, the charge against him being, after much consultation among the authorities, that of resisting an officer on the occasion of his former arrest. Bail was again exacted and given, but the Major did not return to Monroe at the subsequent or any other term of their Court, and his recognizance was forfeited and judgment entered against his bondsmen. They commenced an action against him in this County, and at the April term of 1838 the case was tried and judgment rendered against the defendant, which was affirmed by the Supreme

Court, at the term thereof first held in the County, at which Judges Lane and Grimke presided.

This much of the business of the Court is given as a history of its early work, because the names appearing in the records of its doings are identified with the history of the County, and to give a basis of comparison with the magnitude of the business of to-day.

The writer has often heard his father, who had been for some years a resident of the County, say, that he was one of the many who volunteered their services to Governor Lucas to protect the boundary by arms, and was present at many of the exciting incidents of the time.

The lawyers whose names appear upon the records and who attended the early sessions of the Courts in Lucas County, are the following: J. Stetson, John C. Spink, Pierre M. Irving, Richard Cooke, John M. May, Samuel M. Young, Joshua R. Giddings, Nathaniel Rathbun, Emery D. Potter, Noah H. Swayne, George B. Way, Willard V. Way, Daniel F. Cook, Benj. F. Wade, James Purdy, John Fitch, Warner Wing, Daniel O. Morton, H. C. Stowell, Benj. S. Brown, Henry Bennett, Henry Reed, Jr., Hezekiah L. Hosmer, — Perkins, John R. Osborn, Myron H. Tilden, C. L. Boalt, Ozias Bowen, L. S. Lownsbury, Edson Allen; and later, Morrison R. Waite, Charles W. Hill, Caleb F. Abbott, Edward Bissell, Charles Pratt, Charles Kent, Edward Bissell Jr., and many others who belong rather to the present than the older Bar.

But few of these men were residents of Lucas County. Way & Cooke (a firm composed of George B. Way and Richard Cooke), Potter Fitch, Abbott, Morton, Allen, Lownsbury, Young, Rathbun, Brown and Daniel F. Cook, constituted the resident Bar; the last three being residents of Maumee, the others of Toledo, which was then the County-seat. Spink, Bennett, Hosmer, W. V. Way, Stowell and Campbell, were of Perrysburg; Boalt and Higgins of Norwalk; Purdy, Coffinbury and May, of Mansfield; Swayne of Columbus; Wing & McLellan, of Monroe. Osborn & Tilden moved early from Norwalk to Toledo, and became prominent among the local Bar. Wade & Giddings, who were interested in some real estate speculations which brought them here frequently from Ashtabula County, had some business in our Courts. Ozias Bowen was from Marion.

The field of the early lawyers' labors was much broader in area than now. They traveled from County to County in the Circuit on horseback or in wagons, for even the Stage-coach had not been introduced in the "Black Swamp region" generally enough to afford reliable means of travel. The lawyer's bag (not always the orthodox green one of the profession) contained his wadnote, his briefs and his library;

the latter consisting mainly of Blackstone, Chitty and some work on pleading and precedents. Equipped with these, he started on his pilgrimage. Nearly the same men met in the different Counties, and fought their legal battles—those associated to-day being pitted against each other to-morrow. They lived in Taverns, played cards, enjoyed the usual social pleasures; discussed over again their cases and questions which arose in their trials; engaged in mental contest of wit and humor; and, obeying an unwritten law that existed and was recognized by every lawyer, was good natured, gentlemanly and courteous to each other, with rare and regretted exceptions.

There was no term of the Supreme Court held in Lucas County until 1838, when Judges Ebenezer Lane and Frederick Grimke held a short term at Toledo. Judge Lane lived at Norwalk. He was the predecessor of Judge Higgins on the Common Pleas bench, but had been transferred to the Supreme Court in 1830. Judge Grimke lived in Chillicothe. It is not the purpose of this article to give extended notice of any member of the Bench or of the Bar, and certainly not of those whose long and distinguished service on the Supreme Bench, have become a part of the history of the State. The older lawyers speak with enthusiasm of the old Supreme Court, as it traveled over the State with such men as Sherman, Tod, Lane, Grimke and Hitchcock, as Judges; and there is an evident sadness in the half-concealed regret at the change that was wrought under the present constitution, which cannot be understood by the younger members of the profession.

Judge Higgins was succeeded in 1837 by Ozias Bowen of Marion, who held our Court for two or three terms, until in the winter of 1838-39, when the Legislature made a new Judicial Circuit of 10 of the Northwestern Counties, including Lucas and Wood, when E. D. Potter was chosen as the President Judge. He immediately purchased of Jonathan Neely of Maumee a magnificent horse, on which he rode proudly on his journeys through his Circuit. He served his term and earned the title of an upright and honest Judge. The salary of the Judges was about \$1,200 per annum, until 1842, when the Legislature reduced the pay to \$2.00 per day (Sunday included), which was the magnificent sum for which Myron H. Tilden, in 1844, left his successful practice and became the successor of Judge Potter.

Of the five Judges who presided in our Courts up to about 1850, three are still living. Judge Potter, still an honored and respected citizen of Toledo; Judge Tilden in Cincinnati, whence he moved in 1851, and where he has been one of the Judges of the Superior Court of that City; and Judge E. B. Sadler of Sandusky City, yet in the active pursuit of his profession. Judge Higgins left the profession in 1846, and

moved to Washington, where he took a position in one of the departments, which he held until his death in January, 1874, being then over 80 years of age. Judge Bowen was elevated to the Supreme bench under the present Constitution, served one term with much credit, and died about 1876.

The Judges of the Common Pleas Court, from the retirement therefrom of Judge Tilden, down to and including the present occupants of the Bench, have been and are as follows:

E. B. Sadler, L. B. Otis, John Fitch, Samuel T. Worcester, S. F. Taylor, Walter F. Stone, William G. Lane, William A. Collins, T. P. Finefrock, Reuben C. Lemmon, Joshua R. Seney, James J. French, Charles E. Pennewell, Birdseye W. Rouse, Cooper K. Watson, William F. Lockwood, John Mackey, John H. Doyle, Isaac P. Pugsley, David H. Commager, George R. Haynes, Louis H. Pike, C. P. Wickham, J. M. Lemmon, J. L. Dewitt and John L. Greene. Judge E. B. Sadler was called to the Bench on the resignation of Judge Tilden in the Spring of 1847, and was succeeded under the new Constitution in 1851, by L. B. Otis, who served until 1855. Judge Fitch was elected in the Fall of 1854, taking his seat on February 9, 1855, under an act providing for an additional Judge for the subdivision. He held the office for 15 years, being succeeded in 1870 by Judge William A. Collins, who served one term of five years. Judge R. C. Lemmon was elected as the successor, and is now serving on his third continuous term, which will expire February 9, 1890.

The Legislature at its session of 1870-1, provided for an additional Judge for the First Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District; and at the Spring election of 1871, Joshua R. Seney was elected to such position. He resigned in November, 1874, when James J. French was appointed by Governor Allen to serve until the next annual election, at which time Birdseye W. Rouse was elected to fill the unexpired term, and also the full term thence ensuing. An additional Judge had also been created by statute in 1869, and Judge Charles E. Pennewell of Norwalk, and T. P. Finefrock of Fremont had successively held the office, when in 1879, John H. Doyle was elected to succeed Judge Finefrock and held the office until 1883, at which time his elevation to the Supreme Bench caused a vacancy which was filled by appointment of Isaac P. Pugsley, and afterwards by election of Judge Commager, who still holds the office. Charles P. Wickham, of Huron County, was elected to succeed Judge Rouse in 1880, and was re-elected in 1885, serving almost wholly in Huron, Erie and Sandusky Counties. He resigned in 1886, when he was elected as member of Congress from the Huron district. John M. Lemmon, of Sandusky County, was, by the Governor, appointed

to fill the vacancy until the election of 1887, at which time John L. Greene, of Sandusky County, was chosen for the place.

In 1878 still another Judge was provided for by statute, and William F. Lockwood was chosen. He served five years. At the election in 1883, George R. Haynes was declared elected, commissioned and served about four months, when, on a contest, the Senate declared Louis H. Pike elected, and he has since served. Judge Haynes was the following year elected to the new Circuit Court, created by constitutional amendment, and is now serving as Judge of that Court. At the November election, 1887, Judge Pike was a candidate for re-election, with Judge Pugsley as his chief opponent, when the latter was elected, his term to begin November 6, 1888.

I do not intend to write at length of the modern Bench or Bar. I have not space to do so at any great length of the earlier members of either. They were, in greater part, men who came here from the East in search of the El Dorado supposed to lie in the vast wilderness of what was then known as "the Far West." Educated in Eastern Schools of learning and morals—in the main ambitious, energetic, young, hopeful, vigorous, moral and intelligent men. The County was organized at a period of great speculation, nowhere more exciting and extravagant than on the Maumee. Money was poured into the Valley by Eastern capitalists to buy lands and lay out Cities, until the banks of the River became to a great extent a line of Towns "on paper." Speculation was at fever heat; prices were regulated only by the amount of advance over the last purchase which the owner would take; and the lawyer was an essential and tolerably well-paid adjunct of this condition of things. Benjamin F. Wade once told the writer that, coming from Cleveland to Toledo on a Steamer, he found a man, also a passenger, who was on his way from Baltimore to Toledo to sell River tract No. 6, now part of the Fifth Ward. Wade's solicitude was to get a contract out of him before the boat landed. Unable to get the seller to fix a price, he plumped an offer of \$25,000 to him and closed the bargain to their mutual satisfaction, as the last price paid for it was in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and Wade more than doubled his money. That tract of land was the subject of litigation for a good part of the time since and until about half a dozen years ago, when, it is to be hoped, the titles were settled forever.

This period of speculation, fostered by the "Wild Cat" Banking system in vogue, begat an unhealthy credit system, which made the locality suffer in the succeeding panic that swept over the country; and the business of the lawyer and the dockets of the Courts became greatly increased thereby. Many lawyers

laid the foundations of considerable fortune during this early period, while some were lost in the financial wreck that followed. The great future of Toledo was a matter about which none entertained any doubt in those early days, and most of them remained here through good and bad fortune, with their eyes turned toward the "promised land," which was a part of their faith until sight was closed to terrestrial things.

Among the resident lawyers of the earlier time we are writing about, Potter, Fitch, Allen, Young and Osborn; and of the latter period, Bissell, Pratt and Kent, are still residents of Toledo, and finding their early predictions fulfilled, are building greater hopes than ever on the future.

That was an able Bench and an able Bar. Indeed, Lucas County has always been distinguished for the ability of its lawyers. A prominent Judge of the Supreme Court used to say, that it was a pleasure to preside over a District Court in Lucas County. The lawyers were better prepared, presented their cases better, and were more courteous and polite to each other and to the Bench, than those of any County to which he was called. The example and influence of those prominent among the early lawyers, has always been felt in the local Bar. Such men as Morton, Waite and Hill, could hardly fail to leave the impress of their character upon the future of the profession. Industry, study, thoroughness, and honesty were the lessons taught, and their successors were apt at learning.

The early lawyers, of course, had their peculiarities, weaknesses and failings, as have those who are now occupying their places. They were human, but good specimens of humanity. Judge Higgins was austere and seclusive while on the bench, but impartial and sound. He would reprimand a lawyer for trivial departure from the decorum which he exacted during the sessions of Court, but would allow his own temper to lead him into absurd extravagances. Judge Bowen, on the other hand, was as mild and even tempered a man as ever wore the ermine; and yet, firm and fearless in the administration of justice, in which he never lost his temper and never carried the thinnest mark of severity.

George B. Way would fill a Court-room with a flood of eloquence, carrying Jurors and Courts with his magic words, and then, as compensation, would desert his office and his law books and give himself entirely up to a luxurious indolence, or the pleasure of purely literary or artistic study.

Morton, with his magnificent physique, imposing height and appearance, his thorough knowledge of the law, and fluent and matchless address, was the most formidable opponent among the early lawyers. But he was wedded

to politics. His great delight was in a political encounter, and he was ambitious to an extreme for political preferment.

Hill possessed more than most of men the two qualities—intense industry and acuteness. His scent was as keen as a hunter's. His labor and toil in his cases were continuous, and necessarily his success was phenomenal. Outside his profession he had two hobbies—the Public Schools and the Military. In the first, he was very useful, and contributed much to the perfection of the matchless Schools of Toledo. For the other he was not particularly adapted, but freely gave his best ability to his country during the War of the Rebellion as an Adjutant General of the State and in the field. This incessant toil finally broke him down physically and mentally, and the last years of his life were darkened by a clouded intellect and saddened by physical pain and financial troubles.

Andrew Coffinbury, who bore throughout his life the title of "Count," practiced law continuously from 1813 until his death, May 11, 1856. His sobriquet was first playfully given him by his associates at the Bar, because of a supposed resemblance to Count Puffendorf, a distinguished German jurist. The "Count" was among the early lawyers who "rode horse-back" over the Northwestern Circuit from Mansfield, where he then lived; and was appointed Prosecuting Attorney at the term of Court in the Spring of 1836 held in Lucas County. He was a man of rare attainments, genial and affable at all times, and much beloved by his brethren. He moved to Perrysburg about 1839, and in 1841 entered into a partnership with his son, James M. Coffinbury, then just admitted to practice, and who opened the office for the firm's practice at Maumee City. James was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this County the same year, and held the office for several succeeding years. He moved to Findlay in 1845, and in connection with his practice, edited the *Findlay Herald* for about 10 years. From there he went to Cleveland in 1855. He was severely injured in 1875 by his carriage being struck by a freight train which resulted in the loss of one of his legs. In January, 1841, he married Miss Anna M. Gleason, of Lucas County. He was nominated by the Democrats of Cuyahoga County several times for member of Congress and Common Pleas Judge. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office five years.

John Fitch was born in Schodac, Rensselaer County, New York, February 16, 1806. His ancestors played an important part in American History by having descended from Thomas Fitch, Chief Justice and Colonial Governor of the Colony of Connecticut under George III. His grandfather, Thomas Fitch, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army.

He was admitted to the Bar in Albany, New York, after reading in the office of Thomas B. Ludlow of Nassau, in his native County, and of James Lynch of New York City. In the fall of 1836 he moved to Toledo, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney the first term at which he appeared as a practitioner in our Courts, a position which he held for a number of years. He was a terror to the criminal classes whom he was called to prosecute. A keen, skillful lawyer, he left no loop-holes for escape. He rose rapidly to distinction at the Bar, and in 1854 was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, taking his seat February 9, 1855, and was twice re-elected, retiring in 1870, after serving with distinction for 15 years. Like his early associates, Judge Potter and Mr. Young, he has passed his 82d year and is still living in our midst. Upon his retirement from the Bench resolutions of very complimentary character were passed by the Bar.

Of the very earliest residents of Toledo, scarcely one attained to more honorable prominence than did George B. Way. Born in Baltimore, May 5, 1811, he attended both Yale College and Miami University, Ohio; was admitted to the Bar in 1832; opened an office at Urbana; was married with Miss McCon in 1834; and came to Toledo in 1835, at the solicitation of several parties interested in the place. Mr. Way in 1836 took charge of a printing press and materials, which had been provided, and started a newspaper which was named the *Toledo Blade*, the first number of which was issued in the fall of 1836. At the same time Mr. Way opened an office for the practice of his profession, which led to early success. During the first three years of the *Blade*, Toledo was the abode of several gentlemen of fine literary attainment, who were interested in City real estate. Among these were Joseph R. Williams and Pierre M. Irving, the latter a nephew of Washington Irving, who from time to time contributed to the columns of the newspaper. The credit of conferring the name upon the *Blade*, seems to have been claimed for two parties—Mr. Way and Mr. Williams. A writer in Livingston's *Law Journal* in 1858, in a biographical sketch of Mr. Way stated that he named the paper, while Mr. Williams, in an article in the *Blade* of October 17, 1853, claimed such act as his, giving particulars.

Soon after his arrival in Toledo, Mr. Way formed a partnership with Richard Cooke, a young lawyer from Connecticut, who died in 1839, very highly respected. Mr. Way then entered into like connection with Daniel McBain, now (1888) a resident of Chicago, which continued until Mr. Way left Toledo, in 1846. He had been the Mayor and a Councilman of the City. Going to Defiance, he became a partner with Wm. Sheffield in practice. In the winter of 1847-8, Mr. Way was elected

President Judge of Common Pleas Court for the District, and continued as such until the office was abolished by new Constitution in 1851.

In 1838, two young men came from Norwalk to Toledo, and in a card announced their intention there to practice law. They were John R. Osborn and Myron H. Tilden. The firm was Tilden & Osborn, and it at once assumed a prominent place in the profession. Mr. Osborn, however, did not remain long here at that time. He had served as Clerk of the Senate of the State for the session of 1837-8. In the fall of 1839 he returned to Norwalk. There he entered into a partnership with Courtland L. Latimer, under the firm name of Latimer & Osborn. In November of that year he was married at Columbus, with Miss Elizabeth P. Hartwell, a most accomplished and estimable woman who was universally beloved during the 40 odd years of their married life, when she was called to her Maker.

Mr. Osborn was born at Circleville, Ohio, April 1, 1813. He was the eldest son of Ralph Osborn, who was Auditor of State from 1816 to 1833, and quite prominent in State affairs at that period. Mr. Osborn graduated at the Ohio University at Athens in the fall of 1831, and entered the Law Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. He was also a member of the first class of the Law School at Cincinnati, under the instruction of Judge John C. Wright and Timothy Walker; was admitted to the Bar at a term of the Supreme Court held in Jackson County, in April, 1834. He moved to Norwalk, Huron County, in the fall of 1835, and there formed a partnership with Orris Parish, then one of the prominent lawyers of Columbus. It was during this time that Mr. Parish and Judge Higgins, elsewhere mentioned, got into a controversy that resulted in Parish's imprisonment. It arose in a criminal case, and during the day there was a continual friction between the Judge and the Attorney. Just before the evening adjournment, Judge Higgins lost all control of himself, and ordered Parish to be imprisoned over night in the County jail. The Bar sympathized with the Attorney, and in procession marched with him to the jail, spending the night with him in high carnival, and in the morning forming an escort of honor back to the Court. Mr. Osborn was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has been its very earnest supporter. He took an active part in the Harrison campaign of 1840, was elected to the Senate from the District composed of Huron and Erie counties in 1844, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Huron County for successive terms of about seven years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1856, after which he returned to Toledo and has ever since con-

tinued to practice here. He was invited in 1854, by the syndicate organizing the Wabash Railway System to take charge of the legal department of that system for the State of Ohio; prepared the articles of incorporation, the first bonds and mortgage which were issued; and has had and still has charge of the legal business of the Company. From 1870 to 1879 he was in partnership with General Wager Swayne, the eldest son of the late Judge Noah H. Swayne, elsewhere mentioned, under the firm name of Osborn & Swayne; and in 1883 formed a partnership with his nephew, Alexander L. Smith, which continues at this date. Mr. Osborn is the oldest lawyer in active practice in the County, it being now nearly 54 years since his admission. He is in the 76th year of his age, and except a failing sight, is in excellent health.

Judge Tilden was born in Central New York, August 15, 1814, and was the son of Dr. Myron W. Holmes, who died before the birth of the subject of this sketch. When three years of age the family came to Ohio, settling in Huron County, where he was adopted by Dr. Daniel Tilden, a pioneer Physician, whose name was given him. He was educated at Norwalk Seminary, meantime devoting his spare moments to the reading of standard literature. In 1833 he entered the law office of Thaddeus B. Sturgis, then a leading lawyer of Norwalk, and completed his reading in the office of Judge Lane, then of the State Supreme Court. Mr. Tilden was admitted to the Bar in 1835. In 1833, in connection with John Kennan (yet of Norwalk), he started a newspaper, the *Western Intelligencer*, at Norwalk, which was ere long removed to Milan. Mr. Tilden commenced practice at Norwalk, with fair success, but seeking a larger field, he removed to Toledo, where, as already stated, he formed a partnership with Mr. Osborn, who returned to Norwalk in 1839. Soon thereafter C. W. Hill, and ere long Henry Bennett, became associated with Mr. Tilden. In 1839 Mr. Tilden was elected to the City Council, and in 1840 as Mayor, and re-elected in 1842, serving in the latter position for four years. In 1842 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, though, owing to a strong Democratic majority, he was not elected. In 1843, he was chosen President Judge of the Common Pleas District, serving as such until his resignation in 1847. Soon after this, in order to protect his interests as a stockholder in the Steamboat Indiana, he bought that craft, and ran it for two seasons. Not long thereafter he resumed practice, with Wm. Baker as partner. In 1850 he removed to Cincinnati. There he continued his practice, in association with different lawyers. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Law School of Cincinnati College, serving as such for 10 years. In 1873 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Cin-

cinnati, and was subsequently elected to the same. His term having closed, he resumed practice, which was large and lucrative. Outside his profession, he always maintained a prominent and useful place in social, literary, business and other relations. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, but subsequently became a War Democrat, and acted mainly with the Democratic party. He still resides in Cincinnati, but from physical infirmities, is no longer able to continue his practice.* July 1, 1835, he was married at Norwalk, with Miss Louisa Morse, a sister of Howard Morse, of the firm of Poag & Morse, Wholesale Merchants at Toledo at an early date. Judge Tilden had four children, three sons and one daughter.

In the fall of 1837, there appeared the professional card of Swayne & Benjamin I. Brown, who opened an office at Toledo; Swayne then living at Columbus, and Brown living here and attending to the Toledo business of the firm. Judge Swayne became interested largely in Toledo real estate, which he held for many years, having great faith in its future. As an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, he became known throughout the whole country as an able lawyer, an upright Judge and a man of sterling worth. Two of his sons, Noah H. Swayne, Jr., and Frank B. Swayne, are now practicing in Toledo with success, and are both good lawyers and estimable gentlemen. His eldest son, General Wager Swayne, who also practiced here for a number of years, is now a member of the firm of Dillon & Swayne, New York City.

Caleb F. Abbott was one of the early settlers in Toledo. He came from Massachusetts, was a graduate of Harvard, and always prided himself on his New England birth and education. He was a painstaking and industrious lawyer, an intense Whig, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and greatly in love with politics. In a convention to choose delegates to a State Convention, the question as to the people's choice between Clay and Harrison for President, he exclaimed, "Who is this General Harrison?" He became, however, a warm supporter of that gentleman after his nomination. Mr. Abbott died in April, 1855, and a meeting of the Bar was held to take action on the occasion, when there was present, M. R. Waite, S. M. Young, Daniel McBain, C. W. Hill, James J. French, R. C. Lemmon, Ira E. Lee, A. G. Clark, H. S. Commager, Charles Dodge, L. S. Lounsbury, J. L. Fuller, M. O. Higgins, J. J. Manor, Chas. Pratt, William Baker, H. L. Hosmer, Edson Allen, F. A. Jones, B. W. Rouse, John C. Epsy, J. H. Campbell.

At the time of the organization of the County Henry Bennett resided at Perrysburg, Wood County, but subsequently removed to Toledo and formed a partnership with Charles W. Hill, which lasted but a short time. He con-

tinued to practice for a number of years, but quit the profession some 30 years since, devoting his time to other pursuits. He died during the past year, at the age of — years. He had lived in retirement from active business for many years, enjoying a comfortable income. He was an amiable, even tempered gentleman of the old school, at peace with the world, and possessing the confidence of the community in an unusual degree.

Among the lawyers practicing here in 1854, was Judge Thomas M. Cooley, subsequently for so many years on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Professor in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, now a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and author of many valuable text-books, among them being "Taxation, Constitutional Limitations, Torts," etc. He was in 1854 the Democratic nominee for Judge of Common Pleas, against John Fitch, candidate of the "Anti-Nebraska," since the Republican party, who was elected. Soon after that time Mr. Cooley returned to Michigan, finally making his home at Ann Arbor.

Frederick A. Jones died in Toledo, February 8, 1873. He was born at Grafton, Lorain County, October 10, 1823; received his education at Norwalk, Oberlin, and Granville; and was admitted to the Bar in 1849, about which time he was married with Miss Delia S. Case, of Granville, Ohio. For a time, he taught School at Jackson, Mississippi, but soon returned to the North and practiced law at Granville until coming to Toledo in 1853, where he continued his practice, having at different times M. O. Higgins and J. M. Ritchie as partners. In 1860 he was elected Probate Judge and was serving on his fourth term at the time of his death. He left a wife and two children.

Charles E. Perigo was a native of Otsego County, New York, and came to Toledo in 1844, entering the law office of Hill & Bennett as a student, and became a member of the firm as soon as his term of study was completed, which position he held at the time of his death from consumption, January 27, 1857, aged 33 years. His illness was long. He was "a man of strict integrity, pure morals and correct habits, a good citizen and a kind friend, a devoted husband and parent." He left a wife and three children.

I am unable to give a complete list of the lawyers who have practiced in the Lucas County Bar. A list of those practicing at this date will be given hereafter. At a meeting of the Bar held in November, 1851, to take action of a complimentary nature on the retirement of Judge E. B. Sadler, there were present John Fitch, Caleb F. Abbott, Ira E. Lee, William H. Hall, Daniel McBain, E. P. Bassett, H. S. Commager, Edward Bissell, Jr., Daniel O. Morton, Charles Dodge, Charles M. Dorr, William Baker, John J. Manor, Edson Allen, M. R.

*Judge Tilden died in 1888.

Waite, H. F. Waite, A. G. Clark, Samuel M. Young, John C. Espy, Charles E. Perigo, Henry Bennett, Chas. W. Hill, A. C. Harris, P. E. Latimer, B. W. Rouse, Henry Reed, Jr., J. Baron Davis, Hiram Clark, James M. Coffinbury, H. C. Stowell, Franklin Johnson.

To these names may be added as being here then, or coming not long thereafter, Charles Pratt, Frederick A. Jones, M. O. Higgins, N. W. Daniels, James J. French, R. C. Lemmon, Dennis Foley, Michael B. Doyle, Seraphim Meyer, Henry T. Bissell, John Ray, George R. Haynes, Josiah F. Price, Charles C. Starr, Edward A. Durbin, Richard Waite, James M. Ritchie, Thomas Dunlap, James W. McKimm, John L. Johnston, Andrew M. Blake, William H. Gorrill, Charles H. Gorrill, Emmett S. Latty, Angus McIntosh, Russell W. Livermore.

The prominent and active part taken by Edward Bissell, senior, in the earlier history of Toledo, is referred to elsewhere. His son, Edward junior, was educated at Yale College, and began the practice of law in Toledo in 1849, after serving as a volunteer in the war with Mexico, 1846-48. He has been one of the leading and most successful lawyers at the Bar ever since. His chief characteristic is the absolute thoroughness with which he prepares every case and every act connected with his professional work. He is one of the thorough scholars connected with the profession. In 1864 he formed a partnership with William H. Gorrill, John H. Doyle and W. S. Thurstin, under the firm name of Bissell & Gorrill. The members of this firm have changed many times since. Mr. Gorrill died in California with consumption, in 1874. Judge Doyle left the firm and went on the Bench in 1879, but Mr. Bissell never would consent to have the firm name changed, and it stands the same to-day. Mr. Bissell was married in 1862 with Miss Sarah A. Secor, a sister of Joseph K. and James Secor, prominent wholesale merchants of Toledo. They have five children, Frederick, Maurice, Herbert, Walter and Charlotte.

William H. Gorrill died at Oakland, California, in September, 1874, aged 38 years. He was born at Bowling Green, Wood County, in 1836, where he was raised and received his education until his entrance at Michigan University, where he was graduated from the legal course in 1862. Coming to Toledo, he formed a partnership with Edward Bissell, Jr., and soon was on his way to permanent eminence and success at the Bar, when disease of a pulmonary character developed itself in increasing force. Hoping by such change of habit to stay the progress of the enemy, he sought exercise in trips on the Lakes and Rivers, on which occasions he corresponded freely and very acceptably for the *Toledo Commercial*. In 1869, he sought health in California, where he established the Pacific Bridge Company, which arrangement was successful in a business way,

and for a time promised confirmed improvement in health; but this was only temporary, as the result showed. He left a wife (a daughter of Judge Walker of St. Clair, Michigan), and one child. Few young men have entered active life with higher promise both of business success and personal honor and usefulness, than did Mr. Gorrill.

Henry S. Commager, of Toledo, died at Galveston, Texas, of yellow fever, August 14, 1867. He was there in the capacity of an Internal Revenue officer. He came to Otsego, Wood County, in 1838, when quite young, and there was married with a daughter of David Hedges. In 1841 he entered the office of Young and Waite, at Maumee, as a student at law; was admitted to the Bar in 1842; commenced practice at Maumee; went to Toledo in 1852, and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1854, his opponent being Richard Mott, the Anti-Nebraska or Republican candidate, who was elected. Mr. Commager was among the first citizens of Lucas County to volunteer for the defense of the Union, in 1861, enlisting first as a private in the Fourteenth, and subsequently in the Sixty-Seventh Regiment, of which latter he was Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; and afterwards Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth Regiment. In 1866, he was again the Democratic candidate for Congress, when he ran 800 ahead of the party ticket, though not elected. He led the Sixty-Seventh Regiment to the dreadful charge at Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, July, 1863, where he was severely wounded. As a citizen he had a large circle of friends. Judge David H. Commager is a son of General Commager.

Charles M. Dorr was among the earliest law-students of Toledo, as he was for thirty years prominent in political and public affairs. He was born in Hoosac, New York, in 1815, and came to Toledo in 1838; read law there with John Fitch; was admitted to practice in 1839; elected to the City Council in 1847, and again in 1849; elected Mayor of the City in 1851, '53, '55, '57 and '65. He was a man of genial temperament and marked personal popularity, as indicated by the elective positions held by him. He died suddenly of apoplexy, April 20, 1870, aged 55 years. October 5, 1841, he was married at Toledo, with Miss Caroline Hertzler, daughter of Christian Hertzler, who yet survives him, as do five of six children.

James M. Whitney died at Toledo, February 7, 1874. Born in Salem, Washington County, New York, November 9, 1802; he was married in 1829, with Lovinia Remell, who died April 5, 1862. February 8, 1863, he was married with Imogene Nicholas, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who with one child survives him. With his father-in-law, Mr. Whitney came to Toledo in 1831, and build a log house near the present residence of Henry Philipps, corner of

Bancroft and Fulton streets, Mr. Salmon H. Keeler, then and now a resident of Toledo, aiding in the erection of the building. Mr. Whitney subsequently practiced law, and about 1854 engaged in the Hardware trade. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the County, holding the position for several years. He was a man of genial disposition and had many friends. His health had been poor for some time, and he died from paralysis.

James M. Ritchie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, July 28, 1829, and came with his parents to the United States in 1832. In 1852 he removed to Lorain County, Ohio, and there taught school. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1854 on the "Anti-Nebraska" issue, and commenced the study of the law, and in 1857 was admitted to the Bar in this County, and permanently removed here in September, 1858. He was elected Judge of the Police Court in 1867, and after holding the office about a year and a half resigned, to resume the practice. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880 that nominated Garfield for President, and in the fall of that year was nominated for Congress and elected, serving as a member of the 47th Congress. He is now actively engaged in the practice, is a thorough student, a lover of books, and an orator of considerable polish and power. In criminal cases he has been unusually successful.

Charles Kent has been in active practice since 1850, and is still, in partnership with his son, Charles E. Kent, an active member of the Bar, although now somewhat impaired in health. The old firm of Bassett & Kent was long a leading one in the profession. It was succeeded by Kent & Newton, and later by Kent, Newton & Pugsley, and commanded more than the average business and confidence. Mr. Kent has borne the reputation for a quarter of a century of being one of the ablest lawyers that we have had in our local Bar. His first partner here, Edward P. Bassett, still lives in our midst, but an impaired hearing and feeble health have compelled him to abandon active duties. John T. Newton, for many years his successor in the firm, has also practically retired from the practice and devotes himself to the care of an ample fortune, which he has been more successful in accumulating than the majority of his brethren. The other member of the firm, Judge Isaac P. Pugsley, was appointed Judge, as before stated, upon the elevation of Judge Doyle to the Supreme Court, and was at the election in November, 1887, chosen as Judge of the Common Pleas Court for five years, to succeed Judge Pike.

Judge Joshua R. Seney, who served part of a term as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and resigned to resume the practice, which he preferred, is a native of Seneca County, and came to Toledo in 1864. He has been and still

is a prominent member of the Bar, and an affable and courteous gentleman.

Judge William A. Collins is still in active and general practice, enjoying, as he always has, the confidence of his brethren and clients. He was an incorruptible and learned Judge, and is distinguished for his ability and integrity as a lawyer.

Charles H. Scribner was a leading lawyer in Knox County for 20 years before removing to Toledo, in 1869. In 1867 he was a member of the State Senate and Chairman of the Committee that prepared the Municipal Code of the State, and also prepared the present Criminal Code. He is the author of the leading and standard text book on "The Law of Dower," a treatise in two volumes, published in 1864 and 1867, and recently republished. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and while serving was nominated by the Democrats for Judge of the Supreme Court, but defeated. In November, 1887, he was elected as a Judge of the Circuit Court, for the Counties of Huron, Erie, Ottawa, Sandusky, Lucas, Wood, Fulton, Henry, Defiance and Williams. Since coming to Toledo he has had a leading practice, and is regarded as among the ablest lawyers at the Bar. He was born near Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1826; was apprenticed in early life to the saddle and harness trade, and is in every sense a self-made man.

It would be a pleasure to continue these sketches of the brethren of the Bar, but the limited space allotted to this article forbids. Several of the leading lawyers have extended notices elsewhere. But such men as W. S. Thurstin, Alex. W. Scott, Judge Pugsley, Clarence Brown, Barton Smith, Gilbert Harmon, Emery D. Potter, jr., E. W. Tolerton, D. R. Austin, Richard Waite, Charles T. Lewis, A. W. Eckert and many others, whose names are given in the list of practicing lawyers, are none the less entitled to distinction as lawyers of ability and honor, than those already noticed. I have to some extent confined the special notice to those who have been longest in harness, and whose labors in the ordinary course of events will soonest end; or to those who have already thrown off the yoke and left a memory which it is a duty, as well as a pleasure, to perpetuate.

MEMBERS OF LUCAS COUNTY BAR.

Following is a complete list of the members of the Lucas County Bar, those marked with a star (*) not being in active practice:

*Allen, Edson.	Brown, James M.
Austin, David R.	Brown, Clarence.
Austin, James, jr.	Brumback, Orville S.
Ashley, Charles S.	Baker, William.
Alens, Albert.	Baker, Rufus H.
Bissell, Edward.	*Bassett, Edward P.
Beckwith, George H.	Beeford, Irvin.

Barber, Jason A.
 Bunker, Henry S.
 Beard, Philander C.
 Beard, Ellsworth M.
 Bunn, Charles.
 Barton, Robert W.
 Beckham, Carl.
 Collins, William A.
 Chase, John A.
 Cummings, Joseph W.
 Curtis, Cornelius S.
 Commager, David H.
 Clark, Albert G.
 Carpenter, Clement.
 Crane, Arthur P.
 Cochran, Robert H.
 Coldham, Ashton H.
 Calder, J. R.
 Corkery, Thomas J.
 Cook, D. F. (Maumee)
 Doyle, John H.
 Dodge, Charles.
 *Dodge, Frederick B.
 Dunlap, Thomas.
 Dodd, Ezra S.
 Everett, Charles W.
 Eckert, Augustus W.
 Eckert, Edgar H.
 Eaton, Charles.
 Ford, Joseph D.
 French, James J.
 Farquharson, Andrew.
 France, Christian F.
 Fitch, John.
 Fuller, Rathbun.
 Ford, Samuel A.
 Geddes, Frederick L.
 Greer, John T.
 Geer, B. T. (Swanton)
 Hamilton, J. Kent.
 Hanahan, P.
 Hall, Almon.
 Harris, Wm. H.
 Huntsberger, Isaac N.
 Harmon, Gilbert.
 Hurd, Frank H.
 Howe, Henry E.
 Harrington, Nathaniel.
 Humphrey, George W.
 Hayes, Birchard A.
 Hill, Avery S.
 Haynes, George R.
 Hueston, James M.
 Hudson, Preston C.
 Hunt, James E.
 Hone, Parks.
 Hiett, Emery R.
 Hipple, J.
 Jackson, Wm. H.
 Johnson, C. F.
 Kumlér, John F.
 Knisely, Isaac E.
 Kent, Charles.
 Kent, Charles E.
 Kinney, Guy W.
 Kohn, Samuel.
 King, Harry E.
 Kirby, George P.
 Lee, John C.
 Lee, Ira E.
 Lee, Henry E.
 Lemmon, Reuben C.
 Lemmon, Charles H.
 Lewis, Charles T.
 Lang, Albion E.
 McKee, Richard M.
 Millard, Irwin I.
 Macomber, Albert.
 Moore, Edward D.
 McDonnell, Terrence J.
 McGahan, Patrick A.
 Morris, Lindley W.
 Merrill, Horace A.
 Murray, Jerome.
 Melchers, Milo.
 *Newton, John T.
 Newton, Eben.
 *Nye, E. Dwight.
 Osborn, John R.
 Odell, Morgan N.
 Parks, Lysander K.
 Pilliod, James E.
 Pugsley, Isaac, P.
 *Potter, Emery D.
 Potter, Emery D., jr.
 Potter, Erskine H.
 Pike, Louis H.
 Pratt, Charles.
 Pratt, Henry S.
 Platt, Harvey P.
 Poag, John.
 Raymond, Erwin P.
 Read, W. H. A.
 Rouse, Birdseye W.
 Rhodes, Edward H.
 Rickenbaugh, Frank W.
 Richardson, Louis G.
 Ritchie, James M.
 Ritchie, Byron F.
 Rike, John C.
 Reno, Benjamin F.
 Seney, Joshua R.
 Snider, Oliver B.
 Scott, Alex. W.
 Smith, Barton.
 Smith, Alex. L.
 Southard, James H.
 Southard, Elisha B.
 Scribner, Charles H.
 Scribner, Harvey.
 Swayne, Noah H.
 Swayne, Frank B.
 Sala, Frank M.
 Stone, R. B.
 Schunk, Hugh F.
 Sumner, Charles E.
 Thurstin, Wesley S.
 Thurston, Johnson.
 Tracy, Thomas S.
 Tolerton, Elihu W.
 Tucker, Wm. H.
 Thomas, Daniel E.
 Waite, Richard.
 Waite, Edward T.
 Wilson, Arion E.
 Wilson, Charles G.
 Wachenheimer, Lyman W.
 Wright, Frank E.
 Waggoner, Marshall O.
 Webster, William.
 Werr, C. L.
 Wilkinson, L. H.
 Woodworth, Charles.
 *Young, Samuel M.

The following announcement was made soon after the date therein given :

Married at Willoughby, Ohio, June 8, 1843, by Rev. Mr. Clark, Hon. Emery D. Potter, of Toledo, President Judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit, and Miss Mary A., daughter of Thomas Card, of Willoughby.

This event having occurred during a term of Court, the Bar deemed it proper to signalize the same by holding a festival, a report of which was prepared "for the Bar only," and was not published until some 30 years thereafter. It was as follows :

At a meeting of the Bar in attendance at the Court of Common Pleas for Lucas County, to take into consideration the present condition of the Bench of said County, "Count" Coffinbury was called to the Chair.

On motion of D. O. Morton, which was seconded by J. C. Spink, the meeting adopted the following unanimously :

"WHEREAS, we are informed that Judge Potter, the Presiding Judge of this Court, is about to enter the matrimonial state, by which the sum of his earthly happiness is to be immeasurably enhanced ; and

"WHEREAS, so happy an event is a fitting cause for rejoicing and festivity ; therefore,

"We, the undersigned, members of the Court and Bar, will meet at Mr. Neeley's Hotel, in Miami, this (Thursday) evening, to partake of a supper to be prepared for the occasion."

On motion, J. C. Spink and D. O. Morton were appointed as Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, all of the officers of Lucas County were invited to join said meeting.

ANDREW COFFINBURY, Chairman.

At 9 o'clock P. M., the guests assembled around the sumptuous repast (which "mine host" of the "Miami" knows how to get up). James Myers, "Clerk of said Court," was appointed President for the occasion, and Morrison R. Waite, Vice-President.

After the supper was concluded, an ode (composed expressly for the occasion at the request of the Bar, by Andrew Coffinbury) was sung to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne*, by John Brownlee and others, with great applause. After which the meeting were entertained with several songs, together with the following toasts :

By James Myers. Judge Potter—May the *issue* which he this night *joined* result in a long family record.

By Henry Reed, Jr. Hon. E. D. Potter—May his subsequent life be as his Judicial career has been honorable.

By John C. Spink. Judge Potter—May the *decision* he has this night made, never be overruled or reversed.

By T. C. Worder. The Bride—By her union, a bright star has been plucked from the galaxy of virgin loveliness. May she become a central orb, around which diamonds of beauty may cluster in transcendent and glowing effulgence.

By D. F. Cook. Judge Potter—May the *suit* he has this evening instituted prove an *amicable* one.

By James M. Coffinbury. Our President Judge—May he prove as kind a Husband as he is a Judge ; and as tender to his offspring as he has been urbane and gentlemanly to the younger portion of the members of the Bar, who have grown up around him.

The total number of members, November, 1887, 158.

By D. O. Morton. After some incidental remarks appropriate to the occasion, he asked leave to read a sentiment he had cut from a newspaper.

By Andrew Coffinbury. The President of this Judicial Circuit—His *declaration* is good, his *plea* sound, his *replication* complete, and his *verdict* happy.

By Thomas Clark 2d. Mrs. Potter—May the *judgment* she has this night obtained never be *reversed* by a higher *tribunal*.

By Benj. P. Smith. The Associate Judges of Lucas County—They have set the President Judge a good example; may he follow it.

By Horace F. Waite. My Brother Bachelors—May we very soon file our *declaration* in Cupid's Court; may love draw up the *plea*, and affection the *rejoinder*; with bashfulness alone *demurring*; and the *verdict* be the loss of liberty; wife the *docket fee*, and the babies the *legal tender* for costs.

On motion of Henry Reed, Jr., the meeting adjourned to the sitting-room of the Hotel, when the ode was loudly called for; after which Mr. Spink responded to a call, rehearsing a highly amusing patent sermon, in which he delineated the style of the popular preaching of the day.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, without date.
JAMES MYERS, President.

M. R. WAITE, Vice-President.

Beside the persons above named, F. L. Nichols (then an Associate Judge), Captain Amos Pratt, Charles K. Scott, Wm. Carter and H. T. Smith (Editor of the Maumee River *Times*) took part on the occasion. Of those named in that connection, the only ones now known to be living are M. R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Potter and F. L. Nichols of Toledo; Henry Reed, Jr., of California; D. F. Cook, of Maumee; J. M. Coffinbury, of Cleveland; and Wm. Carter, of Bryan, Ohio. Mrs. Potter died very suddenly March 14, 1847, aged 24. A son 6 months old died the day previous. The only surviving child of the mother, was Emery D. Potter, Jr., now of Toledo. Mrs. Potter was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

As stated elsewhere, the first term of the Supreme Court in Lucas County at which material business was transacted, was in 1838. There was, however, a short term at which some formal matters were transacted held in July, 1837, presided over by Judges Ebenezer Lane and Reuben Wood; in 1838 the Court was held by Judges Lane and Grimke; in 1839, by Lane and Wood; in 1840, by Wood and Peter Hitchcock; in 1841 and 1842, no session of this Court was held in this County. In 1843, it was held by Wood and Matthew Burehard; in 1844, by Wood and Nathaniel C. Reed; in 1845 and 1846, by Wood and Burehard; in 1847 and 1848, by Burehard and Edward Avery; in 1849, by Hitchcock and William B. Caldwell; in 1850, by Hitchcock and Rufus P. Spalding; and in 1851, by Hitchcock and Caldwell.

The new State Constitution went into effect in 1851, and the District Court was created

which took the place of the old County Supreme Court. The District Court was held in the respective years by the following named Judges, to wit:

- 1852, by Thomas W. Bartley of the Supreme Court, and Samuel Humphreyville and Lucius B. Otis.
- 1853, by Otis, Humphreyville and Starkweather.
- 1854, by Otis, Humphreyville and Horace Foote.
- 1855, by Otis, Starkweather, Fitch and Foote.
- 1856, by Otis, Humphreyville and Starkweather.
- 1857, by Thomas Bolton, James S. Carpenter and Jesse P. Bishop.
- 1858, by Sebastian F. Taylor, Carpenter, Bishop and Foote.
- 1859, by Foote, Carpenter and Samuel T. Worcester.
- 1860, by Jacob Brinkerhoff of the Supreme Court, and Bolton and Foote.
- 1861, by Foote, Worcester, Bishop and Taylor.
- 1862, by Milton Sutliff of the Supreme Court, Foote and John L. Greene.
- 1863, by Josiah Scott of the Supreme Court (father of Alex. W. Scott, now of the Toledo Bar), Bolton, and James M. Coffinbury.
- 1864, by William White of the Supreme Court, Foote and Stevenson Burke.
- 1865, by Foote, Bolton and Coffinbury.
- 1866, by Brinkerhoff, Foote and Burke.
- 1867, by Luther Day of the Supreme Court, Foote and Samuel B. Prentiss.
- 1868, by Scott, Foote and Prentiss.
- 1869, by John Welch of the Supreme Court, Walter F. Stone and W. W. Boynton.
- 1870, by Foote, Prentiss and Boynton.
- 1871, by Day, Foote and Prentiss.
- 1872, by Foote, Charles E. Pennewell and Samuel W. McClure.
- 1873, by Foote, Boynton and Robert F. Payne.
- 1874, by Payne, McClure and Darius Cadwell.
- 1875, by Prentiss, McClure and Cadwell.
- 1876, by Prentiss, Cadwell and J. M. Jones.
- 1877, by Prentiss, Cadwell and Jesse H. McMath.
- 1878-9, by Jones, G. M. Barber and E. T. Hamilton.
- 1880, by Jones, Hale and Cadwell.
- 1881, by Barber, Hamilton and S. E. Williamson.
- 1882, by Cadwell, Jones and Henry McKinney.
- 1883, by Hamilton, Barber and J. E. Ingersoll.
- 1884, by McKinney, Jones and John W. Heisley.

By an amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1884, a Circuit Court was created, which commenced in February, 1885, when Judges William H. Upson, Charles C. Baldwin and George R. Haynes were elected, and have held the Court here since that date, two terms each year being held in each County of the Circuit.

There were 27 Common Pleas Judges elected in 1851, under the Constitution which then went into effect. Of these it is believed that the following only are now living: Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges Warden and Whitman, both ex-Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Judge Bates of the Columbus District; Judge Otis of our District; and Judge Welker, who is mentioned in connection with the Federal Judiciary.

It will be seen from the above record, that Judge Horace Foote of Cleveland, held District Court in Lucas County in 16 different years; and that there was not a term of the District

Court in this County omitted during the existence of that Court.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

By act of Congress, passed February 10, 1855, the State of Ohio was divided into two Judicial Districts—the Northern, with the Courts at Cleveland; and the Southern, with the Courts at Cincinnati.

In July, 1870, an act was passed providing for the holding of two terms of the District Court at Toledo, annually, at such times as the District Judge should fix, but giving to it no term of the Circuit Court. Judge Charles T. Sherman was then the Judge, and held several terms of the District Court here. In 1873 he resigned, and Martin Welker was appointed to succeed him by President Grant, on the 28th of November, 1873. Judge Welker held his first term at Toledo in December of that year, and with three terms at Cleveland and two at Toledo annually, has not missed holding his Court since.

On the 8th of June, 1878, by act of Congress, the Northern District of Ohio was divided into the Eastern and Western Subdivisions, the Western Division consisting of Lucas, Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Fulton, Wood, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Union, Delaware, Marion, Wyandot, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Erie and Huron Counties. The act required all suits of a local nature in the Circuit and District Courts against a single defendant, resident of the State, to be brought in the Subdivision in which he should reside; and where there were two or more defendants, residing in different Divisions, permitting the action to be brought in either of these. It made all offenses cognizable and indictable in the Division where committed, and required all Jurors to be residents thereof.

This act made Toledo a judicial centre for the territory embraced in the Subdivision. The business of the Court has been very important, and has brought to our City many of the leading lawyers of the country. During the period covered by the sessions of the Court at Toledo, the Railroads of the country have furnished an important part of its work. Foreclosures of mortgages, administration of Railroad properties by the instrumentality of Receivers, and the sale of the property, have been a part of the work of nearly every term. The Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis; the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific; the Ohio Central; the Michigan and Ohio; the Toledo and Indianapolis, and its successor, the Toledo, Columbus and Southern, are among the Railroad Companies that have furnished such litigation in the Western Division, and have furnished a large and lucrative business to the legal profession. Two terms of the District and Circuit Courts are

held annually at Toledo (in June and December), each lasting in six to eight weeks of active work.

At the time of the organization of the Western Division, Judge H. H. Emmons of Detroit, was the Judge of the Circuit comprising the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, but Judge Emmons never presided at Toledo. He was succeeded by Judge John Baxter of Knoxville, Tennessee, a man of immense energy, indomitable will and remarkable ability. He was somewhat a terror to the Bar, until he became known and his methods understood. He would dispose of a case in the most arbitrary manner, without hearing counsel, and often without hearing the evidence beyond a point which he thought decisive. He was no respecter of persons. The most distinguished member of the Bar had no greater consideration shown him than the humblest and least known. He grew on the profession. As they came to recognize his wonderful perception, his impatience at the "law's delays" and the consumption of time by attorneys which he deemed unnecessary, his absolute impartiality and integrity, the lawyers fell into his way of disposing of business contentedly after the first few years, and the remark would be often made, "He shoots quick, but very straight." Off the Bench, he was genial, kind and sociable, an entertaining talker, and fond of his brethren and their company. During the war Judge Baxter was an uncompromising and fearless friend of the Union, and showed it in many ways that exhibited his nerve and unconquerable will in a place where it was not free from danger. He died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1886, and was succeeded by Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was tendered a complimentary banquet by the Bar of Toledo on his arrival here, at which Judge Doyle presided, and which was largely attended. Judge Jackson won his way quickly to the confidence of the Bar, and is distinguished for his courtesy, his scholarship in the law, and the patient hearing he gives every case he tries.

Judge Welker has presided over both Courts in the absence of the Circuit Judge, and has done the bulk of the business. His 15 years of judicial work on the Federal Bench, commencing as it did at Toledo, entitles him to a place in this history, although not a resident of Lucas County. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 25, 1819, was educated in the District Schools; at the age of 18 entered a law office in Millersburg, Holmes County, and was admitted to practice in 1841. He was Clerk of the Courts of Holmes County from 1846 to 1851. In 1848 he was nominated by the Whigs for Congress, but was defeated. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Sixth District, and served the full term of five years, being renominated in 1856. In 1857 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio on

the ticket with Salmon P. Chase, who was at the same time elected Governor. At the breaking out of the War he was appointed a Major on the staff of General J. D. Cox; afterwards Judge-Advocate-General on the staff of Governor Dennison; and still later (1862) was Assistant Adjutant-General of the State. In the same year he was nominated for Congress in the Wooster District, but defeated by 36 votes. In 1864 he was again nominated for Congress and elected from the Fourteenth Ohio District, serving in the 39th Congress. He was re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, and in November, 1873, as already stated, he was appointed by President Grant District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio. Judge Welker is in every sense a self-made man, and his career has been a remarkable series of continued advancements. He deserves them all. A scholar—largely self-educated, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Wooster University, in which he is Professor of Political Science and Constitutional and International Law. A statesman—he has by his work in Congress made a lasting and valuable reputation, and as a lawyer and jurist he has been honored by a seat on the State and Federal Judiciary, where his ripe judgment, his clear discernment, and his upright and pure character have been of special service to the profession and the litigants who come under his jurisdiction.

MORRISON REMICK WAITE was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. His father, Henry Matson Waite, was also a native of Lyme, where he was born February 9, 1787. The father was graduated at Yale College, and after completing the study of his profession, entered upon the practice of the law at Lyme, in which he soon attained prominent position. He was chosen, successively, as Representative and Senator in the State Legislature. In 1834, his qualities as jurist were recognized in his appointment as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut; and subsequently in his unanimous election by the Legislature to the Chief Justiceship of the State, from which position he was withdrawn in 1857, by the Constitutional age limit of 70 years for incumbents of that office. The Waite family settled at Lyme before 1700, where its members have for nearly 200 years held prominent positions in different spheres of active life. These included Marvin Waite, who, as Presidential Elector, cast a vote for Washington at his first election in 1789. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to sell the lands belonging to Connecticut in the Connecticut Western Reserve, Ohio, the proceeds of which sale now constitute the Connecticut School Fund. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Selden, commander of a Connecticut Regiment in the Army of the

Revolution; was made prisoner September 17, 1776, at the evacuation of New York; died October 11th following, in the "Old Provost;" and was buried in the old "Brick Church" yard, where the New York *Times* office now stands, his fellow-prisoners by special permission being allowed to attend his funeral in uniform. Morrison R. Waite was graduated at Yale in 1837, his class including several men subsequently of National reputation, among whom were Wm. M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont and Benjamin Silliman, Jr. Samuel J. Tilden was of the same class, though, from poor health, was unable to graduate with those here named. Selecting the profession of the law as his life-work, Mr. Waite commenced reading in his father's office; but accepting the view then so prevalent at the East as to wider and more hopeful fields for activity at the then "Far West," he left Lyme in October, 1838, for the Maumee Valley, settling at Maumee City. Here he at once renewed his law reading in the office of Samuel M. Young, who had preceded him to that locality in 1835. Upon his admission to the Bar in 1839, the firm of Young & Waite was formed, the junior at once taking upon himself the larger portion of detail in work. This included much horse-back travel and other severe labor, in attendance at Courts in other Counties, in the collection of claims from scattered debtors, and other business. In 1850, Mr. Waite removed to Toledo, where the firm opened an office and continued the practice until January, 1856, when, upon the retirement of Mr. Young, a brother, Richard Waite, became a partner, and the firm of M. R. & R. Waite was formed, which continued for a period of 18 years, and until the senior was appointed Chief Justice, when it was succeeded by that of R. & E. T. Waite, the junior being a son of the retiring partner, which firm yet continues. Though never a partisan in any objectionable sense of the term, Mr. Waite from early life had clear convictions upon questions of public policy, and took an active part in support of the same. A Whig in sentiment, he co-operated with that party until it was merged into the Republican organization in 1854, since which time he has acted with the latter. The different public positions held by him, were all conferred without his seeking. As shown by the political record elsewhere given, he was early active in local political affairs. He was first a candidate for public office in 1846, as the Whig nominee for Congress, in a strongly Democratic district, his opponent, William Sawyer, being elected. In 1849 Mr. Waite was chosen as Representative to the State Legislature, serving in that body with special credit. He was a candidate for Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1850, failing of an election in consequence of the strongly adverse political majority. Mr. Waite's most prominent relation

to political matters was that held in 1862, and was incident to the question then arising in regard to the War policy of the Government. In common with a large portion of the Republicans and many Democrats of the Toledo Congressional District, he was in full sympathy with President Lincoln's purpose to make the preservation of the Union through the suppression of the Rebellion the paramount end of all war measures in that connection. Opposed to such policy, were a large portion of the Republican party in the District, who held that the abolition of Slavery at the South should be made a condition in any terms for peace. As a result of such disagreement, two District Conventions were held, representing these two adverse policies. The one composed of Republicans and what were known as War Democrats, nominated Mr. Waite for Congress, who, with much hesitation, accepted the position. The other Convention selected James M. Ashley, the Republican incumbent, as its candidate. While the Democrats of Lucas, Wood and Fulton Counties, with great unanimity, supported Mr. Waite, the members of that party in the other Counties of the District, from considerations of party strategy, voted for a third candidate, the result being the re-election of Mr. Ashley. In Toledo, Mr. Waite then received 1,806 votes, out of 2,447 votes cast, while his plurality in the County was 1,346, in a total vote of 4,163. No other popular endorsement of equal emphasis had been given a citizen of that County. Upon the refusal of Hocking H. Hunter to accept the seat on the State Supreme Bench, to which he was elected in 1863, Governor Brough tendered the position to Mr. Waite, by whom it was declined. His reputation as a sound and able lawyer and conservative citizen had become so far National, that in December, 1871, President Grant selected him as one of the Counsel for the United States in the Arbitration at Geneva, involving the settlement of what were known as the "Alabama Claims" of the Government against Great Britain. For such position Mr. Waite possessed the special qualities of great industry and ability in research and argument, which were made conspicuous and effective on that memorable occasion, and secured for his labors historical recognition. His presentation of the question of Great Britain's liability in permitting Confederate War Steamers to obtain in British ports supplies for hostilities against American shipping, commanded marked attention both from that tribunal and from the world. Entering that service with a reputation more limited than was that of either of his associate Counsel, the close of the trial found him in that respect second to none. Returning to Toledo in 1872, he resumed his practice. In 1873 he was elected without opposition as a member of the Convention called to revise the State Constitution, and upon the assembling of that body,

he was chosen as its President. It was during the session of this Convention at Cincinnati, in January, 1874, that the successive nominations of George H. Williams and Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice, to succeed Salmon P. Chase, deceased, were presented and withdrawn by President Grant. The third name communicated to the Senate was that of Mr. Waite, which was done without the knowledge of that gentleman, who had positively withheld his approval of any steps by his friends in that direction. The announcement of the nomination was received by the Constitutional Convention with special demonstration of pleasure, and a resolution strongly approving the same was at once introduced to that body, and by him, as its presiding officer, ruled out of order. The Senate, by unanimous vote, approved the nomination. It so happened that only a year previous to his appointment as Chief Justice, Mr. Waite was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and upon the motion of Mr. Cushing. His appointment was received by the citizens of Toledo with marks of special gratification. The Bar at once met and made expression both of approval and of its high appreciation of Mr. Waite's personal and professional worth. A proposition for a banquet was, at his request, changed to an informal reception, held at the residence of William Baker, Esq., February 3, 1874, which was attended by large numbers of citizens, glad to congratulate the appointee on the high honor conferred, and to assure him of their wish for success in his new position. He left Toledo for Washington on the 13th of February, and assumed the office of Chief Justice by taking the prescribed oath, March 4th, following. He is now (November, 1887) nearing the close of his 14th year of service, in the full enjoyment of wonted mental and physical capacities, and in eminently successful administration of the highest judicial position of the World. The capacity of mind and endurance, which throughout had distinguished his professional life, are only made more conspicuous and effective in his present position. The excessive labor demanded for the research and study of facts, authorities and principles of jurisprudence, and their just application, could be properly met only with resources to be supplied by long practice of energy and self-denying toil; and it may be mentioned here, for the benefit of young men in all departments of active life, that Chief Justice Waite recognizes in his present capacity for labor, the direct result and chief reward of the years of severe work, without apparent return, spent in his early practice. The result has been all that he or the country could ask. During no equal period have adjudications of that august tribunal been attended with more complete success, either in the correctness of its decisions or in their acceptance by parties and the public. Its action has involved points of

special delicacy in connection with controverted political and constitutional questions; with no instance in which the result was not promptly accepted as final and just. In this connection will be appropriate the testimony of a member of the Supreme Court, given after he had retired from that Bench. Of Chief Justice Waite, he said:

From the day of his entrance into office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he has been indefatigable in the discharge of its great duties; patient, industrious and able. His administrative ability is remarkable. None of his predecessors more steadily and wisely superintended the Court, or more carefully observed all that is necessary to its working. Nothing under his administration has been neglected or overlooked. He has written many of the most important decisions of the Court—too many to be particularized. Among the more recent of his opinions, may be mentioned those delivered in the cases of *Antoni vs. Greenhow*, *Louisiana vs. Jumel*, and *Elliott vs. Wiltz*—each of them involving questions arising under the Constitution of the United States.

In nothing has Chief Justice Waite more clearly indicated fitness for the office he holds, than in the exalted estimate which he has ever manifested of its grave responsibilities and dignified character. Occasion for such manifestation was furnished in 1875. He then had held the position of Chief Justice long enough for his special fitness therefor to become known. So high had this appreciation become at the date named, that the matter of his nomination for the Presidency came to be seriously canvassed in prominent and influential quarters. This was specially true of many leading public journals. From the first suggestion of that sort, however, those most familiar with his real feelings and sentiments in regard to public life, could see no encouragement for yielding to—much less for co-operating with—such movement. These knew too well his strong attachment to his profession; his repugnance to the life of the political aspirant; and his eminently conservative habit of mind, to find the slightest warrant for such suggestion. His friends did not have long to wait for the fullest justification of their assumption in the case. The matter having, in November, 1875, been presented to him in such form as to invite definite response, he addressed to a relative, Hon. John T. Waite, member of Congress from Connecticut, a private letter, which afterwards, by request, he permitted to be published. In that letter he said:

Of course, I am grateful to my friends for any efforts in my behalf; and no one ever had friends more faithful or more indulgent. But do you think it quite right, for one occupying the first judicial position in the land, to permit the use of his name for political position? The office I hold came to me covered with honor; and when I accepted it, my chief duty was, not to make it a stepping-stone to something else, but to preserve its purity, and if that might be to make my name as honorable as are those of my predecessors. No man ought to accept this

place unless he take the vow to leave it as honorable as he found it. There ought never to be a necessity for rebuilding from below—all additions should be above. In my judgment, the Constitution might wisely have prohibited the election of a Chief Justice to the Presidency. Entertaining such view, could I properly or consistently permit my name to be used for the promotion of a political combination, as now suggested? If I should do so, could I at all times and in all cases remain an unbiased Judge in the estimation of the people? There cannot be a doubt that in these days of politico-judicial questions, it would be specially dangerous to have a Judge who could look beyond the Judiciary in his personal ambition. The Supreme Court is now, I believe, justly regarded as a sheet-anchor of the Nation. Will it continue such, if its Chief Justice be placed in the political whirlpool? My friend, consider these things, and tell me if you really think I ought to permit my name to be used as suggested by you. If you do, I do not.

This expression of the views and purpose of the Chief Justice was conclusive in the case, utterly placing him then and thereafter outside all political combinations. While it was no surprise to those personally acquainted with him, the public use then made of it was deemed due alike to him and to the country. In view of previous events, then fresh in the public mind, it was specially proper that such position of the incumbent of that high office upon the important question raised, should be made known, to the end that it might aid in stimulating and making more clear and fixed the sentiment already so general against political aspirations among members of the National Judiciary. It was justly regarded as no small thing, for the American people to be assured that the gentleman then recently called to the head of that branch of their Government could not be tempted from his high position of independence and eminent usefulness by the glitter of political preferment, though never so attractive. Such timely action will ever stand as a protest from the quarter most effective for good, against such prostitution of the National Judiciary. Chief Justice Waite, throughout his life, has had clear convictions on religious subjects, and for many years past has been a communicant, and for 40 years an active Vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. His interest in whatever concerned the moral or material well-being of his fellow-men has always been actively shown in such ways as occasions have offered. During the War of the Rebellion no one in Northwestern Ohio contributed more toward the support of the Government in maintaining a loyal sentiment, in raising recruits and in caring for Soldiers and their families, than did he. Chief Justice Waite was married September 21, 1840, with Miss Amelia C., daughter of Samuel Selden Warner, of Lyme, a descendant of Colonel Selden of Revolutionary record. Five children have been born to them—Henry Selden, who died in Toledo, April 10, 1873, leaving a wife and two sons; Christopher C., now

Vice President and General Manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, Cincinnati; Edward T., of the law firm of R. & E. T. Waite, Toledo; Miss Mary F., of Washington, D. C.; and one which died in infancy.

JOHN H. DOYLE was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 23, 1843. His parents were married in Providence, Lucas County, in 1831, removed to Perry County in 1842, and returned to Toledo in 1846, where the father died in 1852. The mother is still living with her son, in Toledo. Judge Doyle was educated in the Public Schools of Toledo, and a short time at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. He studied law, first with General H. S. Commager, and afterwards with Edward Bissell, Jr. He was admitted to the Bar April 23, 1864, on his 21st birthday, and on the same day entered into partnership with Mr. Bissell, thus getting a fair start in his profession at his majority. His career from that time has been rapid and brilliant. As a young lawyer, he soon acquired a reputation for legal knowledge and unusual powers as an advocate. He exhibited great skill and energy in the conduct of various important and difficult cases in which he was counsel. One of these may be mentioned as an illustration of his peculiar genius in searching out and establishing hidden evidence, upon which a great case often turns. This was a case involving the title to 160 acres of land in the heart of the City of Toledo, valued at over a million dollars. The claimants were the heirs of one Ford, a Soldier of the War of 1812, who was then living at Fell's Point, in or near Baltimore, Maryland. The case hinged on the legitimacy of a daughter, who, it was alleged, was born while the said Ford was a prisoner of war at Plymouth, England, and was illegitimate. Mr. Doyle spent a large portion of the Winter and Spring of 1874 and Summer of 1875 in Maryland and in the District of Columbia, taking testimony in this important case. The final result was, that he established the legitimacy of the child, and hence the title of his clients. The partnership with Mr. Bissell was continued till 1879, when Mr. Doyle was elected on the Republican ticket as Judge of the Judicial District embracing Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa, Huron and Erie Counties. Such was his standing in the profession that his candidacy was unanimously recommended by the Toledo Bar. He soon distinguished himself on the Bench, and in 1882 was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, when he was defeated, with his party, though running ahead of his ticket by several thousand votes in the district of his residence, and by 1,600 in his own County. In February, 1883, he was appointed by Governor Foster to a seat on the Supreme Bench, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of

Judge Longworth, and served one year. At the Convention of 1883 the Republicans again nominated him for the full term, but the party was again defeated that year. Judge Doyle resumed the practice of his profession in Toledo in 1884, and still continues with a large and successful business, being now the senior of the firm of Doyle, Scott & Lewis. He is in the prime of life, with ample resources derived both from study and experience, and with a vigorous and well-trained intellect, good health and habits of industry, he is able to accomplish much in his profession. His knowledge of the law and of judicial proceedings places him in the front rank of the jurists of the State. Besides, he is courteous and genial, a lover of good literature, and highly esteemed both in social and private life. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Toledo since 1868. He was one of the organizers of the Toledo Library Association, now the Free Library of Toledo, and was Chairman of the Lecture Committee of that Association for six years. In 1865, in connection with Hon. DeWitt Davis, of Milwaukee, he assisted in organizing the Northwestern Lecture Bureau at Chicago, of which he was Secretary for several years. Judge Doyle was commissioned during the War of the Rebellion as Lieutenant in the Sixty-Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, at request of his old preceptor, Judge Commager; but before mustering, was prostrated by severe sickness, which kept him at home and prevented acceptance of the appointment. He was then but 18 years of age. In the Home-work for the Union cause, he was active, as shown in the history of that department of the service elsewhere given. In 1886, he was appointed by Governor Foraker one of the Trustees of the Toledo Asylum for the Insane, now in course of construction, where the detached cottage plan, which Judge Doyle urged in preference to all others, was adopted. He was married October 6, 1868, to Miss Alice Fuller Skinner, daughter of Dr. S. W. Skinner, formerly of Windsor, Connecticut, and now of Toledo, who is a descendant of the Wolcott and Ellsworth families of Connecticut, of which Chief Justice Ellsworth and Governor Wolcott were members. Three daughters—Elizabeth Wolcott, Grace Alice, and Helen Genevieve—have been born of this marriage.

EMERY D. POTTER was born in Providence County, Rhode Island, in 1804. He is a son of Abraham Potter, a farmer, who removed to Otsego County, New York, in 1806. The father's circumstances were not such as to provide the son with more than very limited educational advantages in childhood. As the result of persistent effort, however, the latter ere long was encouraged to expect a Collegiate course, in which he was disappointed, and was



John H. Doyle



compelled, without such advantage, to enter upon preparation for the chosen profession of the law. This he did in the office of John A. Dix and Abner Cook, Jr., two able lawyers at Cooperstown, New York, the former having subsequently been Governor of New York, United States Senator from that State, and Secretary of Treasury in Buchanan's Administration. Completing his studies, Mr. Potter was admitted to practice in New York; but soon deciding to make his home in the West, he left for Toledo, where he arrived in the Winter of 1834-5. He there found a field not the most inviting, in some respects, for an ambitious young man; but one which he was not long in turning to the best account. His qualities as a lawyer soon became known, while his active participation in public and political affairs gave him special prominence and influence. In 1838 he was the Postmaster at Toledo, and in 1839 was elected by the Legislature as President Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the Thirteenth Judicial District of Ohio, embracing 10 Counties and covering Northwestern Ohio entire. Without public means of any sort for conveyance, he was compelled to travel from County to County wholly on horseback, and largely through a dense wilderness, often in the absence of bridges compelled to swim streams, and resort to methods of travel almost wholly unknown to the present generation in the same sections. In 1843 he was nominated by the Democrats and elected to Congress from the District made up largely of the territory embraced within the Judicial Circuit. In Congress he at once took prominent position, serving with John Quincy Adams on the Select Committee on the Smithsonian will, whose action led to the founding of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1847 Judge Potter was elected as Representative in the Ohio Legislature, where he acted largely as leader of the Democratic side of the House. In October, 1848, he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, where he took a specially prominent part in the long struggle for Speaker, receiving at different times 78 votes for that office. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, and as such was the author of the bill of 1851, providing for cheap postage and the coinage of three-cent coin. At the close of this term in Congress, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1857 he was appointed Judge of the Federal Court of Utah, but declined the honor on account of business interests requiring his presence in Toledo. In 1859 he was appointed Collector of Customs for the Toledo District, serving until 1861. He was elected as Senator in the Ohio Legislature in 1873, serving until 1875. During that term he was influential in securing the enactment of the law providing, at the expense of the State, for the propagation of Fishes in Ohio, and was appointed as Superintendent of Fish-hatching

in the State. To his personal attention and good management, the successful introduction and establishment of that policy by the State are largely due. Judge Potter was married in 1843 with Miss Mary A. Card, at Willoughby, who died in 1847, leaving one son, Emery D. Potter, Jr., now a prominent member of the Lucas County Bar. He was subsequently married with Miss Anna B. Milliken, of Pennsylvania, who, with one daughter, Anna Claire, is now living.

CHARLES W. HILL was born July 7, 1812, at Starksboro, Addison County, Vermont. He was of Yankee stock, his ancestors, on both sides, having descended from the pioneers of New England. When he was six years of age, the family came to the Western Reserve, Ohio, where he enjoyed the educational advantages common to farmers' children 70 years ago. At about the age of 22 he entered Oberlin College, which then had hardly assumed a position among the few educational institutions of the West. There with means secured by manual labor, and by teaching School winters, he was able to remain for one year. Early in 1836, at the age of 24, he came to Toledo, and ere long secured a position as clerk in the store of Charles G. McKnight, in the frame building yet standing, 343-347 Summit Street. Not finding himself adapted to mercantile life, he soon turned his attention to the legal profession, and while yet pursuing other employment, entered upon the study of the law with the aid of Daniel O. Morton, and was admitted to practice in January, 1839, and the firm of Tilden & Hill was formed in October of that year, succeeding that of Tilden & Osborn, Henry Bennett soon being added to the firm. Upon the election of Mr. Tilden as Judge, in 1843, Hill & Bennett assumed the business, who ere long were joined by C. E. Perigo, Charles Pratt soon thereafter becoming a partner. The firm of Hill & Pratt continued for many years, and until 1870, when Avery S. Hill became associated with his father in practice. As a lawyer, Mr. Hill's position was an enviable one. He was from an early period in his practice recognized as one of the foremost members of the Bar. No one excelled, if any equaled, his exhaustive work in the preparation of his cases. As was said by a prominent member of the Bar, he sometimes seemed to be "over-prepared"—a result of his indefatigable industry and facility for research. As an advocate he was specially successful. From very early life, he indicated a strong tendency to military affairs, and as early as 1840 he became the Captain of the Toledo Guards, and in June, 1842, was elected Brigadier General of the First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, Ohio Militia. In different ways he was active in maintaining and developing a general interest in the Militia. As elsewhere stated, he organized the Public School Cadets in 1856, and directed the same

for several years, and until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, when as Brigadier General, by appointment of Governor Dennison, he entered the military service of the United States, serving in West Virginia in command of Ohio troops under General McClellan. He was assigned to highly important service in a district extending from Parkersburg and Wheeling to Cheat River, having 250 miles of line to defend with a greatly inadequate force. In the discharge of such severe duty, he was prompt and watchful, obeying orders with all energy and effect consistent with the means at his command. And yet, from lack of proper co-operation by the commanding officer, or from misunderstanding of the real situation, there once occurred a want of timely offensive movement, which resulted materially to the advantage of the enemy. The attempt then made to throw the responsibility on General Hill, was both suspicious in its source and wanting in requisite proof. General McClellan never made the explanation of the situation which General Hill most confidently expected from him. On the expiration of the term of service of the Ohio troops in West Virginia, in August, 1861, General Hill was assigned as Commandant at Camp Chase, Columbus, then a rendezvous for Ohio Volunteers for organization, equipment and discipline, as well as for confinement of prisoners of War. General Hill's duties there included the instruction of Volunteer officers in matters of tactics and general discipline. Among the persons thus instructed by him, were Colonel James A. Garfield of the Forty-Second Ohio, and Major Wager Swayne of the Forty-Third Ohio Regiment. In 1862-63 General Hill performed highly important service as Adjutant General of Ohio, under Governor Tod, a capacity for which his qualities of industry and attention to details, specially gave him. During his service there, no less than 310 Regiments and Battalions of State Militia were organized and their officers instructed in their respective duties. Beside his severe office labors, he spent much time in attendance on Camps of Instruction at different points in the State, where his superior qualities as organizer and disciplinarian were of special service. As a direct result of such service, Ohio was placed abreast the most forward of loyal States in both the extent and promptness of her response to the pressing demands of the Government for troops. This was specially the case in the Spring of 1864, when, on call of the President for 100,000 men for 100 days, to meet the great emergency of that time, Ohio was enabled to send forward 30,000 of that quota within 48 hours of such call. So seriously was General Hill's health affected, that he sought more activity in the field. His services were continued at Columbus until the 125th Ohio Infantry Regiment was organized late in 1863, which command was sent to Johnson's

Island, Sandusky Bay, for garrison service at the United States Military Prison, to which Regiment General Hill was assigned. His duties there were delicate, important and severe—all which were discharged in a manner to challenge the uniform commendation of the Government. As Banker of the Prison, he had charge of the deposits of an average of 3,000 Rebel-Officer prisoners of War, which were cared for to the satisfaction of all. The matter of his promotion was repeatedly suggested, but he declined such action until his West Virginia record should be duly investigated. This was finally done, and in 1865, he received the commission of Brigadier-General, and was brevetted as Major General. At the close of the War he returned to Toledo and to the practice of his profession, which was continued until impaired health forced a relinquishment of active work. With all that has been said of General Hill's activity in his profession and in military affairs, his most important work was in connection with the Public Schools of Toledo. His interest in educational means was early indicated. Thus, upon the organization, in 1838, of the pioneer Lyceum of Toledo, he was made its Secretary; and when that was practically merged into the Young Men's Association he became prominent in the management of the latter. He was a member of the Board of Education at almost the outset of the first systematic attempt at Free Schools. In 1851, but two years after such movement, he was elected to that position, holding the same for 30 years, and serving as President for 21 years of such time, declining a re-election to the Board in 1880. From the first, his interest in the Schools was so absorbing as sometimes wholly to engross his time and thoughts, to the serious neglect of personal affairs. Most of the School buildings now in the City were erected during his service, to the planning and construction of which he devoted special attention. So, too, in the general management of the Schools, in the necessary changes in School laws, and in all ways whereby the system could be made successful and useful, he was constant and assiduous. At a High School commencement, several years since, a prominent citizen said, that "if any man in Toledo was entitled to have a monument erected to his memory here, that man was Charles W. Hill, for his promotion of the Public School system of the City." A sentiment, so entirely just, has not as yet been acted upon. To all that has here been said, should be added mention of the constant interest taken by General Hill in the general affairs of his fellow-citizens. In the City Government, and especially as an active member of the City Council, he made himself useful for many years. No more watchful guard of the public rights was found in that body, in which capacity he was frequently brought into collision with special



R. C. Lemmon



George R. Haynes

interests, sometimes backed by combinations more or less secret, which challenged determined opposition. He never was known to be a member of a "ring" of any sort; but rather the consistent opponent of "rings." It is deemed entirely safe here to state, that in the history of Toledo no other man has devoted to the common welfare as much of time and labor without reward of any sort, as did General Hill. He was married twice, and left three children of his first wife—Avery S., who adopted and yet follows the profession of his father; Mrs. Sophie L. Peckham, the eldest daughter; and Mary E., wife of Henry D. Pierce, formerly Principal of Junior High School, now a member of the Toledo Board of Education, and the manager of the Producers' Marble Company.

GEORGE RANDOLPH HAYNES, Lawyer, of Toledo, was born at Monson, Massachusetts, January 24, 1828. His father, George Haynes, was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts; and his mother, Mary D. Ford, near Hartford, Connecticut, both being of English descent. In 1836, the family came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Bronson Township, Huron County. The son's first educational privileges were those of New England, and were improved until exchanged for the more limited advantages of the West. From his twelfth to his seventeenth year, his attendance at School was confined to winter terms, the balance of the year being spent in farm work with his father. In 1845 he was enabled to attend Norwalk Seminary, where he remained for five years, meantime contributing to his support by teaching School from time to time, whereby he was even more substantially benefited in the practical knowledge of life thereby gained. His School education completed, he at once sat about preparation for his chosen life-work—the profession of the law. To this end, in 1850, he entered the office of John Whitbeck, Esquire, at Norwalk, spending one year there; when he went to Fremont, Ohio, and in the office of Judge Lucius B. Otis (now of Chicago), completed his preparatory studies in January, 1852, when he was admitted to the Bar, and soon commenced the practice of his profession at that place, remaining there two years, for one of which he acted as Prosecuting Attorney for Sandusky County. In 1854 he came to Toledo, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected as Prosecuting Attorney for Lucas County, serving for three years. Subsequently he was chosen as City Solicitor of Toledo, in which position his industry and legal ability were specially valuable to the City. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican Judicial Convention as a candidate for Judge of Common Pleas Court for the Sub-District comprising the Counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron. At the election, the adverse

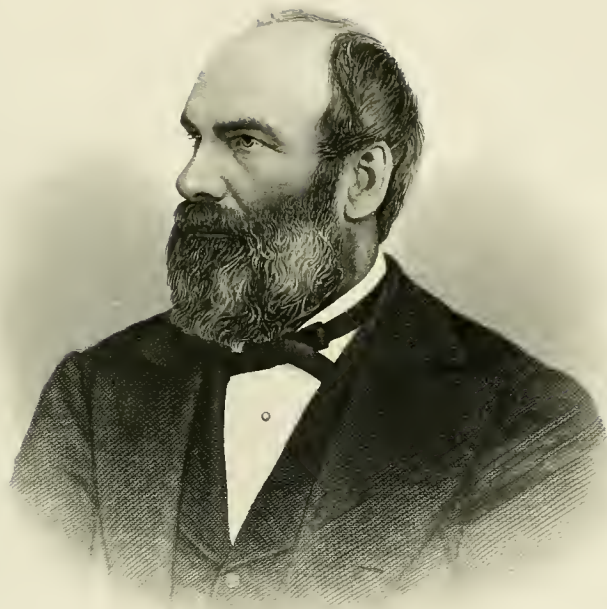
(Democratic) majority on Governor in the District, was 4,868, that in Lucas County being 1,784. In the face of such remarkable showing, Mr. Haynes received a small majority in the District, and upon the returns was given the certificate of election. His majority in Lucas County was 2,237—a gain there of 4,021 over the Republican candidate for Governor. A contest ensued before the State Senate, where, upon a partisan division of that body, the seat was accorded to the contestor. Upon the establishment by the State Legislature of Circuit Courts, in 1884, Judge Haynes was chosen as one of the three Judges for the Sixth Circuit, consisting of the Counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie, Huron, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Medina and Summit; and in the allotment of terms he succeeded to that of six years. This position he has held with special ability and general satisfaction. In his political affiliations Judge Haynes was originally a Democrat, with which party he acted until the issue of the maintenance of Freedom and the extension of Slavery challenged the choice of the citizen, when he joined in the movement which resulted in the organization of the Republican party, with which he has since actively co-operated. While in no sense a place-seeker or ambitious of prominence, he has sought in all suitable ways to promote the principles and policy of that organization. In 1872 he was chosen as Presidential Elector for the Toledo Congressional District, casting his vote in the State Electoral College for the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant. The professional character and standing of Judge Haynes are best indicated by the repeated and marked recognition of the same by the Bar and the people most fully qualified to judge. For nearly 25 years he has been an active member of the First Congregational Church, Toledo; while in the different directions open to the citizen, he has been identified with whatever movement promised the moral and intellectual well-being of his fellow-men. Of his father's family, he and his mother only survive, the latter at the advanced age of 82 years, now residing with him. He was married at Toledo, October 14, 1857, with Miss Anne Raymond, a native of the State of New York. Of four children born to them, two (daughters) are now living.

REUBEN C. LEMMON. In presenting a biographical sketch of one in mid-career of an active life, we are necessarily restrained from expressions of commendation which the subject would inspire were we writing of a man whose race was run and his journey ended. We therefore give but a historical narrative of one of the respected and conspicuous citizens of Toledo, Reuben C. Lemmon, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His ancestors were of English nativity, and settled in the State of Maryland and in Somerset Co.,

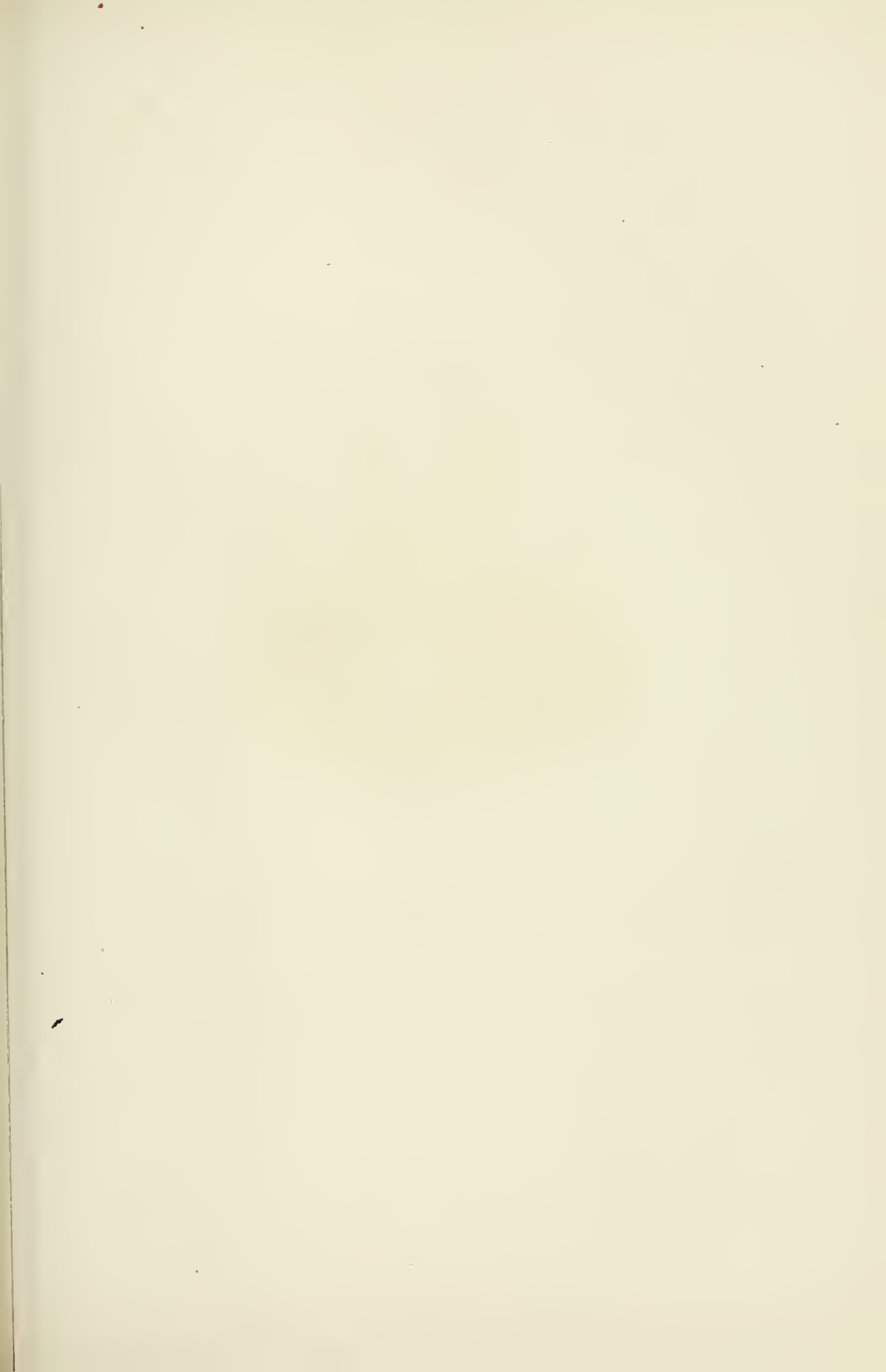
New Jersey, prior to the Revolution, in which a number of them participated with distinguished bravery. His father, Charles Lemmon, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1780. Early in life he removed to Varick, Seneca County, New York, where he married in 1821, Miss Hannah Compton. Of these parents, the subject of this sketch was born, May 12, 1825. Here, and previously, his father, although a boot and shoe maker by trade, engaged in farming. In 1837 the parents, with a family of 12 children, removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where his father engaged in farming until his death, in 1841. The education of the son consisted of the usual attendance during the Winter months at the District School, while the Summer portion of the year was spent in work upon the farm. Early in life he resolved to become a Lawyer, and in 1845, the more thoroughly to prepare him to begin his legal studies, he went to Norwalk, Huron County, and for one year attended the Seminary at that place, and for one year following the Presbyterian Academy at Granville, Licking County. In 1847 he began the study of law at Tyrone, Steuben County, New York, with a lawyer by the name of Hill, with whom he remained one year. After this date he continued his legal studies under the direction of General Joel W. Wilson, of Tiffin, Ohio, at which place he was admitted to the Bar in July, 1850. The following Spring he opened a law office in Fulton County, Ohio, and remained there one year. In September, 1852, he formed a partnership with the late H. S. Commager, and removed to Maumee City, then the County-seat of Lucas County. Here he remained until the establishment at Toledo of the County-seat, when he removed to this City. His legal attainments soon won for him a merited high position among the members of the Toledo Bar, and in 1861 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the County. In 1860 his partnership with Mr. Commager was dissolved. In 1867 he formed a partnership with J. R. Seney, which continued until 1869, when Mr. Seney was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After this, Mr. Lemmon was in practice alone until 1874. He then was elected to the position he now so ably fills, having since been twice elected. In the Masonic fraternity, with which Judge Lemmon has been long connected, he has taken the warmest interest. He first joined Toledo Lodge in 1855, and a year after Fort Meigs Chapter, and subsequently Toledo Council, and Toledo Commandery. In 1875 and 1876 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, and in 1879 and 1880 Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. For several years he has been Treasurer of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. Judge Lemmon was married in November, 1850, to Amelia Armstrong, of Bellevue, Sandusky County, Ohio, who died in

1857. One child, Charles H. Lemmon, was born to them, who at present is practicing law in Toledo. In 1859 Judge Lemmon married his present wife at London, England. Prior to his accession to the Bench, Judge Lemmon was engaged in a general line of legal practice, in which his studious habits and a mind particularly qualified for his profession, he won a high degree of success. He inspired confidence and trust by his honorable methods and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients. The best evidence of the popular feeling in his honesty and ability, is the successive years he has been elected to the judicial office by the suffrages of the people, in which position he has discharged his duties to the gratification of the entire Bar. His experience renders business easy and familiar to him, and he gives it dispatch without undue haste. He comes to his opinions, decisions and rulings with characteristic promptness, directness and clearness. Partiality or prejudice, fear or favor, or the apprehension of consequences personal to himself, have never exercised the slightest influence over his deliberations. This we believe to be the opinion not only of the Bar, but the people, concerning Judge Lemmon.

WILLIAM BAKER, Lawyer, son of Hon. Timothy Baker, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, February 5, 1822. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and removed to Ohio in 1818, settling at Norwalk, which continued to be his residence until his death in 1878. From his advent to the new Western settlements, he was active and prominent in the development of the country and the promotion of its material and moral well-being. Although not a Lawyer, he served for 21 years (three terms) as Associate Judge of Huron Common Pleas, much of that time as the most prominent and active of the three Associates. The son pursued his earlier studies at home, chiefly at Norwalk Academy; whence he went to Granville College (now Dennison University), where he was graduated with honors in 1841. Pursuing the study of the law for a year with Goddard and Converse, Zanesville, Ohio, he entered the Law School of Harvard University in 1842, in which the late Joseph Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf were instructors. Here he was graduated, with the Bachelor's Degree, in the Spring of 1844. At the age of 22, he came to Toledo in November of the same year, and there entered upon the practice of his profession, opening an office in Mott's Block, corner of Summit and Monroe Streets. It so happened, that his advent here was contemporaneous with the entrance of Toledo upon the era of prosperity caused by the long-delayed opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal; which favorable condition was by him turned to special account. The first year of his practice was one of exceptional success in the char-



W Baker





Chas Pratt

aeter, no less than in the amount, of business coming to him, which was so conducted as to give him specially favorable position at the Bar. He was alone in practice until 1847, when he entered into partnership with Hon. Myron H. Tilden, who at that time resigned the position of President Judge of Common Pleas Court for this Circuit. In 1850, Judge Tilden removed to Cincinnati, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1857 Mr. Baker became associated in practice with William A. Collins, Esq., which connection continued until the election of the latter, in 1870, as Judge of Common Pleas. For the following 10 years, Mr. Baker was again alone in practice. In 1880, his youngest son, Rufus H. Baker, then graduated at Columbia College Law School, became associated with him: as did Barton Smith, Esq., in 1881, the firm then becoming Baker, Smith and Baker, as it still continues. Mr. Baker's practice, from the first, has been not only large and successful, but chiefly in the direction of real estate and commercial law and equity, for which classes of business his sound judgment, thorough reading and methodical habits of mind and action specially fit him; to all which was added recognized integrity and promptness in all matters entrusted to his hands. These qualities early brought him in confidential relations with men and corporate bodies representing large property interests. As the agent of such, largely in the East, he has loaned and looked after vast sums of money, whereby he was enabled, while placing capital productively, to secure to Toledo large amounts of means for profitable employment. Mr. Baker's constant close attention to his profession and other business, has not made him unmindful of the claims upon him of his fellow citizens. Illustrating in his daily life the strictest rules of personal demeanor, he has ever been ready to co-operate with others in the promotion of the principles and practice of the same. One of the original members of the First Baptist Church, Toledo, he has from the start been an office-bearer and liberal supporter of that organization, and has been active in other agencies for the promotion of the moral and religious welfare of the community. And so, in local enterprises for the material benefit of Toledo, he has ever borne his part. He was prominently active in the construction of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland (now Lake Shore) Railroad. He was actively identified with the organization and construction of the Wabash Railway, of which Company he was from the first and for 15 years a Director. He has been prominently identified with the promotion of the manufacturing interests of Toledo, and especially in connection with the Milburn Wagon Works, with the start and management of which he has been actively connected, while he has rendered substantial aid to other enterprises of the same general class.

Politically, he was a Whig from the time of becoming a voter until that party was merged into the Republican party, with which he has since acted. While earnest and active in that relation, he never has been a seeker for office or personal prominence of any sort; but content to meet the responsibilities and duties of citizenship in private ways. As a loyal citizen of the United States, he did what he could toward sustaining the Government during its struggle with the Rebellion. His position in that respect, was indicated in 1864, upon the organization of the Toledo Branch of the United States Christian Commission, in the interest of the Soldiers of the Union, when the representatives of the leading Churches of the City selected him as the President of that organization. Through the various channels open for pecuniary contributions to the well-being of his fellow-citizens, he has always been ready to do his full share. Mr. Baker's literary qualities, amid the constant pressure of business pursuits, have never had the opportunities for manifestation to which they are entitled. Occasional lectures and addresses, and letters for the public press while traveling, constitute his contributions in that direction. In 1882, with Mrs. Baker, he visited every European country, Russia and Turkey only excepted, spending 18 months in such trip. August 28, 1849, Mr. Baker and Miss Frances C., daughter of Peter Latimer, Esq., were married at Norwalk, Ohio. They have four sons—William L., Engineer and Superintendent of Detroit Bridge and Iron Works; Herbert and Arthur E., Iron Founders; and Rufus H., Lawyer, Toledo; and one daughter, Miss Kittie.

CHARLES PRATT, an able lawyer of Toledo, was born near Rochester, New York, January 15, 1828. He is a descendant of old Puritan stock. His father, Alpheus Pratt, was a native of Massachusetts, and died at the age of ninety-one years. In 1819 he removed to the State of New York, being a pioneer in the vicinity in which he settled, and in 1833 removed from that State to Michigan, settling in what was then known as the "Beau Creek Country," which is within what is called the Maumee Valley, now known as Hudson, Michigan, where he died in March, 1884. Mrs. Pratt, the mother, is also of New England lineage, and is now living with her son, at the advanced age of ninety-one. On both paternal and maternal sides of Mr. Pratt's ancestors, almost all the members reached ages ranging from eighty to nearly one hundred years. Charles Pratt's earliest education began at home, as in the pioneer days of Michigan there was hardly a School-house to be found. Where his earlier years were spent, were few inhabitants, except a tribe of the Pottawatomie Indians, which had its camping-ground near his father's; but when he had reached the age

of twelve, white inhabitants had begun to grow more numerous, and School-houses began to be established, and from that time until he was sixteen years of age he attended the District School; and although the course of instruction was of the crudest nature, he nevertheless obtained a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches. Soon after he attended a select School at Adrian, Michigan, from whence he went to Albion, Michigan, attending the Seminary which finally developed into what is now known as Albion College. Here he continued his studies until the age of twenty-one, teaching School, in the meantime, to help himself along. In 1850 Mr. Pratt commenced his legal studies, by entering a law office in Adrian, where he remained as a law-student but a short time. Then going to Toledo, he entered the office of Hill and Perigo, where he remained two years, at the end of which period he was admitted to the Bar. After his admission, Mr. Pratt succeeded Mr. Perigo in the firm, which continued as Hill and Pratt until 1861. At this time Mr. Hill entered the Union Army as Brigadier General, and served during the Rebellion. Although the firm was known as Hill and Pratt until 1870, Mr. Hill had little connection with it after 1861. The firm is now Pratt, Wilson and Pratt, his son Henry S. Pratt being the junior partner. Mr. Pratt's earlier inclinations were toward the profession he now follows, against the earnest wish of his parents; but being confident of his fitness for this calling, he adopted it, and has attained marked success. His professional life has been of very even tenor. He has always been what may be termed a general lawyer, without any specialty in his practice. He has always preferred the legitimate practice of his profession, and has often declined official positions, and never was ambitious for political distinction. His ambition has been confined to the engrossing duties of his profession. Politically, Mr. Pratt was originally a Whig and then a Republican, having made his first political speech for Fremont in 1856. Mr. Pratt's prominent position at the Bar has been the result of patient toil, added to his natural mental qualifications for his chosen profession. Besides acknowledged ability and success as a lawyer, he is also an active leader in Political, City, and Church affairs. He has done valuable service in the City Council, both as a member and President. He has also been a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church for more than twenty years, having been one of its Trustees since its organization, and for many years President of the Board of Trustees. He has also been President of the Y. M. C. Association and an active Temperance and Sunday School worker. Though one of the most laborious men in his profession, he has always found time to discharge the duties incumbent upon every good citizen and well-wisher of the public

prosperity. That he should occupy a high and respected position in a community where he is so well known, is the natural and just reward of those qualities of mind and heart which have made him professionally, socially and morally an honorable lawyer, a good citizen, and an affectionate husband and father. Mr. Pratt was first married in 1853, but his wife soon after died. In 1857, he married his present wife, Catherine Sherring. The result of this union is seven children, all of whom are living.

JOHN C. LEE, of Toledo, was born January 7, 1828, in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His ancestors on both sides, were from the North of Ireland. His parents, Hugh Lee, and Mary A. Lee, were natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio soon after their marriage, settling in Delaware County. The mother died in 1836, and the family removed to the Town of Delaware in 1838, where they remained until 1844, when they went to Union County, and in 1847 to Tiffin, Seneca County, and thence, in 1851, to the West, where the father pursued farming until his death in Missouri, in 1859, at the age of 61 years. The educational privileges of the son began in a rude log School-house, and were limited to that until the removal of the family to Delaware, where the way was opened for his preparation for Central College, Franklin County, where he was for one year, whence he went to Western Reserve College at Hudson, in 1845, and was graduated in 1848. For two years he taught Academies—one at Atwater, Portage County, and one at Tiffin. Selecting the law for his profession, he entered the office of R. G. Pennington, Esq., at Tiffin, in 1850, and pursued his reading until July, 1852, when he was admitted to the Bar, and became a partner of his tutor, whom he soon succeeded in his practice. Two years later, N. L. Brewer began the reading of law with Mr. Lee and upon admission to the Bar, became a partner. In 1857, Mr. Lee was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, with George E. Seney (Democrat) as the successful candidate. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion in April, 1861, Mr. Lee surrendered his professional business to enter the military service of the Government, enlisting in the Fifty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was at once made the Major, and was promoted to its Colonelcy before reaching the field. In January, 1862, he reported his command to General Rosecrans in West Virginia. At Moorefield the Regiment first met the enemy, who were defeated and the Town taken. After spending the month of March as a member of a Court-martial, at Charlestown, Colonel Lee rejoined the Regiment at Romney. By order of General R. C. Schenck, he was given command of the District of the South Potomac, and in May, 1862, under that officer, marched for the relief



J. C. Lee





F. L. Nichols

of General Milroy, at McDowell; took part in the Shenandoah campaign; and was in the battles of Freeman's Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Bristow's Station, New Baltimore, New Market, Thoroughfare Gap, Gainesville, Chantilly, the Second Bull Run, and others, in which he bore parts which challenged the approval of his superior officers. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, Colonel Lee commanded a Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-Fifth, Fifty-Fifth, Seventy-Fifth and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Regiments, who did noble service there, while their commander's prominence was indicated by his horse being shot under him. In May, 1863, in consequence of the death of a child and the serious illness of Mrs. Lee, the Colonel was forced to leave the field, and his resignation was accepted May 18, 1863. During the ensuing political campaign in Ohio, Colonel Lee took an active part in support of John Brough, and against C. L. Vallandigham, candidates for Governor of Ohio. The condition of his family warranting his absence from home in the Spring of 1864, he accepted the command of the One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (National Guard), which was assigned for service chiefly about the fortifications of Washington City, where it remained, with more or less of activity, until the aggressive movements of Grant about Richmond, compelled the abandonment of the Rebel movement against the Capital. During May, June and July of 1864, he was in command of all troops from Long Bridge to Chain Bridge in the defenses of Washington. His military service, throughout, was marked by a degree of intelligence, earnestness, devotion and consideration for his command, which from the first challenged the admiration and confidence of superiors and subordinates. In good conduct and discipline, his command evidenced the thoughtful care which alone could have secured to them such distinction. The reports of Second Bull Run made special mention of Colonel Lee's efficiency in command. His regiment had been sent to an advanced position, of special peril, and during the fight a Rebel force made a flank movement, forming a line at right-angle with the Union lines, making necessary a change of front by Colonel Lee, whose command already was largely disorganized by being compelled to fall back to the main line from the advanced position to which he had been assigned. Regardless of Company organization, which was lost, and under the raking fire of the enemy, he was able to change front successfully by Battalion—instead of by Companies. Such operation, under the circumstances stated, could be possible only with men well disciplined and with full confidence in their commander. Upon leaving the Army, General Lee resumed the practice of the law at Tiffin. With this he was largely

identified with different interests of a public nature, serving for five years as a member of the City Board of Education, and for seven years as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In 1869 he removed to Toledo, where he then formed a partnership with James M. Brown, who had been a student under him at Tiffin. This firm continued until 1882, when a son of the senior partner (Henry E. Lee), was admitted, the firm name becoming Lee, Brown & Lee. This arrangement continued until the retirement of the junior partner in 1887. For a few years after becoming a voter, Mr. Lee acted with the Whigs, but from its organization he has co-operated with the Republican party, both as a voter and in such more general methods as occasions have opened to him. Upon the declination by Samuel Galloway, in 1867, of a nomination as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, General Lee was selected for that position, and was elected, being again nominated and elected to the same place in 1869, serving for both terms with Governor R. B. Hayes. As presiding officer of the State Senate, he commanded the respect and confidence of that body, irrespective of political divisions. On the occasions of three State Republican Conventions, he was called to preside over the same. In 1868 he was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention; was a Presidential Elector-at-large for Ohio, and President of the State Electoral College in 1872. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, in 1877, his term expiring in March, 1881. His special qualities both as debater and orator, early made him a favorite with public assemblages, of all kinds, his power in political discussions being exceptionally great. The appreciation of his talents and character is best seen in the extent to which his services have been called in public ways. Though without Church connection, he has for many years been identified with Presbyterian and Congregational Churches; and while an earnest advocate of Temperance, he has not acted with a political Temperance party. May 26, 1853, General Lee was married at Tiffin, with Miss Charlotte E. Hoffman, a native of Germany. There were born to them three children—a daughter (now dead), and two sons, Frank A. and Henry E. Lee, both now residents of Toledo.

FRANCIS L. NICHOLS was born July 11, 1805, in the Town of Norway, Herkimer County, New York. His father was a farmer, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were meagre, consisting of an annual term of three months in an ordinary country School. His father had a large tract of wild land in Jefferson County, same State, and from 1819 to 1824 was engaged in clearing and improving the same, with no School of any sort accessible

for two years, when a little log School-house was provided, without chimney, and with but three small windows of four lights each. Anxious for better educational facilities, the son proposed that his father allow him to return to Fairfield, Herkimer County, that he might attend an Academy there and thus qualify himself to teach. The parent not approving such plan, the son continued work on the farm; but having obtained from a friend, a grammar, he carried the same with him, studying it as he had opportunity at work in the field and elsewhere. When 21 years of age, he resolved to leave the farm; but fortunately for him, about that time his father exchanged his farm for one in Fairfield, Herkimer County, near to which was an Academy, which the son attended for one term and until qualified to teach a common country School, which he did for four terms. Without means requisite for pursuing his plan of studies, he turned his attention to the pursuit of business, and soon entered a store, acting as clerk at \$5.00 per month for one year, when he engaged at another place at \$300 per year, with Hon. Alex. H. Buell, remaining there three years, and then without capital began business on his own account, in his native Town. In 1830 he married Miss Jeannette Bushnell and continued in trade until August 19, 1835. Then leaving that country, he came to the West, with \$70 in cash, and without known destination. He left Herkimer by an Erie Canal Line-boat, being one week in reaching Buffalo, whence he proceeded by Steamboat to Sandusky, and by stage and on foot to Mansfield, Mt. Vernon and Newark; thence by Canal to Cleveland, and by Steamboat to Detroit. Starting from there for Chicago by open mail stage, he proceeded as far as Michigan City, when for financial reasons, he deemed it better to return East. Taking a Steamboat at Detroit for Toledo and Cleveland, he proceeded to the latter place, not daring even to land at Toledo, from fear of the "Maumee," as the prevalent malarial diseases there were then called. He engaged as clerk in the Bank of Cleveland, and continued there until January, 1836, when he accepted a proposition to come to Manhattan, a new Town then just projected at the mouth of the Maumee River, to assume charge of a store to be established by the Manhattan Company. The Cashier of the Cleveland Bank, Alex. Seymour, remonstrated against such movement, predicting that if undertaken he would not live six months. January 19, 1836, he took stage for Manhattan. The Manhattan Company soon discontinued the store. Mr. Nichols then took the small stock left and continued business until 1837, when came the financial crash so memorable of those days, which made a suspension of his business necessary. At that time the Township of Port Lawrence comprised what afterwards were Port Lawrence,

Manhattan, Washington, Oregon and part of Adams. Mr. Nichols was one of the Trustees of Port Lawrence. Afterwards when Manhattan Township was organized, he became a Trustee of the same. In 1841, he was, against his will, elected by the State Legislature an Associate Judge of Lucas County, *vice* John Berdan, deceased. At the outset the Court was confronted with a bitter County-seat controversy between Toledo and Maumee, and the Judges not agreeing as to which of these places was the legal seat of justice, no Court was held in the County for two or three years, resulting in serious damage to individual and public interests. Finally, Judge E. D. Potter, President Judge of the Circuit, and Judge Nichols, determined to hold a term of Court at Toledo, without the presence of the two Associate Judges favoring the claim of Maumee. Sheriff E. S. Frost, of Maumee, refusing to attend such session, the Court appointed Daniel Segur as Sheriff *pro tem*. The Court was held at the Northeast corner (up stairs) of Summit and Cherry Streets. The action of the Court was limited pretty much to probate business, granting of licenses for ferries, tavern keepers, &c. James Myers was appointed Clerk of the Court, and held the office until April, 1844, when Judge Nichols succeeded him, resigning the Judgeship, and removing to Maumee, then the County seat, where he purchased the residence vacated by M. R. Waite, now Chief Justice of the United States, on his removal to Toledo. Upon the expiration of his term as Clerk, Judge Nichols removed to Toledo, and built the residence since occupied by him at the corner of Galena Street and Summit Avenue. The County-seat was again located at Toledo, upon the vote of the people in 1852, and Judge Nichols was elected County Clerk under the new Constitution in 1854, serving for three years. John Fitch was first chosen Judge of the Common Pleas Court at the same election. Elijah Dodd was then the Sheriff. At the expiration of his term as Clerk, Judge Nichols retired to his little farm then just outside the City limits, to spend the remainder of his days in the quiet of retirement. At the expiration of his last term as Clerk, Judge Nichols embarked in the Stove and Hardware trade, with Mr. J. N. Stevens, but soon disposed of his interest to Mr. Mavor Brigham, now one of the veterans of Toledo. In 1831, Judge Nichols united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, which connection has continued since that time. For many years a prominent member of Trinity, he was one of the principal organizers of Grace Church, Stickney Avenue, Toledo, contributing liberally toward placing the new organization on a good footing. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, though then by several years exempt from military service, he enlisted as a private Soldier in Company C, Captain Richard Waite, One

Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Regiment, organized primarily for the defense of Ohio from Rebel raids, but serving chiefly on Johnson's Island and on the James River and Appomattox, Virginia, under General Grant. At the latter place the command remained until the expiration of its term of enlistment, in September, 1864, when it returned home and was mustered out. Politically, Judge Nichols was originally a Democrat, and acted with that party until the lines between Freedom and Slavery were so squarely drawn in the attempt to force Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and into all domain of the Government, in 1854. He was Chairman of the first County meeting

held for organization against the Slave power which led to the Republican party, with which he has since been an earnest and active member. Beginning with Andrew Jackson in 1828, he has voted at every Presidential election since that time. For several years past, his attention has been largely directed to the management of his real estate. Never blessed with children of their own, Judge and Mrs. Nichols had the care of a nephew of Mrs. Nichols, Geo. F. Colby, from infancy, whom they educated and prepared for the practice of law; but his eyesight failing, he was compelled to relinquish the profession.



PART VII.
HYGIENIC.

CHAPTER I.

* THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE history of the Medical Profession of Lucas County is coeval with its settlement. Among the hardy pioneers who came from cultivated homes to win fame and fortune in the wilderness, were men who had reputation for peculiar knowledge of disease. It cannot be truthfully said, that all those who called themselves Physicians, were skilled in the arts of Medicine and Surgery; but the knowledge possessed was so heroically and persistently made use of, that untold benefit followed in the path trod by the pioneer Doctor.

It was not always choice that led to the selection of a locality in which to establish professional reputation. The lives of many of the cultivated Physicians of those early days reveal the fact that chance, not choice, frequently led to the opening of the office, or rather to the anchoring of the saddle-bags. When a successful practitioner, grown gray in the service, was asked how he came to select as his home, a neighboring Town, which to-day is beautiful and lovely, among the fairest of the plain, he said: "Dr. W—and myself came to this place a half century ago—not because we had ever heard of the place, but because, in trying to get to a chosen field, we 'got stuck in the mud' here. To go back was mud; to go forward, was more mud; and so we planted ourselves here to grow up with the country, and benefit those who might desire our professional assistance."

The trials and tribulations of the early-day Doctors cannot be thoroughly appreciated by those of to-day. Settled in a supposed business center, with no incentive to work, except the desire to assist suffering humanity, the disappointments and hardships encountered seem almost incredible. With no road but the bridle-path through an almost impassable wilderness—with rivers to ford or swim—provisions to carry—storms to encounter and distances to be overcome—the pioneer Physician was a hero, and should be honored as such. To hear from lips still living of the experiences of the frontier life of that early day, and to converse with those who have seen everything that makes a country desirable, brought from the wilds of the wilderness into cultivated beauty, is a joy that is fast passing away, as one by one their eyes are closed in the eternal sleep. Medical men are still living with us, who have seen all these changes and experienced all these discomforts, and as the

individual histories of these men are perused, a clearer and more complete understanding will be gained of the experiences of those who have suffered, that we may enjoy to the full.

For some years before name was given to Toledo, settlements had been made at various points on the River, both above and below our present City. Maumee, above, had attracted attention, and with the tide of immigration tending toward that point, we find that physicians were necessary, and the demand being supplied, our history of the medical profession will, therefore, begin with the men who were first to make their homes in that locality. It must not be supposed that the practices of these pioneers were limited to the immediate neighborhoods of their offices. So few and scattered were the homes of the frontier settlers, that the demands for medical assistance often came from 30 or more miles distant. It was no uncommon thing for a call to come from Defiance or other places equally remote to the first settlers at Maumee. At this time there was, perhaps, no more unhealthy place upon the whole continent than at this point of Wood and Lucas Counties. The River, from its headwaters at Fort Wayne, ran slowly through the marshes of the Black Swamp. The land being flat and covered with forests, with no drainage, was a hot-bed of miasm, and was as uninviting as possible to the frontiersman. As land was redeemed from its primitive condition, after the plow-furrow followed the malaria, until whole communities were prostrated with the dread fever and ague. Medicine and medical men were in great demand, and so those first to locate had all that they could do to answer the calls of the suffering. Most of these men have passed away, there remaining but three to tell the tales of primitive times, Drs. Clark and Chase, of Toledo, and Dr. Pray, of Waterville. From the lips of these much of the following history has been obtained.

The first physician that settled in this region was a Dr. Barton. Nothing can be said of him, except that he located about the Rapids of the Maumee in the early part of the century, he taking the place of the Missionaries who had some skill in the healing art, being accustomed to aid both Indians and whites when called upon. Dr. Barton was still at Maumee when Dr. Conant came to that place in 1816.

Dr. Horatio Conant was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on the 25th of November, 1785.

* By William C. Chapman, M. D., Toledo.

He received the degree of A. B. in 1810, at Middlebury College, and in 1813 the degree of A. M. He was engaged two and a half years as tutor in the College. He studied anatomy at Malone, New York, with Dr. Waterhouse. In 1815 he visited Detroit and spent the Winter with his brother, a merchant. In 1816, with Almon Gibbs, he opened a stock of goods on the North side of the River, opposite Fort Meigs. Continuing mercantile business about one year, he commenced the practice of medicine, and, although at different periods he held official positions, such as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Justice of the Peace for nearly half a century, and the office of County Clerk after the organization of Lucas County, he made his profession his chief business. His professional visits extended up the Maumee River to Defiance; embraced all the country below; North to the Raisin River, and East and South to the Portage River and Blanchard's Fork; and on one occasion as far as Fort Wayne. In making a horseback trip to Defiance once during the Spring, he was obliged to swim eight streams. At Defiance he left his horse and purchased a canoe, in which he floated to his home. In December, 1817, Dr. Conant married Mrs. Eliza Forsyth, widow of Captain Forsyth. In 1828 Mrs. Conant died, and in 1832 he again married, his second wife being Mrs. Eunice Upton, who died June 8, 1877. Dr. Conant died December 10, 1879, aged 94 years. As indicated by the above statement (furnished by his step-daughter, Mrs. S. M. Young, of Toledo), he was an active, earnest worker in his profession. That he stood high in the community is made apparent by his continuance in offices of public trust for many years. As with many men of sterling worth, his unassuming manner and pleasing address always gained for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Dr. Walter Colton, father of the late Carlos Colton, of Toledo, was born in New England in 1773, where having spent 50 years of his life, he concluded to move Westward, and selected Maumee as the place for a home. To this place he came in 1823, when there was nothing there but a very few houses. He remained in Maumee until 1827, when he removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he remained until his death, which occurred September 26, 1834, of cholera. Dr. Colton was esteemed as a Physician. He was strong in his convictions, and when satisfied that his treatment was correct, no one could change him. His views of the treatment of cholera were peculiar, viz.: that by partaking inwardly of cold water only, and injecting the veins with a large quantity of common salt in warm water, he could best combat the disease. This belief was so strong that he insisted upon it in treatment of himself. Dr. Colton was grandfather of A. W. Colton, now living in Toledo.

Dr. Osear White was born November 18, 1809, at Ackworth, New Hampshire, a small Village where School privileges were limited. His father, Samuel White, was of the old Puritan stock; his mother was a granddaughter of Israel Putnam. Oscar was the eldest of a large family of boys, and was early in life trained to hard work. His father was considered well-to-do, owning his farm of 50 acres upon which was situated a large tannery, which he managed with the help of his boys. There was plenty of everything but money. Oscar, fully understanding the difficulties in the way, decided when quite young, to get an education, and if possible study medicine. He struggled along, working days and studying nights, until he reached his 14th birthday. At this time his uncle, Dr. Charles White, invited him to live with him, promising to aid him in every possible way. Dr. Charles having no children, his offer was thankfully accepted, and the next three years were passed by Oscar in study and in helping his uncle about the office and house. He next entered Dartmouth College, taking first the academic and then the medical course. In 1829, at the age of 20 he was graduated, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A few months thereafter Dr. White started out to find a home in the far West, Ohio being at that time considered the very outpost of civilization. After a limited survey he determined to locate in Detroit, and was looking up suitable quarters, when he received a call from Dr. Conant, who had located some time before in Maumee, who came to urge him to settle with him, as he considered it a much better opening for a young Physician. Before coming to Michigan, Dr. White had visited Maumee and decided against it, thinking the work only sufficient for one. Having so decided, he at first refused Dr. Conant, but after a time was over persuaded, and the two returned together to Maumee City, when a partnership was entered into which extended over a period of many years, and a friendship was formed which was only terminated by death. The practice thus begun extended in a few years to large proportions, so that Dr. White was called from Defiance, from Tecumseh, Michigan, and as far in other directions. With no roads save bridle-paths, he was often compelled to ride horseback days at a stretch in order to reach his patients; fording streams; wet often for hours, and chilled with the fierce winds, often in winter having his clothing frozen upon his person, there being no houses to stop at; riding night and day, summer and winter, keeping a relay of horses where most needed. This he did for many years, and until the laborious and exhausting effects of his efforts made him prematurely aged and infirm, and necessitated the abandonment of his much loved profession. In 1834 Dr. White married Miss Anna Maria

Jackson, daughter of James Jackson, first Agent for the Ottawa Indians, who were then living in this section. Mr. Jackson was appointed by President Jackson, a first cousin of his. The same year the small-pox broke out among the Indians, and made fearful inroads, many dying of the scourge. Fearing the disease would spread to other tribes, the Government ordered the Ottawas vaccinated, and Dr. White was appointed to do the work. The Indians were terror-stricken at this order, thinking it a new method for exterminating them, and at first refused to submit; but after a time they were persuaded and were all vaccinated, and soon the dread disease disappeared. When performing this work, Dr. White came near losing his life. Not understanding the Indian language, an interpreter was furnished him, and an old Indian who had some influence with the Chiefs was chosen for this purpose. Through some misunderstanding about the place of meeting, Dr. White reached the Indian Camp first, and thinking the matter had been fully explained, he opened his saddle-bags, took out his case of instruments, and prepared to commence operations. Seeing only dark and scowling faces about him, he wondered, but being of a fearless nature, was not frightened. He caught a little boy standing watching him, and proceeded to vaccinate him. The child screamed and in a moment the whole camp was aroused. All the Indians, male and female, rushed to rescue the papoose, and but for the timely arrival of the interpreter, Dr. White would not have vaccinated another papoose. In 1858, Dr. White removed to Toledo, where he lived until called away from earthly scenes in 1883, being at the time of his death 74 years of age, over 50 years of his life having been spent in the Maumee Valley. Within that time he had seen all there had been of its growth and development. At the time of his coming, there was only one log-house on the present site of Toledo. Maumee was the metropolis of the sparsely settled district. For the last years of Dr. White's life he was invalided through an attack of paralysis, occasioned by his hard and laborious work during the earlier part of his life. He gave to the Toledo Medical Association his large and valuable library, which he had accumulated during his practice. A kindly, helpful, gentle spirit passed away when he sank to rest, and the world is better for the memory and example he has left.

Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen was born July 24, 1802, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He attended School in New Brunswick, afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Vandenburg of Somerset County; took a course of lectures in New York, and afterwards at Castleton, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1824. He came to Toledo in 1825. Subsequently he bought an interest in 77 acres of land, elsewhere

referred to as purchased of him by J. W. Scott. Upon this land he erected his dwelling and commenced the practice of his profession. This dwelling was a small log house and stood where the late Mrs. Holmes's residence now is, on Madison Street, corner of Fifteenth. In the year 1827, Dr. Sutphen married Mrs. Mary Rose, a step-sister of Mrs. Sanford L. Collins, and to them were born five children—two sons and three daughters—all living. In 1832 he sold 70 acres of his tract of land to Mr. Scott for \$12 per acre, reserving the Westerly portion, now known as the Fitch property, for his homestead, erecting thereon a commodious frame house, in which he lived for several years. On the breaking out of the Toledo War he espoused the cause of Michigan, believing she was right in her claim. When the question was finally decided, he was so deeply chagrined that he determined to remove to his beloved Michigan, and selling his house in the year 1836, he removed to Berrien, St. Joseph County, and after devoting himself to his professional duties for several years, he moved to Clay County, Indiana, where he died in 1856. Dr. Sutphen was an educated physician; was graduated in Eastern Schools, and came to the West, hoping to build up a successful practice. This he did, having during his residence in Toledo gained an enviable reputation. His friendships were strong and lasting, and his disposition one of gentleness and benevolence. A friend, who knew him intimately, says, "Speak of him as a more than ordinary man, both as a physician and a gentleman." It was unfortunate that being of strong prejudice, he should allow his feelings to overcome his judgment. Against all advice, he left Ohio where he had established a reputation for ability, and located far away from friends and acquaintances. If he had remained in Toledo, his life would have been one of great usefulness, and he would, beyond doubt, have reached a high position in his professional career. Mrs. Calvin Bronson, of Toledo, a sister of Dr. Sutphen, has assisted in the relation of many of the above given facts.

Dr. John Fassett was born in Bennington, Vermont, December 17, 1769. His ancestors were all of the hardy stock which made New England so famous for strength of her sons. His father was a Revolutionary Soldier. In early life the Doctor removed to Cambridge, Vermont, and when old enough was sent to Amherst, New Hampshire, to study medicine with Dr. Peabody, who gave him thorough instruction, thus fitting him for his after professional life. He began his practice in Cambridge, his home, but desiring to extend his field of usefulness, determined to move West. Selecting Vistula as his future home, where he arrived on October 12, 1832, he immediately entered 80 acres of land, at what is now the foot of Locust Street. As there was no tavern

in that section of country, he began the erection of a hotel building, locating it at about the spot where William Wilmington's residence now stands (385 Summit Street). He named it the "Mansion House." It yet stands, and is one of the oldest in Toledo, having been moved to Locust Street, just North of the corner of Summit. Having completed the hotel, he immediately constructed his own residence of logs on the present site of Westminster Church, Southeast corner of Superior and Locust Streets. There being then no other Physician in the neighborhood, and much sickness prevailing, Dr. Fassett was overworked to such extent that he was compelled to remove from the West side of the River, and crossed to the East side, and established himself at the point where the Cherry Street bridge now terminates. He named his home Utah Post Office, as all mail for the surrounding country was left there for distribution. Afterwards the name was changed to Yondota, and again to East Toledo. Although desirous of giving up his profession and devoting himself to agriculture, Dr. Fassett was never permitted to do so, as his reputation was of the best as a skillful physician. During the cholera epidemic his treatment was very successful. He died in May, 1853, aged 84 years.

Dr. Welcome Pray was born in the Town of Winfield, Herkimer County, New York, on October 27, 1809. Having received an education from the Schools of that part of the State, he attended lectures and was graduated from the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons located at Fairfield, New York, an uncle, Dr. Paris Pray, being his preceptor. Having received his diploma in the Spring of 1830, he immediately began the practice of his profession, but being a young man he believed that his field for usefulness was away from the scenes of his boyhood, and so chose Ohio as his future home, removing to this State in 1833. Maumee City was at this time the largest place of Northwestern Ohio, and he selected the Village of Waterville, only a few miles South of that metropolis. Toledo at that time was but a hamlet, not even having received its name, for Vistula and Port Lawrence were separated by forests and bluffs. Many a time our pioneer Doctor was compelled to swim his horse in crossing Swan Creek when desiring to reach Port Lawrence. Dr. Pray has lived in the same locality for 53 years, and when visited some time ago at his home, was able to recall many incidents of his professional life, which were interesting and instructive. For some time past, he has been suffering from a partial paralysis, the left side of the body being almost entirely useless. Notwithstanding this affliction, he appears to be as well preserved as any man of his age; and although he knows his life-work is ended, he still lives to enjoy the fruits of a well-spent and useful life.

Dr. Harvey Burritt was a native of Connecticut, having been born in that State in 1804. After attending School for some years, he began reading Medicine, his early advantages in the study of his profession being of a high order. He was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons under the tuition of those giants of the profession of that day, Willoughby, Delamater, McNaughton, Romeyn, Beck and others. His professional attainments corresponded with the advantages possessed, of which his highly successful practice in Wood County, as well as at Maumee City, furnishes ample demonstration. He came to the Maumee Valley in 1833, and settled at Gilead, Wood County, where for nearly 20 years he followed the practice of Medicine with continued success, beloved and honored by all classes of his fellow-citizens. In 1853, he removed to Maumee City, where he was engaged in his professional duties until his death. An old acquaintance of 30 years' standing observed: "I can most truly say of him, that very few more useful men ever lived in this Valley. I never knew a Physician who practiced the profession with as much assiduity, or who with equal generosity attended on both rich and poor. The hearts of thousands will beat with emotion, and their eyes fill with tears at the announcement of his demise." Dr. Burritt married on December 13, 1831, in Campbelltown, New York, Miss Babcock, who survived him, his death occurring on February 10, 1868, at Maumee City. An only child, Dr. W. H. Burritt, is living and following his father's profession at the old home, from whom was obtained the foregoing history.

Dr. Jacob Clark was born June 8, 1807, at Poughkeepsie, New York; studied medicine with Dr. Caleb Pierce of St. Lawrence County, New York, and was graduated at Burlington, Vermont, in 1828. After practicing at Canton, St. Lawrence County, he removed to Toledo in 1834, where he still lives, one of the three living pioneer Doctors. At the time of his arrival on the Maumee there were but few houses, and the whole River front from Oak to Lagrange Street was a dense forest, with wild rice growing into the River from both shores. Many a night the Doctor has sat upon his door-step and heard wolves answering wolves on the opposite shore of the River. His first residence is still standing, now called the Laird House, 461 Summit Street. During the year 1838 scarcely any rain fell, and the whole earth was parched and burnt. The Canal was being dug and a large number of Irish laborers were camped along the line upon the flats. Most of them were too sick to work, and endeavored to drown their sorrows with whisky. Many interesting anecdotes are related by the Doctor in describing his endeavors to treat these poor destitute sufferers. Toledo at this time was perhaps among the most unhealth-

ful places in the universe. During the cholera epidemic, in 1849, the call for assistance was so great that Dr. Clark, as well as all other Physicians, was nearly worn out by his labors. No success followed the treatment as generally pursued, but adopting a method of bleeding, as recommended by foreign Physicians, the number of his recoveries was remarkable. Enthusiastically, he says: "If I treated cholera now, I would bleed and save my patient—bleed until you think you are killing the patient, and he will get well." At the age of 80 Dr. Clark retains his vigor, and his erect form may be seen on the Streets every day. His fund of anecdote is large, and an hour spent with him is highly entertaining and instructive. [Elsewhere will be found mention of Dr. Clark and historical facts supplied by him.]

Dr. John Mosher was one of the pioneer Physicians of Lucas County. He was born in Dorset, Vermont, March 28, 1805, and was graduated at Woodstock, same State, in 1831. He removed to Toledo in 1834; and after practicing his profession there for 11 years, he retired in 1845 to a farm in Oregon Township, where he led the quiet life of the Farmer, yet occasionally rendering medical aid to his neighbors. While not regarded as wealthy, he accumulated considerable property, and died at his residence, October 24, 1872, aged 67 years.

Dr. Horace Green was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1811. He attended School there until his father moved to Wayne County, New York, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lovejoy. He attended lectures at Geneva College, receiving his diploma there in 1835, and removed to Sylvania in the same year. He was successful in business, but during the cholera epidemic of 1849 he contracted that disease, of which he died at the age of 38 years, leaving a wife and three children. His widow and two daughters (Mrs. William Acers and Mrs. A. D. Randall) still reside in Sylvania, the one son, C. H. Green, residing in Toledo. In speaking of him, his obituary says: "A kind and affectionate husband and parent, a confiding friend, an obliging neighbor, a prompt medical attendant, and a true friend in affliction, has passed away."

Dr. James L. Chase was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, February 10, 1805. In 1816 the family removed to Titusville, Pennsylvania, then a mere hamlet, while "Seneca Oil," now the great "Petroleum," was known only as a remedial agent. In 1827 they went to Forest County, same State, where James engaged in iron manufacture. At the age of 23 years he commenced the study of medicine, and three years later had completed the same. January 1, 1836, he reached Lucas County, then just organized, stopping at Manhattan, which continued to be his home while there was a Man-

hattan. He came but a few months after the more threatening events of the boundary question had transpired, but in time to see much of the bitterness which the contest had caused. The final adjustment of the dispute in the admission of Michigan into the Union, had not then been reached. But the Doctor was here in ample time for another local contest, which took many years for its outcome. That consisted in the struggle for supremacy between the rival "Cities," which lined the banks of the Maumee from its mouth to the foot of the Rapids. Of these none prosecuted its claims with more assurance and energy than did Manhattan, which to its people seemed to have material advantages over all others. Among these, in succession, were the terminus of the Miami and Erie and Wabash Canals and of the Ohio Railroad—two considerations which could hardly be more hopeful of future success. The Canal was secured, but was disappointing in its results, while the Railroad was never finished. Dr. Chase soon began the practice of medicine, which was continued for nearly 40 years in that locality, and has now scarcely been relinquished in his 83d year. His "ride"—covering a circuit of 30 miles—was one of the most severe even in this region; and it is safe to say, that few pioneer settlements were subjected to greater sickness and poverty, than were those embraced within his practice. Dr. Chase was the Township Treasurer of Manhattan for 36 years, and a Trustee for several terms. He remained in Manhattan as long as the name was spared from the territorial grasp of its older rival, when, in 1874, he removed to his present home, 602 Superior street, Mrs. Chase and daughter Hattie being yet with him; while his son, George, resides at Detroit.

Dr. Blakesley Henry Bush was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, New York, March 25, 1808. Having received a good Common School education, he entered the College of the Medical Society of the County of Madison, at Eaton, New York, where he was graduated with honors January 26, 1831. After graduation he remained for some time in the office of Dr. Thomas Spencer, President of the College, but commenced practice at Chittenango for a time shortly thereafter. From Chittenango he went to Manlius, and in 1834 came to Port Lawrence Township, living for a short time in a log-house, the site now being the corner of Monroe Street and Detroit Avenue. Shortly thereafter he moved into the Vistula Division of Toledo, and located a Drug Store on Cherry Street, near the corner of Superior. This was soon abandoned, as there were not people enough in that neighborhood to make the undertaking a financial success. Having always had a natural taste for farming, he purchased a farm near his old home on Monroe Street, and moved there, continuing for some years the practice of his profession; but find-

ing the labor too severe, he finally retired entirely from the work, and remained upon the farm until his death, in 1874, aged 69 years. Dr. Bush was twice married—the first wife being Miss Margaret Tubbs, whose daughter is now Mrs. R. E. Richards. The second wife was Miss Frances E. Whitney, who bore him several children, three of whom are living—Mrs. Colonel Nathaniel Haughton, Mrs. Wm. H. Bishop, and Mrs. Adolph Schansenbach, all of this city. Dr. Bush was one of the most popular and successful physicians in the early days of Toledo. As a man and neighbor, he was greatly esteemed, and had the confidence of all who knew him.

Dr. Alexander Anderson, an eminent physician, commenced the practice of medicine in New Philadelphia, Ohio, but soon thereafter removed to Fremont, then called Lower Sandusky. There he practiced from 1826 to 1842, when he removed with his family to Maumee, thus entitling him to rank as one of the pioneer physicians of this County. As one of the leading physicians of that time, he was successful. His genial manner and wonderful magnetism rarely failed to inspire hope and confidence. Though never a resident of Toledo, his practice was divided between the two places. In the year 1849, in company with James B. Steedman and others, he "crossed the plains" for California, in which trip he encountered hardship and found "all was not gold that glitters." Having accumulated money, he returned to Maumee; but not being content to remain, he went back to California. Being interested in some mines in Mexico, he took his family to New Albany, Indiana, and went to Mexico to look after his interests there. Having accumulated enough to satisfy him, he started on his journey homeward, but was stricken with disease, and in the year 1862, in a strange land, surrounded by friends, he passed to "the bourne whence no traveler returns." A daughter of Dr. Anderson (Mrs. Don A. Pease) still resides in Toledo, and to her the writer is indebted for the foregoing sketch of his life. Mrs. John J. Manor is also a daughter of Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Horace A. Ackley was born in Genesee County, New York, in 1805. He removed to Elba, in the Western part of that State, when a boy, and studied in both the Common Schools and the Academy. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Billings, and continued it under Dr. Coats, of Batavia. He was graduated at Fairfield, New York, under Dr. Delamater, in 1833, and went to Rochester, New York, remaining there a short time, giving a course of lectures on anatomy at that time. In the Spring of 1835, he came West, and settled at Akron, Ohio. In the Winter of 1835-36 he gave his first course of lectures in the Medical College at Willoughby. In the Summer of 1836 he located in Toledo. In 1837

he entered into partnership with Dr. Geo. R. Perkins, and so remained until he removed to Cleveland in 1839. He was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Medical College at Cleveland, which position he retained until 1855, when he resigned on account of failing health. In the year 1849, when the cholera in its worst form visited Sandusky, he went thither with his students, and remained until the cholera had abated. Although Dr. Ackley lived 10 years thereafter, he never was the robust man he was before enduring the labor attendant upon his practice in Sandusky. When returning from a visit to Detroit, April 21, 1854, he was taken severely ill with pneumonia, and died on the 24th, being 49 years and 9 months old.

Dr. Manley Bostwick was the oldest son of Shelburn and Mercy Smith Bostwick, and was born January 29, 1810, in Manlius, New York. His father removed to Ohio with his family in the Summer of 1828, and located on a new farm in Geauga County. Manley remained at home, assisting his father clearing up the farm, until his 21st birthday, when he went to School at Concord. In the fall of 1831 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Gorham, and continued it under Dr. Sherwood, of Unionville. Having received license to practice Medicine and Surgery from the Medical Society of Northwestern Ohio, he went to Jefferson, and afterward to Toledo, arriving at the last-named place in May, 1836. He soon entered into partnership with Dr. Mosher. They dissolved partnership in 1838, and after practicing alone for several years, he became a partner of Dr. Jacob Clark. Dr. Bostwick married Ophelia Atkins, of Jefferson, Ohio, May 25, 1837. They had four children—one daughter and three sons. Frank L., the youngest, is the only one now living. Mrs. Bostwick still lives, and it is to her the writer is indebted for the foregoing statements. Dr. Bostwick died April 27, 1849. His body now lies in Forest Cemetery. His death was the result of a fall from his horse.

Dr. Chas. McLean was graduated in Washington City, and came to Toledo in 1836. He located at the corner of Summit and Walnut streets, where he opened an office and Drug Store. During his stay of about four years in Toledo, he was a leading Physician, doing a large and lucrative business. He was recognized as a leader in society and a well informed and genial Physician. His health failed him and he was compelled to move East, and selecting Baltimore he remained there, practicing his profession until he died in 1883, at the age of 76.

Dr. B. S. Woodworth was born in Leicester, near Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1816; went to Rome, New York, when 13 years old, and resided there eight or nine years. In 1831 he went to Hamilton College, but did not graduate, although in after years the honorary degree of

A. M. was conferred upon him by that College. Dr. Woodworth began the study of medicine in Rome, and attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, in 1837. Soon after his graduation he came West, and was the pioneer Physician at the head of the Rapids of the Maumee, selecting Providence, then one of the embryo Towns of this seemingly inviting country. After practicing at Providence for about nine years, he removed to Fort Wayne, where he still lives, enjoying his large and lucrative practice. From an interesting letter recently received, the following extract is of interest: "I shall not undertake to tell the incredible hardships of the 'Swamp Doctor,' which I was for seven years. In 1839-40 I recollect during the so-called sickly season, of riding on the average 50 miles each for five successive days and nights, getting asleep the last night on my horse, to the great danger of breaking my neck. When I lived at Providence, it was quite a lively business place, being the point where goods for the Wabash Valley were transhipped to Keel Boats and Pirogues, and poled up the sluggish Maumee over 100 miles, taking 10 to 12 days to perform the trip. On the 4th of July, 1839, I delivered the oration in the shade of a magnificent elm, which then stood under the hill at Providence."

Dr. William St. Clair was born at Bangor, Maine, May 23, 1799. He was graduated from Harvard in 1834, and came immediately to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he practiced about two years. From there he came to Maumee in 1837, where he practiced for many years. In 1864 Dr. St. Clair retired from his profession and removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in the Banking business. He died November 4, 1877. His wife, a sister of Mrs. Judge Nichols of Toledo, is still living.

Dr. Wheeler came to Manhattan in 1837 from Unionville; was graduated from Willoughby Medical College; remained but a few years and returned to Unionville.

Dr. Calvin Smith was born February 23, 1811, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. He received his academical education at his home, where he also read medicine. He attended lectures at Pittsfield and Woodstock, and afterwards in Philadelphia. In 1835, at the age of 24, he came West, and settled in Ypsilanti, Michigan, afterward removing to Manhattan, and in 1841 to Toledo, where he continued 11 years in practice, and until he died in 1852 at the age of 41 years. As showing the character of Dr. Smith, the following, taken from a funeral sermon by Rev. Anson Smythe, will be sufficient: "Dr. Smith possessed a fresh and vigorous intellect. He thought deeply on any subject to which his particular attention was directed. He was shrewd and sagacious, and, though not distinguished for eloquence,

he had such manner of giving expression to his opinions that he seldom was misunderstood. Dr. Smith was a generous and kind-hearted man. A stranger might judge otherwise of him, for he was somewhat stern in countenance and rigid in manner. But it is not always those who most easily smile or weep, that have the kindest hearts. Dr. Smith was a faithful, judicious and successful Physician."

Dr. George R. Perkins was born at Roxbury, Connecticut, January 6, 1813. He studied medicine in Utica and Geneseo, New York, was graduated from the Fairfield Medical School, Herkimer County, New York, and moved to Toledo in 1835, where he soon built up a good practice. He married in Toledo Elizabeth Jenks Acres, January 2, 1843, who lived but two years thereafter. Dr. Perkins died in Geneseo, New York, July 15, 1846. Those who knew him as a Physician unite in saying he had no superior as a faithful and wise practitioner.

Dr. Parker came from Massachusetts to Manhattan in 1844, remained about a year and moved to Monroe, Michigan, where he died.

Dr. Chauncey Matthews was located in Maumee, where he practiced medicine and engaged in lumbering. He was in charge of the County Infirmary for some time. He died from erysipelas in 1847.

Dr. Isaac N. Hazlett was born in 1815; was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1842; practiced medicine in Dresden and Zanesville, Ohio, and came to Toledo in 1848. He soon gained prominence in his profession, winning the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. He was one of the founders of the Toledo Medical Association, and took deep interest in medical questions. He died in Toledo, May 10, 1861, aged 46 years.

Dr. Hosmer Graham was born in West Simsbury, Connecticut, October 26, 1797. He went with his father's family to Madison County, New York, when quite young. His medical education was received at Lexington, Kentucky, being graduated at Transylvania University, in 1827. He first practiced in Rochester, New York, removing thence to Willoughby, Ohio, and from there to Monroe, Michigan. In 1843 he was called to fill a Professor's chair in the Willoughby Medical College. Dr. Graham came to Toledo in 1848, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He died November 10, 1855, from injuries caused by a runaway horse. His venerable wife and a daughter (Mrs. Alonzo Godard), yet live in Toledo.

Dr. John H. Van Avery studied medicine under Dr. Oscar White at Maumee; was graduated at Cleveland, and was appointed Surgeon during the Mexican War. He came to Toledo in 1849, and remained several years.

Dr. Alfred Taylor was born in Cherry Valley, New York, in 1827; was graduated at Philadelphia; came to Lucas County in 1850, and

practiced in both Maumee and Toledo. He lived for a short time in Bryan. He enlisted as Surgeon of a Cavalry Regiment during the late War, and died on the way to join the Regiment. Dr. Taylor was one of the original members of the Toledo Medical Association.

Dr. Franz Joseph Klausner.—The subject of this sketch was born at Haillingen, Oberamt Riedlingen, Kingdom of Wuertemberg, on February 21, 1824. At the age of eight or nine years, he prepared for the gymnasium; after passing through which he entered the University of Tuebingen, where he studied Medicine and Surgery, as he also did at Heidelberg and Freiberg. He began the practice of medicine in 1849 (the year of his graduation), but as most of the students of that time and vicinity were readily drawn into the German Revolution, known as the Baden Insurrection, so he became one of the Revolutionists, and was attached as a Surgeon, and with them he fled to Switzerland, where they were received and treated as political refugees. Whilst in Switzerland he was married with Miss Loeffler, and with his wife emigrated to America in the Winter of 1849-50, settling in Toledo during the year 1850, and with a brief intermission, practiced his profession there until his death. Owing to the poor health of his wife, and to gratify her desire to revisit her old home, he applied for a European Consulship, but was unable to obtain a post nearer to their former homes than Amsterdam, Holland. There he served as United States Consul from September, 1861, to the Summer of 1863, when he returned to Toledo and resumed the practice of his profession. During his Consular service he had frequent opportunities for aiding his Government in its struggle to defeat the great Rebellion—once, in particular, by refusing a suspected blockade runner a "Clean Bill of Health," he delayed its departure and gained the time necessary to notify his superior, the American Minister to Holland, so that our Atlantic Squadron could take measures for the capture of the vessel and its cargo of arms and other War supplies. Dr. Klausner died September 1, 1883, the immediate cause being a cold which he contracted while making professional calls, he not having rallied from a serious sickness which had previously confined him to the house for many months. His wife, and four sons—Dr. F. E. Klausner, and his brothers A. E., Herman R., and Charles, with their only sister, Mrs. Avery S. Hill—still reside in Toledo. Dr. Klausner was kind, generous and manly in all his dealings. His memory is tenderly cherished by all who knew him, as that of a faithful husband, a loving father, a courteous, cultured gentleman, and a skillful physician.

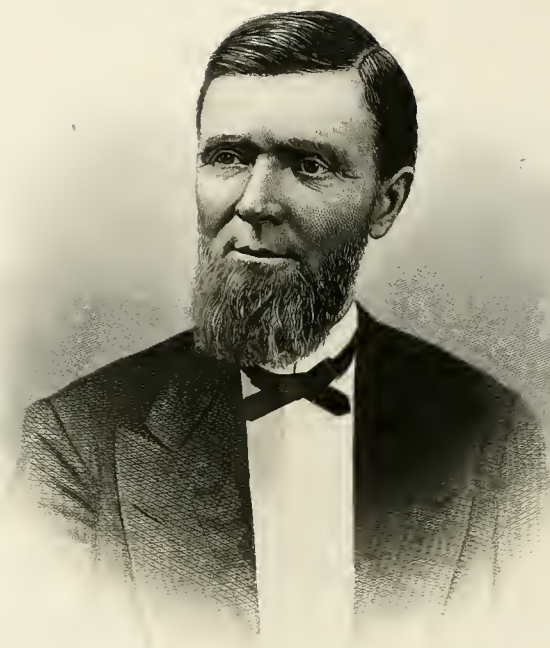
Dr. David L. Briggs was born in the State of New York, in November, 1824. He removed to the West when a youth, selected medicine as

his profession, and was graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1850. He commenced practice in St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Toledo, and there devoted his energies to his profession until the time of his sad death, February 6, 1863. At a fire on Summit Street, with other citizens he was attempting to save the contents of a store, when, without warning, the walls fell and he was buried beneath them. No man was ever held in higher esteem by his professional brethren than he. As was said in an eulogy by Dr. Charles Cochran: "As a professional brother, he was a model in his intercourse with others, scrupulously obeying the injunction, 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' As a Christian, he was stable, always true to the great principles of his Divine Master."

Dr. Frederick Hohly was born in Neustadt, Wuertemberg, November 27, 1831. He studied medicine in Germany for four years, and came to this country in 1856, locating in Toledo. He shortly afterward removed to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; also, for a short time, was in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1860 he returned to Toledo, where he remained practicing his profession until his death, which occurred October 16, 1884. In 1863, Dr. Hohly enlisted in the Army as Surgeon of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and was subsequently transferred to the Thirty-Seventh Ohio Veterans, and served with them as Surgeon until mustered out in the Summer of 1865, when he resumed his profession in Toledo. In September, 1866, he married Pauline Kirschmaier, who, with four children—two boys and two girls—survive him. Dr. Hohly served two terms (four years) as Coroner of Lucas County, which office he filled with credit. In all his relations with his fellows, he was greatly beloved as a brother and friend.

Dr. Gustave Fenner von Fenneberg was born at Cassel, on January 29, 1823. He was the son of a German nobleman, an officer in the Hessian Army. Dr. von Fenneberg studied at the University of Marburg, first as a pharmacist, and after having received his diploma as such he journeyed through Italy and Switzerland, returned to the University and studied medicine. After graduating he emigrated to the United States in 1853, landing in New York in September of that year. For a year he practiced medicine in Cincinnati, when he came to Toledo, where he located permanently. For a time he practiced alone, but afterward with Dr. Valentine Braun. His office was on Summit Street, near Perry. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Mr. Max Witzigarter in the drug business, locating on the corner of Huron and Washington Streets. Two years later the Doctor purchased the whole business and remained sole proprietor until his death. At no





W. B. Jones, M. D.

time did he relinquish the practice of medicine, but carried the two professions together. In 1862 he was married with Emily, the youngest daughter of Rev. Karl Markscheffel. Shortly after his marriage he was seriously injured by a runaway horse, the injury being a double fracture of the leg which crippled him for life. In the spring of 1883 he suffered from a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered. From this time until his death, he was frequently attacked with pneumonia, which, accompanied by grave complications, led to his death, June 17, 1887.

Dr. Thomas Waddel was born in Seneca, Canada West, October 13, 1843. His parents were natives of Ireland. His preparatory education was obtained in the Common Schools of Canada. In 1865 he went to Buffalo and began the study of medicine. His first course of lectures was taken during 1866-67, when his health failing, he was obliged to discontinue his studies for a time. In 1870 he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, and on graduating in 1871, was elected valedictorian of his class. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, and in December, 1873, moved to Toledo, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 9, 1879, after a sickness of 48 hours. As a physician he was successful; as a gentleman, he was cultured and refined; and as a student none excelled him. His powers of memory were wonderful, and he could not only remember the names of the authors of various medical articles, but the page and title of the work wherein a subject had been presented. As a writer, he excelled, articles from his pen having been widely circulated and received with much favor.

WILLIAM W. JONES, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Smyrna, Chenango County, New York, September 28, 1819. He is a son of Marquis Jones, whose father was Colonel Israel Jones, of Barkhamsted, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolutionary Army, and a member of the Connecticut Legislature. His paternal ancestors came to that State very soon after the arrival of the Mayflower, having settled there in 1643. The mother of Dr. Jones (Elizabeth Merrill) was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, where her father was a prominent citizen. Her husband died in 1827, aged 47; she surviving him until her 85th year. William W.'s education was limited. He was in a District School until his 10th year, when he went to a private Academy for three years, and then to an Academy at Salem, New York, where he completed his studies. When about 13 years of age he entered a printing office at Forestville, Chautauqua County, New York, which establishment closing, he went to

Buffalo. Here he was employed on a literary publication for a time, when he obtained work on the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, remaining there until his removal to Dresden, Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1836, where a brother was engaged in the manufacture of flour and the sale of merchandise, with whom he took an interest as partner. While pecuniary returns were satisfactory, he ere long realized that such business was not adapted to his taste and modes of thought. Acting upon such view, he determined upon professional life, and in 1844 began the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. W. W. Rickcy, of Dresden, who was prominent in the profession, having been the President of the Ohio State Medical Society. For some time Dr. Jones was a student of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, then Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated during the winter of 1848-49. The young graduate at once came to Toledo, then a Town of 2,000 inhabitants, and entered upon the practice of his life-calling amidst strangers. For 38 years has this now been pursued, with a success which fully meets his early hopes. Fortuitous circumstances materially favored his advent and early practice here, whereby he was advanced to a flattering position in his profession. His attention was directed to both medicine and surgery, in both of which he was successful. The first case of lithotomy successfully performed in this section was by him, which was followed by many like operations. Similar success has attended his treatment of nearly every kind of surgical cases. He has been for many years a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was the President in 1875, and also a member of the American Medical Association; an ex-President of the Alumni Association of the University of Buffalo; a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and of the Detroit Medical Society; an honorary member of the Michigan State Medical Society; a member of the Detroit Library Association; the oldest living member of the Lucas County Medical Society, organized in 1851; a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, of the Southern Michigan Medical Society, and of the Northern Indiana Medical Society; and corresponding member of several Scientific Societies. He is Consulting Surgeon of St. Vincent Hospital, Toledo. Since 1840 Dr. Jones has been a member of the Masonic Order, the office of High Priest being the highest official position held by him in the same. From his arrival in Toledo he has taken a deep interest and active part in all affairs in which his fellow-citizens were concerned, contributing, in such ways as occasions might furnish, to their welfare and prosperity. In 1857 he was chosen a member of the City Common Council, of which he was elected President. He has served for three terms or six years as Mayor of Toledo, having

been elected to that office in 1871, 1873, and 1877. For many years he has served as a member of the Toledo Board of Health. In large measure, the material improvement of the sanitary condition of the City has been due to his influence and suggestions, both as a sanitarian and a public officer, in which connection may be mentioned the superior system of sewerage, the admirable water supply, the plan for collection of vital statistics adopted in 1857, and the compilation of the present Sanitary Code. Like service was rendered by him in connection with the State Sanitary Code. Few writers wield a more trenchant or facile pen, which has done good service in advancing the sanitary and material interests of the City. The following paragraph from one of the City papers of last year, is taken as a sample of his modest way of stating Toledo's past and present sanitary condition:

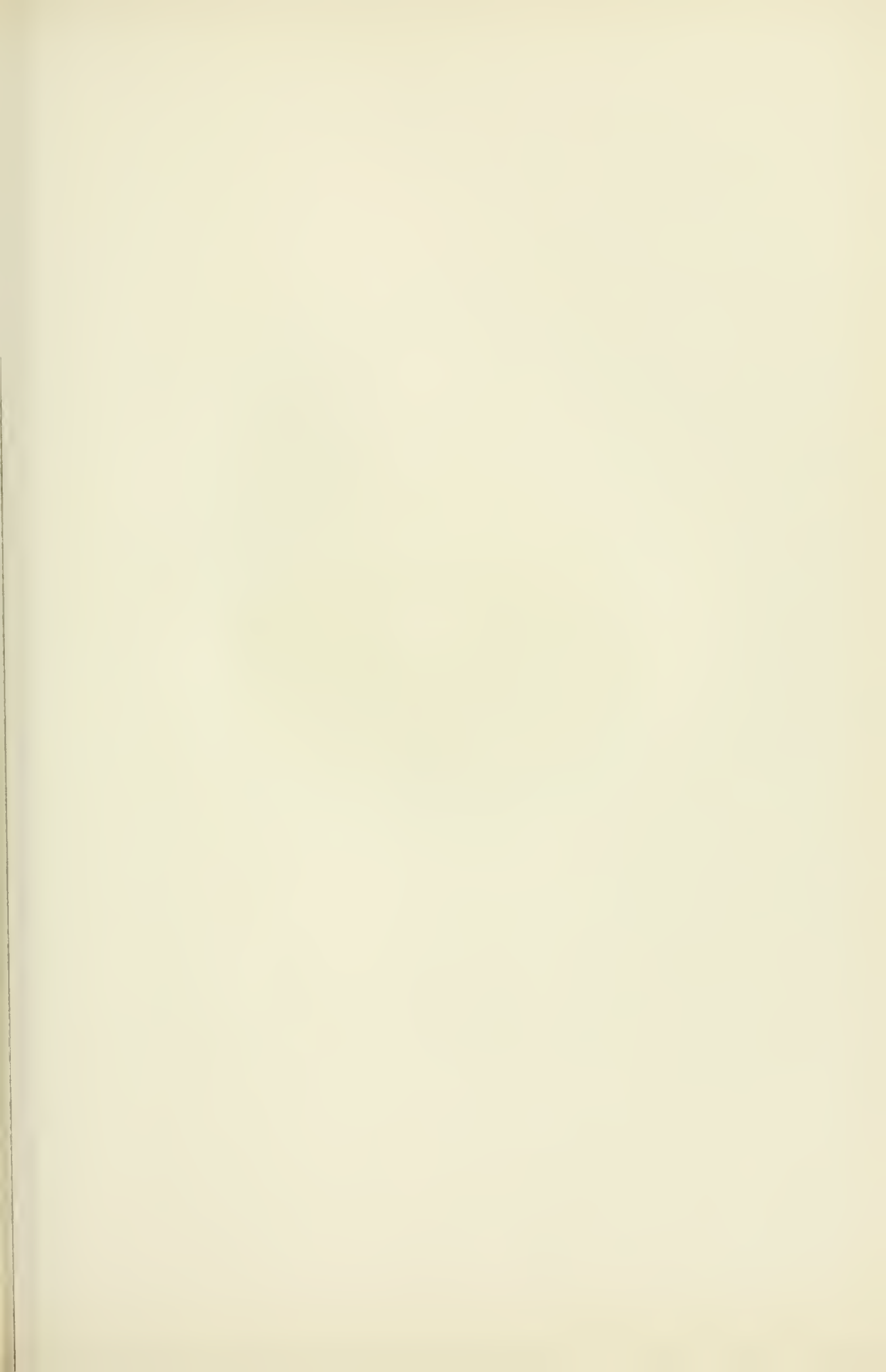
The writer of this has lived to see this City emerge, during the last 40 years, from the most sickly to the most healthy in the country, and much of this improvement is due to the intelligent appreciation of its desirability on the part of our people, and their readiness to co-operate in its accomplishment. In addition to the labors of the citizen and sanitarian, Toledo has been found to possess the most healthful climate of any City East or West, the daily range of the thermometer rarely exceeding 20 degrees in the 24 hours. Situated upon the lowest depression of the line between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the mouth of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and tempered by the waters of that great inland sea, Lake Erie, the heat of Summer or the cold of Winter is not so great as is found in any part of the country East or West, North or South of us. That silent witness, the Signal Service, has been telling us this simple truth for years, and yet but few realize how important a factor this has been in connection with the other efforts made by man in making Toledo by far the healthiest City on the continent.

Dr. Jones' political views from the first attached him to the Democratic party, with which he has always acted. On different occasions his name has been mentioned for nomination for prominent official positions; but he has always declined every call that was likely to draw him from the pursuit of his profession, the chief ambition of his life. He was married February 15, 1851, with Miss Adeline Knaggs, a daughter of John Knaggs, an early pioneer of Lucas County, who was born in Detroit, and whose father was United States Indian Agent at that point during the War of 1812-15; he having been among those made prisoners by the British forces at the surrender of Detroit and General Hull's Army, in 1812. Few families were equally prominent with that of Mrs. Jones, in the earlier history of the Maumee Valley. Five children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Jones—three sons and two daughters.

SYMMESEN HENRY BERGEN, M. D., was born near Princeton, New Jersey, July 15, 1826. His parents were Christopher and Mary (Disbrow) Bergen; his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of New York, Hans Hansen Bergen, a ship carpenter of Bergen, Norway, having arrived in this country and settled at New Amsterdam (New York) in 1633, coming in the same vessel with Wouter Van Twiller, the second Director-General of that Province. In 1639, he was married with Sarah Jansen de Rapalje, born in 1625, being the first white child of European parentage born in the Colony of New Netherlands. The family occupied a prominent place in the early history of New York and New Jersey. Christopher was a Captain in the War of 1812-15, and died in 1844, aged 60 years. His father was a Soldier of the Revolution, and was a Slaveholder when Slavery existed in New Jersey. Symmes's mother was a native of New Jersey and died in 1846, aged 60 years. Her father was a prominent man of Cranberry, in that State, and was largely interested in an early Stage-line between New York and Philadelphia. Symmes was limited in means for education to those furnished by the Common Schools of the locality. When 13 years old he was sent to a private School at Freehold, where he remained until prepared for the senior year at College, and in 1844 began the study of medicine with a brother, and in 1846 matriculated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The next year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. Here he remained but six months, when, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Alonzo Clark, he went to Woodstock, Vermont, and received the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Vermont Medical College, from which College he received his diploma in 1848. His practice of medicine was begun in North Bay, Oneida County, New York, at which place he remained seven years. He came to Toledo in 1855, when he was induced by Eastern friends to make his home there. He was a successful and honored Physician, and always commanded an extensive and lucrative practice. He was devoted to his profession, and even when suffering from physical ailments, would continue to answer the calls of the suffering. During his long career of usefulness in Toledo, he filled many positions of public trust. During the War he was Coroner of the County four years. Was a member of the Board of Education for several terms, and one of the most active and energetic members of the Board of Health. As a member of the City, District and State Medical Societies, he always did his share toward making the meetings of these bodies interesting and profitable. He was a member of the State Medical Asso-



S. H. Bergen M.D.





J. W. Skinner M. D.



W. C. Chapman.

ciations of New York, Massachusetts and Vermont. His devotion to the welfare of the Protestant Orphans' Home, now on Lagrange Street, is entitled to special mention. From the date of the organization of that valuable institution, which took place at his house, until his death, his unremitting and gratuitous efforts were employed in its behalf—professionally and in such other ways as occasions permitted. He was Physician to the County Infirmary for 10 years, and for several years Consulting Physician for St. Vincent Hospital, Toledo. He was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity for years. Uniting with the First Congregational Church soon after arriving at Toledo, he retained such relation to the time of his death. He was for some years United States Pension Examiner at Toledo, and a member of the Pension Board, of which he was the Treasurer. In politics he was originally a Whig, becoming a Republican on the organization of that party. For some time before his death his health became impaired, and he was obliged reluctantly to relinquish his practice, that he might endeavor to regain his strength. In this he was not successful, as he returned to his home from a lengthened sojourn East among his relatives, only to pass away to his eternal rest from his Toledo home. Dr. Bergen and Miss Mary S. Lalor, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Lalor, of Trenton, New Jersey, were married November 28, 1860. Mrs. Bergen now resides at Toledo.

WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1840. His father, Dr. W. B. Chapman, was a physician, and his mother, Margaret Crossman, a daughter of a leading member of the Society of Friends in that City. The son's early educational advantages consisted of the Public Schools. Subsequently he attended an academic course in the private School of Charles E. Matthews. At the age of 18 years, he directed his attention to pharmacy, under the instruction of his father, a leading pharmacist of Cincinnati. In 1861, he entered upon the study of medicine as a profession, taking a partial course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and pursuing his studies under the preceptorship of Drs. Wm. Clendenin and Wm. H. Mussey. His course of study was for a time interrupted by reason of business connections; but was resumed in 1871, and in the Spring of 1873, he was graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. Having received his diploma, Dr. Chapman directed his steps toward Toledo, as the locality for entering upon his chosen life-work, which since that time has been his home. From his introduction there, his success has been marked, his practice being of steady and healthful growth, and among classes of citizens whose confidence is strong testimony to the true merits of the

practitioner. Connecting himself with Westminster Presbyterian Church, Dr. Chapman was subsequently chosen as one of the Ruling Elders of the same and has been re-elected. He was a member of the Toledo Board of Health for several years, and in other channels has taken an active interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens. On the 3d of September, 1863, Dr. Chapman was married to Miss Harriet Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Jethro Mitchell, of Cincinnati, senior partner of the Lumber firm of Mitchell & Rowland, Toledo. Five sons have been born to them, each of whom is now living.

SAMUEL WOLCOTT SKINNER, Physician and Surgeon, of Toledo, was born at New Britain, Connecticut, June 19, 1820. The genealogy of his family can be traced back for hundreds of years, representing on both sides a line of English ancestors prominent in both hemispheres, and who were among the very earliest settlers in New England. His father, Newton Skinner, was born at East Granby, Connecticut, October 10, 1782; a graduate of Yale College; and almost at the beginning of a brilliant and useful career as a Congregational minister, died at the comparatively early age of 43 years. His mother's maiden name was Ursula Wolcott, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, November 17, 1788, and died June 1, 1869. She was a descendant of a family many of whom were distinguished in the political history of New England. The founders of the American branch of the Wolcott family settled at Windsor as early as 1632. Shortly after his father's death the mother of the subject of this, with her three children, removed to Weatherfield, Connecticut, but soon after to Hartford. It was at the latter place the early education of young Skinner was commenced, and for a number of years following he attended the Grammar School of that City. The family finally moved to East Windsor, where his preparatory studies were continued until 1837, when for one year following he attended School at Gorham, Maine; after which he returned to Yale College, whence he was graduated in 1842. After graduation, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Elijah Reed, of East Windsor. At the same time he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He received the degree M. D. at New Haven, in 1846, and soon after commenced practice at Windsor Lock, Connecticut, and there established for himself the reputation of a competent and successful practitioner. Here he continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. The principles involved in that struggle appealed to his patriotism, and in May, 1861, he left his practice and entered the service as Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, which soon was reorganized as the First Con-

nectient Heavy Artillery. He served with this Regiment until it was mustered out, September 25, 1865, a considerable portion of which time he served as Surgeon-in-Chief on General De Russey's Staff. During this period he was stationed near Washington, D. C., South of the Potomac River. So well did he perform his duties, that when the Regiment was mustered out, he received a Brevet commission as Lieutenant-Colonel for efficient and meritorious service. In January, 1866, Dr. Skinner removed with his family to Toledo, where he has since been engaged in a general medical practice, and where he has justly gained a high reputation for professional attainments, and as a public spirited citizen. For several years he served as Health Officer of the City, and for many years he has been a Consulting Surgeon of St. Vincent Hospital. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the Toledo Medical Association. Dr. Skinner was formerly a Whig in politics, but since 1856 he has been a staunch Republican. While taking a warm interest in all that pertains to good government in City, State and Nation, he has never been a seeker after political preferment. Of a retiring disposition, Dr. Skinner has never striven to gain public notoriety. He is a man of culture, and well advised on the advance of medical practice for the last half century. Of kindly sympathies, he is esteemed in the community in which he resides, not less for his unostentatious character, than for his professional standing. Dr. Skinner was married September 16, 1846, with Doriannie Fuller, of Hampton, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, known to history as the "Beloved Physician of the Mayflower." Four children have been born to them, all of whom are now living, and in order of births are as follows: Helen, born September 21, 1847, now widow of Chas. M. Dimmick; Alice, born February 24, 1849, the wife of Judge John H. Doyle, of Toledo; Edward B., born February 24, 1852, Book-keeper for Maclaren & Sprague; and Samuel W. Jr., born October 8, 1861, Book-keeper for Milburn Wagon Works.

CALVIN HAMILTON REED, M. D., is a son of George and Martha (Morgan) Reed, and was born near Milford Center, in Union County, Ohio, November 20, 1840, on a farm where his grandfather settled in 1800, as one of the earliest pioneers of that section. Young Reed knew from actual toil the hard work of a farmer's boy. Until his 18th year, his education was limited to the country District School; but he evinced a taste for literary pursuits, and under these unfavorable advantages made rapid progress in his studies. His parents being unable to keep him in School, he was compelled to begin teaching to provide the necessary money for obtaining an education. From the age of 18 until his 20th year, he taught School

during the Winter months and worked on the farm during the Summer. In 1860, with the money his own exertions had gained, he entered the Marysville Academy. While there he responded to President Lincoln for troops in 1863, and enlisted for three months, serving as Corporal in Company E, Eighty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Most of the time he was stationed at Clarksburg, West Virginia. He remained with the Regiment until the expiration of its period of enlistment. After his return he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where, by teaching a part of the time, he succeeded at the end of four years in finishing his literary education. During the Summer of 1865 he taught School at Milford Centre, and in the fall began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John W. Hamilton, Professor of Surgery in Starling Medical College at Columbus. Here he attended three courses of lectures at the Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. He then came to Toledo, where, for 19 years, he has been engaged in an active and growing practice. Dr. Reed is identified with the various Societies pertaining to his profession, being a member of the Toledo, the State and the Northwestern Ohio Medical Associations. He was one of the organizers of the Toledo School of Medicine, in 1878, in which he lectured on obstetrics from that time until the reorganization of the School as the Northwestern Ohio Medical College, when he was elected to the chair of Professor of Obstetrics, a position he still holds. While he has devoted his time to the demands of a general practice, he has made the branch of obstetrics a special feature, to which he has given much time and attention. The doctor has occasionally contributed to medical literature. Among other papers is a report in the American Practitioner, of 1876, of a case of connate gangrene, contradicting the accepted theories in relation to this disease, and which so far as known, is the only well authenticated case on record. In 1878 he contributed an article to the State Medical Society on "Quinine, a prophylactic in Scarlet Fever," published in the proceedings of the society, a subject which has since attracted the attention of the profession. Outside his professional duties, he has also given much attention to the educational affairs of the City, having served for several terms as a member of the Board of Education. In 1883 he declined a nomination, but in 1885 was again elected. The large majorities received by him whenever a candidate is the best testimonial of his popularity and the strongest endorsement of the manner in which he discharged his duties. He is a member of the order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order. In the Knights of Pythias he is Past Chancellor, also a member of the Grand Lodge. At its organization he was elected Surgeon of the



Colin H. Reed.



Sixteenth Division of the Uniformed Rank, and in the State organization was elected Regimental Surgeon, and with rank of Major of the Second Regiment; and in the reorganization of that body was chosen to the same position in the Sixth Regiment, a position he still retains. Dr. Reed was married June 9, 1869, with Emma B. Smythe, of Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Henry P. Smythe. Five children have been born to them—Morgan Smythe, February 20, 1872; Harris Hamilton, November 31, 1873, died August 14, 1879; Chase Campbell, February 6, 1875; Carl Kirkley, July 15, 1876, died October 24, 1882; and Linnel Leckey, August 17, 1877. A member of the Third Presbyterian Church, he has taken an active interest in matters relating to Church work, and for a number of years has been one of its Trustees. In Toledo, where for so many years he has been in constant practice, his social nature as well as professional skill have given him the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

Dr. Waldo C. Daniels was born in Syracuse, New York, February 4, 1833, and having gained a liberal education at the University of Michigan, he studied medicine and was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1854. Soon after graduation he settled in Toledo, and was one of the original members of the Toledo Medical Association. He died in Chicago, January 27, 1882.

Dr. Spencer Dills was born in Warren County, Indiana, and having obtained an education in the Schools of that State, studied medicine and was graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in the Spring of 1871. He was an earnest and faithful student, and gave great promise of a useful life, but died soon after establishing himself in Toledo. Having charge of the small-pox hospital, he contracted that dreadful disease. Leaving his wife and family, as he did not wish them to risk infection, he was taken to the hospital, where he died after a brief illness of five or six days. His death occurred October 20, 1872.

Dr. William M. Douglass. Born May 28, 1843, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He received his education in his native place, and entered the Army when 19 years of age, and remained in the service until the end of the War. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1871. He began practice at Commerce, Michigan, but in 1872 came to Toledo, where he remained until August, 1874, in active practice. At this date he fell sick with pneumonia, resulting in abscess, from which he never recovered. He was removed to his native city, where he died, May 4, 1877, having been a continuous sufferer for nearly three years.

Dr. Harry D. Earl was born at Massillon,

Ohio, August 9, 1850. Having obtained an education in Toledo, he spent three years in the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, and was graduated at Bellevue Medical College in 1876. He began the practice of his profession in Toledo, but soon moved to Texas, where he died from typhoid fever on November 30, 1878.

* MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The earliest organization of physicians in this section, of which record is found, was the Maumee Valley Medical Association. The date of its start is not known. Notice was made in the public press of a meeting of this Association, held at the Commercial Building in Maumee, June 6, 1842, with Dr. H. Conant, President, in the Chair. Dr. E. D. Peck, of Perrysburg, from a Committee, reported favorably on the application of Dr. C. S. Ramsay for admission to the Society. Dr. Peck also made report on the subject of Mesmerism, recommending that no further attention be given to that subject by the Society. Whereupon, Dr. Calvin Smith, of Toledo, submitted the following resolution, which, after discussion, was unanimously passed, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the so-called science of "Mesmerism" or "Animal Magnetism," as generally understood and advocated, is an imposition upon the public credulity.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, E. D. Peck; Vice President, H. Burritt, of Maumee; Secretary, Cornelius Matthews, of Toledo; Treasurer, Oscar White, of Maumee; Censors, Calvin Smith, of Toledo; Horace Green, of Sylvania; J. H. Van Avery, C. L. Ramsay, and N. Dustin. The Society then consisted of the following named members: John H. Van Avery, George R. Perkins, Horatio Conant, Calvin Smith, C. Matthews, E. D. Peck, Harvey Burritt, H. S. Woodworth, Horace Green, N. Dustin, Chas. McLean, John Mosher, Justus Dwight, Oscar White, Wm. St. Clair, C. S. Ramsay—16 in number.

The first organization by the medical practitioners of Toledo, was effected June 22, 1851, by Drs. Graham, Jones, Hazlett, Timpany, Scott, Taylor and Dawson, who then met at the office of Dr. Graham. After discussion of the matter it was resolved to organize a Medical Association, and a Committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the Secretary, Dr. Jones, was instructed to notify other physicians of the City of the action taken.

At a meeting held September 29th, a constitution and by-laws were reported from the Committee and were adopted by the Society, thus bringing into existence the Toledo Medical Association. The following named gentle-

*By William C. Chapman, M. D.

men then signed as members, and were the charter members of the new Society, to wit: Hosmer Graham, P. H. Dawson, I. N. Hazlett, Alfred Taylor, W. W. Jones, F. J. Klauser, W. C. Scott and R. H. Timpany. Of these but one (Dr. W. W. Jones) now survives, the remainder having passed to the other world.

At a subsequent meeting, officers were elected and fee bill and additional by-laws adopted. The officers elected were as follows: President, Dr. Hosmer Graham; Vice President, Dr. R. H. Timpany; Treasurer, Dr. P. H. Dawson; Secretary, Dr. W. W. Jones; Executive Committee, Dr. I. N. Hazlett, Dr. A. Taylor, Dr. C. Smith.

The Association as thus formed was destined to be short-lived. During the cholera epidemic of 1852 the physicians were so busy that meetings were neglected, and the Society was allowed to languish. We have no reports of proceedings until at the call of Dr. Jones, who still remained the Secretary, a meeting was held in the parlor of the Collins House, July 26, 1856. Again was considered the question of organization, and a committee appointed to draw up a new constitution and by-laws. At this meeting Drs. Timpany, Jones, Swain, Bergen, Bostwick, Ellis, Forbes, Braun, Coldham, Fenneberg, Norris and Daniels were present. At a subsequent meeting, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Jacob Clark; Vice President, Dr. William C. Scott; Treasurer, Dr. S. H. Bergen; Secretary, Dr. W. W. Jones; Librarian, Dr. C. H. Swain; Executive Committee, Dr. S. H. Bergen, Dr. C. H. Swain, Dr. S. F. Forbes.

In May, 1857, the Association was made auxiliary to the Ohio State Medical Society at its meeting held in Sandusky during that month.

From the new organization in July, 1856, the Toledo Medical Association has been continuously active in promoting the welfare of the profession. Meetings of interest and value have been held at stated intervals—at present on the second and fourth Fridays of every month. In membership it now numbers nearly 60 active members, with a few upon whom honorary membership has been conferred. Many went from its ranks to serve their country during the War of the Rebellion—some never to return, and others to bring home valuable experience obtained in field hospital-practice. When in April, 1861, the first gun was fired on Sumter, the Toledo Medical Association came to the front, and at a meeting called for that purpose April 22d, the following patriotic expression was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An exigency has arisen in the affairs of our country, requiring the sacrifice of private interests for the public good, and the manifestation of sympathy and kindness by all classes toward those who devote themselves to the public service; therefore,

Resolved, That the Physicians of this Society will attend the families of Volunteer Soldiers without charge during their employment in active service.

The following list embraces the names of all members of the Association, from its organization to the present time. Many changes have occurred by death, and by removal from the City. The profession is constantly changing, some coming to remain a few months, and others, meeting with success, make here a permanent home. Formerly, Lucas County was considered a very unhealthy locality. At the present time, largely through the individual efforts of the members of the Medical Association, the City has been improved in that respect, and now ranks second to no locality in point of healthfulness.

List of members of Toledo Medical Association, with year of admission to same:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1856. William W. Jones. | 1870. William Cherry. |
| Waldo C. Daniels. | 1871. George O. Moore. |
| Charles H. Swain. | George L. Hoege. |
| Symmes H. Bergen. | Asa Bigelow. |
| Samuel F. Forbes. | Thomas Cosgrove. |
| W. C. Scott. | Spencer Dills. |
| Valentine Braun. | 1872. J. W. Southworth. |
| James L. Chase. | James A. Duncan. |
| Jacob Clark. | James T. Lawless. |
| Isaac N. Hazlett. | Wm. M. Douglass. |
| Thos. P. Norris. | Zep Roulean. |
| 1857. L. G. Andrews. | Augustus F. Hipp. |
| Onnelle N. Ellis. | 1873. Jonathan Priest. |
| 1859. Jabez M. Cooke. | 1873. John M. Crafts. |
| James G. Nolen. | Ivory S. Cole. |
| Jerome B. Trembley. | Frederick Jaeger. |
| D. L. Briggs. | Wm. C. Chapman. |
| Albert Tyler. | Ernst Wuestefeld. |
| B. V. Sweringer. | 1874. James Coldham. |
| 1861. Samuel S. Thorn. | A. J. Bostater. |
| Charles Cochran. | Wm. W. Cullison. |
| Geo. A. Collamore. | G. Fenneberg. |
| 1862. M. C. Plessner. | Thomas Waddel. |
| 1863. John W. Bond. | W. H. Parcels. |
| Lewis H. Bodman. | 1875. Henry H. Darst. |
| D. P. Chamberlin. | Wm. L. Kimball. |
| Albert W. Fisher. | M. C. Hoag. |
| Thomas J. Eaton. | Samuel Downs. |
| 1864. Edwin G. Bradley. | John H. Curry. |
| 1865. Thomas M. Cook. | F. A. Kitchen. |
| D. B. Sturgeon. | 1876. H. D. Chamberlin. |
| 1866. Samuel W. Skinner. | C. S. Chamberlin. |
| J. E. Woodbridge. | B. H. Hanks. |
| H. M. Schnetzler. | Theodore A. Felch. |
| James F. Aris. | H. D. Earl. |
| Frederick Hohly. | R. C. Bell. |
| Frank P. Wilson. | O. S. Brigham. |
| Richard Worth. | H. C. Mann. |
| Wm. H. Ralston. | W. C. Craven. |
| Oscar J. Price. | 1877. Thos. J. Cronise. |
| 1868. Henry A. Root. | Harrison Hathaway. |
| Cyrus A. Kirkley. | 1877. C. J. Deitz. |
| Joseph T. Woods. | 1878. John A. Wright. |
| George W. Bowen. | F. A. Eldredge. |
| Max. C. Jungbluth. | Chas. W. Higgins. |
| 1869. Lewis Barken. | 1879. C. L. Van Pelt. |
| Jesse Snodgrass. | O. N. Tindall. |
| Wm. T. Ridenour. | 1880. John Gardner. |
| James M. Waddick. | 1881. Kenneth Gunsolus. |
| Joel Green, Jr. | 1882. Charles N. Smith. |
| 1870. John A. Blanchard. | 1883. Jas. C. Reinhart. |
| Calvin H. Reed. | Wm. G. Anderson. |
| Philo E. Jones. | A. M. Duncan. |

1883. H. D. Babcock.	1886. J. W. Lilly.
1885. E. D. Steincamp.	Chas. Roulet.
Jas. Donnelly.	A. R. Smart.
J. M. Bessey.	1887. Edward G. May.
James L. Tracy.	Seth W. Beckwith.
Allen De Vilbiss.	B. Becker.
1886. W. R. Gifford.	Albert S. Waite.
L. W. Heydrich.	U. G. Lipes.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the Spring of 1878 the Toledo School of Medicine was organized. Its object was to provide preliminary instruction desirable for admission to Medical Colleges. A more thorough preparation of students, particularly in the fundamental branches of Medical Science, was considered desirable, as contributing toward the elevation of the standard of Medical education. The session opened in March and continued 20 weeks. The following physicians formed the original Faculty:

Samuel S. Thorn, M. D., Surgery; W. T. Ride-nour, M. D., Physiology and Diseases of Nervous System; George A. Collamore, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; Calvin H. Reed, M. D., Obstetrics; Cyrus A. Kirkley, M. D., Gynecology and Diseases of Children; John H. Curry, M. D., Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; W. C. Chapman, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics; C. S. Chamberlin, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicology; J. A. Duncan, M. D., Anatomy; O. S. Brigham, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

In 1882, the idea of a preliminary School was abandoned, and a charter for a Medical College was obtained, under the name of the Northwestern Ohio Medical College. The Faculty comprises some of the original members of the preliminary School, with the addition of other well known members of the medical, legal and scientific professions. The aim of the College is to furnish a thorough course of instruction in medicine and surgery, hygiene and state medicine, equal to that obtainable at the best Colleges in the United States. The College term is continuous through the Winter, being of six months duration. The College building (Nos. 71 and 73 Lagrange Street) has been especially adapted to its purpose. Classes have been graduated every Spring since its organization.

The following constitute the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the College:

Trustees—C. F. Curtis, President; J. W. Bond, M. D., Vice President; George W. Davis, Treasurer; Clarence Brown, Secretary; Robert Cummings, Hon. N. H. Swayne, Jr., Rev. F. B. DuVal, D. D., C. W. Bond, Thomas Vanstone, J. W. Hiatt, H. S. Walbridge, A. J. J. Machen, D. R. Locke.

FACULTY.

S. S. Thorn, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

G. A. Collamore, A. B., M. D., Dean, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

C. H. Reed, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

C. A. Kirkley, M. D., Secretary, Professor of Gynecology.

J. H. Curry, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

W. C. Chapman, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose and Physical Diagnosis.

C. L. Van Pelt, A. B., M. D., Professor of Hygiene and State Medicine and Diseases of Children.

H. M. Schnetzler, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

W. J. Herdman, Ph. B., M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.

G. A. Kirchmaier, Ph. C., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

J. C. Reinhart, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

I. N. Huntsberger, A. M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

J. M. Bessey, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

A. R. Smart, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

James Donnelly, M. D., Lecturer on Pathology.

A. J. Parker, M. D., Professor of Histology.

S. W. Beckwith, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in 1882. A charter was obtained in that year, and a course of lectures given in both the Spring and the Winter. The rooms were on Superior Street, near the corner of Monroe. The location being undesirable, a building was remodeled for College use on Superior Street, near Cherry, and is now occupied by the College. One term of lectures is now given during the year, beginning about the middle of September and continuing until March. The names of the Trustees and Faculty are as follows:

Trustees—Hon. Henry Kahlo, Walter Pickens, Hon. Charles A. King, Hon. Frank H. Hurd, David R. Austin, James G. Nolen, M. D., James Blass, T. S. Merrell, Michael J. Cooney, Foster R. Warren, Chas. Cravens, D. D., Anton W. Fischer, Jonathan Priest, M. D., Henry S. Havighorst, M. D., Joseph E. Hackl, M. D.

FACULTY.

J. H. Pooley, M. D., Dean, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Jonathan Priest, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Henry S. Havighorst, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Richard Whiteford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Physical Diagnosis.

J. Ernst Hackl, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

James G. Nolen, M. D., Professor of Mental Diseases.

Asa Bigelow, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

William G. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Howard E. Munn, M. D., Professor of Histology and Pathology.

James M. Waddick, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

James M. Hueston, A. B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

William J. Gillette, M. D., Lecturer on Gynecology.

Francis T. Bower, Ph. C., Lecturer on Pharmacy and Instructor in Chemical Laboratory.

Robert B. Cameron, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

*THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—HOMŒOPATHIC.

Doctor Hans B. Gram introduced Homœopathy into New York in the year 1825. He was the first to proclaim the laws of the New School within the limits of the United States. He quickly attracted the attention of medical scholars, and investigation prompted many to adopt the new theories. Some efforts were made in 1833 to translate a few text books into English, which met with but little success. However, in 1838-9, and in 1840, several works of marked ability were published, which challenged the attention of the profession, and the marvelous growth which afterwards characterized the reformation in the practice of medicine in this country, began. It spread from State to State—from City to City—until now, nearly every Village has its regular Homœopathic Physician. The introduction of Homœopathy in Toledo, was made under the happiest auspices. Its local founder was a man pre-eminently fitted for the work. Alas! that after many years of earnest labor, wearying of the struggle, the strife and the success, the courtly gentleman and splendid physician turned to quieter pursuits for the employment of the talents which had secured for his beloved School so firm an abiding-place in Toledo. Although a quarter of a century has passed since his withdrawal, the chiefest glory of the New School in Toledo is the memory of its founder—Arthur F. Bissell, M. D. He was born in Geneseo, New York, and removed at an early age to Toledo. His boyhood was passed at School, where he won his diploma in his 18th year. After a few months of rest he began the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1844 the young student matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Remaining there two years, he passed successfully an examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine during the sessions of 1846-47, but not then being of legal age his diploma was delivered to him at the Spring term, 1848. While a matriculant, he was an office student of Willard Parker, Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the oldest and most widely known surgeons of that time. For a brief period after graduation, the young Physician was placed in charge of the Children's Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Subsequently he opened an office in New York City, devoting himself to such practice as he could obtain and to attendance at the College clinics. To one of his active mind, the living question of Homœopathy could not long remain unnoticed. To hear of a new theory in Therapeutics, was to inspire in him an irresistible desire to investigate. And the only investigation which would satisfy him, was the practical application at the bedside. Fortu-

nately at that early date, College Professors had not become so frightened as to deliberately and maliciously strive to envenom the minds of students. Investigation was yet permitted to the eager student. Thus, the enthusiastic young Physician pursued his practical tests openly and with ardor, finding daily delight and surprise. After some time devoted to thus proving the truth of the new Therapeutic law, he could no longer hesitate as to the course he should adopt. Closing up his affairs in New York City in the Fall of 1848, he at once removed to Toledo, where he began his unusually brilliant professional career. At the very beginning of his professional walk, he was made to feel something of the smart and hate and prejudice for which the profession is noted. But I do not intend to give the details of ignorance or bigotry, which greeted the arrival and sojourn of the apostle of the New School in Toledo. In defiance of opposition, ridicule and slander, the intelligence and wealth of the City gave its steady support to the new system. Among the earliest patrons were the families of Peter F. Berdan, Esq., Joseph K. Secor, Esq., Henry Bennett, Esq., the late Hon. John Sinclair, Chief Justice Waite, Richard Waite, Esq., and scores of others not now recalled. But Dr. Bissell's abilities were quickly recognized by the public, and antagonism, if not respectful, was disarmed. On the 20th of July, 1849, he was elected Physician to the Hospital of Toledo, erected for the reception of cholera patients. In this position his success was so marked as to excite universal and wondering comment. He was elected City Physician on the 18th of June, 1850. That was quite an honor in the years before Toledo began to assume metropolitan airs. During the Fall term of 1850, the Doctor was successfully urged to accept the chair of General and Special Anatomy, in the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland. He occupied this chair during 1850-51, and also filled the chair of Surgery during the latter year. In these positions he added greatly to his reputation. He had rare skill with the pencil or crayon, which, with his unusual ability, gave his lectures an absorbing interest. But his professional duties at home demanded his undivided attention, and, resigning his professorships, he returned, hoping to devote himself wholly to his large practice. He was given but a short respite. The earnest solicitations of the faculty won him back to his old chair in 1856, which he retained with increasing honor until February, 1858, when professional demands forced him to resign. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Board of Censors of the Homœopathic College of Missouri. In August, 1858, he was invited to accept the chair of Physiology and Pathology, or that of Theory and Practice, as he might prefer, in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis, Missouri, but his

* By W. T. Rowsey, M. D.



C. L. Lingen
1871

recognition of professional duty forced him to decline. Dr. Bissell thus gave up all college honors to devote himself to the toilsome details of professional life. He continued actively engaged until the Spring of 1860, when, hoping to get some relief from excessive labor, he accepted as a partner, S. S. Lungren, M. D., of Hagerstown, Maryland. But Dr. Bissell was overworked. A partnership might somewhat modify his labors, but could not give him rest. The experience of another year decided him to quit the field altogether. Accordingly he arranged to transfer his professional interests to Dr. S. S. Lungren. He soon removed to New York City, where he became a member of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest and wealthiest houses in that City. Here, if he succeeded in shunning the honors of a grateful School, he could not escape the bright smiles of golden success. When it is remembered that this man—this brave pioneer of a new theory in medicine—struggled on, alone and unaided, for many years, it becomes difficult to realize the obstacles so heroically overcome, or to properly measure the greatness of his final success. That success can be best appreciated by his successors in professional toil, for whom he smoothed the way. For many years, the nearest professional aid on which Dr. Bissell could rely was Dr. Louis Lodge of Adrian, Michigan; Dr. Ellis or Dr. Thayer, Detroit; or Dr. Wheeler, of Cleveland. I have perhaps lingered long and lovingly about the name of Dr. Bissell, but he was a man whom to know was to love. Dr. Woodruff, of Troy, New York, and I were the only students whom the Doctor ever had, and it is needless to say, that the relationship was delightful to us. If some able pen could wring from the modesty of the Doctor permission to trace his life, there would be found in the delightful detail the correct history of Homœopathy in Toledo. The history of the one would be the life of the other.

Some time about 1855, Dr. F. Bigelow, of Syracuse, New York, located in Toledo and began the practice of Homœopathy. Dr. Bigelow was a man of quiet, reserved habits, and of gentle instincts. He was a physician of the finest abilities and of the most admirable character. He soon acquired an extensive practice and endeared himself to hundreds of families. Dr. Bissell had made more converts than he could care for, and Dr. Bigelow's arrival was very opportune. Dr. Bissell could not have had a more admirable colleague than was Dr. Bigelow, who remained in active practice until 1866, when ill-health drove him out of the field, and compelled him to seek much-needed rest. He removed to Syracuse, New York, where he entered on a less active scene; but broken and enfeebled by overwork, he never regained his old time strength, and after a brief struggle, passed away a few years ago, sincerely mourned by a multitude of sorrowing friends.

Dr. Bigelow admitted Dr. Silas Bailey to a partnership, which continued only a little while. Dr. Bailey retired to an office of his own some time in 1862. When the late war first stirred the country Dr. Bailey received an appointment from the Government as Examiner of Soldiers applying for enlistment. The appointment created quite an agitation in local medical circles, but the Doctor's influence was sufficient to maintain him in the position. The Doctor soon retired from the practice of medicine and established himself in the book trade, which, after a few years he abandoned and left the City.

It will be remembered that Dr. Lungren located here in 1860. The doctor's signal success in Uterine Surgery is really deserving of greater notice than is here accorded him, but the reader is referred to his biographical sketch on another page for full information. After him came Dr. Rowsey; then E. M. Goodwin, M. D.; A. C. Barlow, M. D.; Russel C. Calkins, M. D.; Myron H. Parmelee, M. D.; S. S. Parker, M. D.; Albert Claypool, M. D., and Herbert Chase, M. D. Thus the list lengthened, until in this year of grace, 1887, there are some 14 Physicians engaged in the practice of "Similia."

Dr. Honse, of Tecumseh, Michigan, tarried here awhile just previous to his fortunate removal to the present scene of his labors and honors.

E. P. Gaylord, M. D., now of Detroit, was for a time associated with Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. H. W. Hartwell and his accomplished wife, Dr. Emma Hartwell, joined us a few years ago.

Dr. Zubenden is also a new-comer, working hard in the general field.

Dr. R. D. Tipple, the Eye and Ear Specialist, located here in 1883, and has deservedly won a large patronage.

Dr. F. P. Taylor, a bright young Physician, settled here about three years ago, and the future seemed full of promise to his eager gaze. He purchased a home on the corner of Mulberry and Huron Streets, and made a fortunate business arrangement with a Physician of Anburndale. A seemingly slight sickness confined him to his house for a few days, when the rupture of a large blood-vessel drained his life away in a few hours.

There have been many professional birds of passage who have visited here to-day and away to-morrow—gone so quickly that their names have left no trace on memory.

SAMUEL S. LUNGREN, M. D., was born in York County, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1827, and is of Swedish origin. His ancestors settled in America prior to the Revolution. His grandfather, a native of Sweden, established the first paper mill upon Chester Creek, at a point below the City of Philadelphia. The

early life of young Lungren was spent in the vicinity of and within the Quaker City, where he received his elementary education. When 16 years of age, he entered the Drug Store of French & Richards, in Philadelphia, on the corner of Tenth and Market Streets, and remained there until he had almost attained his majority. While thus employed, he had charge of the retail department of the establishment. His leisure hours he devoted to the study of medicine, and to the acquiring of Latin and French in the Night-Schools of the City. His progress in his studies, even under adverse circumstances, was rapid, and in October, 1848, he became qualified to enter the Jefferson Medical College as a student, from which he was graduated in March, 1850. He soon after began the practice of his profession at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he remained for the ensuing ten years. After mature study and reflection, he became a convert to the system of Hahnemann, and attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1852. After graduation he continued to practice after the tenets of the new system in Hagerstown, until November, 1860, when, desiring a more extended field of action, he removed to Toledo, where he has since continued to reside, constantly and assiduously engaged in his professional labors, and where, by years of able service, he has won the confidence and respect of a community who justly recognize in him a skillful and able practitioner. As a Physician and Surgeon, he is confessedly one of the leading members of his profession in the City and the State. He has performed various surgical operations which have been cited as most remarkable cases of the kind in Ohio and the Northwest. He devotes himself more particularly to Uterine Surgery, and in this branch of medical science has often, under circumstances of peculiar and perilous delicacy, attained to notable success. Removed February 7, 1884, a *solid* uterine tumor, weighing 60 pounds and three ounces, the largest of the kind, with one exception, ever recorded removed from a living woman. His remarkably successful cases of "Cesarean Section," first performed May 8, 1875, was crowned with the happiest results, both mother and child being saved. The same operation has since been performed (May 22, 1880) on the same patient with equal success, and she, with her two children, represent the only living Cesarean trio in the world at this time. The result in each operation was due in a great measure to his use of silver wire sutures in closing the uterine wound. A case of "Cesarean Section" was for the third time successfully performed by Dr. Lungren April 19, 1885, saving the woman, who is now alive; the child had been dead two days before he saw the case; the whole constituting a record in this delicate and difficult branch of surgery un-

equaled by any member of his profession, having performed one-fourth of all the cases in Ohio, saving three of the eight women who have been saved in the State by such means. Dr. Lungren is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he has been the President, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 18 years, contributing at each session some paper upon medical or surgical subjects. He is also a contributor to several medical journals, and in all matters pertaining to the advancement of Medical Science he is a zealous and efficient co-laborer.

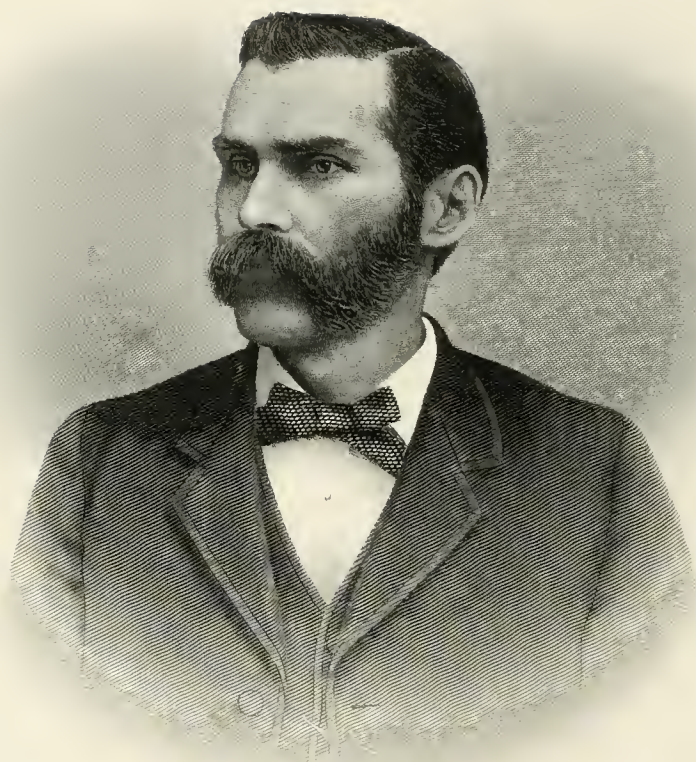
WILLIAM THOMAS ROWSEY, one of the prominent Physicians of Toledo, is a son of Charles Allen and Mary (Tranor) Rowsey, and was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1838. His father, a Carpenter by trade, was born in the State of Virginia, and is a descendant of the French Huguenots who settled in South Carolina about the middle of the sixteenth century, or immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His mother was born in Ireland. Both of his parents are alive and reside in Toledo. The boyhood days of Dr. Rowsey were passed in the City of his birth. Until his 14th year he attended the Eighth Ward School, presided over by Father Wood, afterward the celebrated Archbishop of Philadelphia. In 1852, with his parents, he removed to Toledo. Soon after he became a student in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana. Here for four years he pursued a classical course of instruction. For two years following he pursued a Collegiate course at Mount St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, at the expiration of which period he returned to Toledo. In deference to the wishes of his father, he entered the law office of William Baker, Esq., of Toledo. After a few months' study, he relinquished the idea of becoming a member of a profession for which he had no taste or inclination. In conformity to a desire long entertained, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. F. Bissell, of Toledo. He also received a course of instruction at the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, and the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland. At the latter institution he was graduated in March, 1862. He began the practice of his profession with a fellow-student at Logansport, Indiana, continuing there with fair success three years. He then returned to Toledo, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, and a frequent contributor to different Medical journals. His professional skill has placed him in the front rank of practitioners in Toledo, and at the present time his practice is very extensive. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, the practical duties of which make him one of the hardest workers



Engraving by E. J. E. 1861

William T. Rowsey, M. L.





J. N. Reed

in Toledo, he has had little time to engage in enterprises outside of his special calling. He was married June 9, 1869, to Henrietta F. Folsom, a lady of unusual intelligence and refinement. Three children have been the result of this union—two girls and one boy. To his attainments as a skilled Physician are added the graces of a pleasant, affable gentleman. He

possesses in an eminent degree those qualities of heart and mind so essential to the highest degree of success in any walk of life. Retiring in disposition, he shrinks from publicity, and finds his greatest pleasure in the domestic circle, where his social, genial qualities make him esteemed and beloved.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

As in the case of Books and Stationery and most other branches of trade, Drugs and Medicines in Toledo constituted parts of the comprehensive stocks of pioneer Stores; and grew to the proportions of special traffic, with the enlarged demand of a growing community. Thus, the first record in that connection is found in the advertisement of A. Palmer & Co., in the *Toledo Gazette* of March 12, 1835, where, in connection with Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Stoneware, Flints, Percussion Caps, Window Glass, Cow and Ox Bells, Carpenters' Tools, "Dipt Candles," &c. &c., were offered "Patent Medicines, &c." It was not until 1837, that this branch of trade attained the dignity of separate recognition in the advertisements of Marshall & Way, Scovill & Southard, and J. W. Gilbert & Co., as "Druggists," the latter dealing in "Botanical Medicines." Others still sold Medicines in connection with other goods.

In 1838 Dr. Charles McLean, a practicing Physician, appeared as Druggist, with Thomas Daniels as Clerk. Luke Draper had then succeeded Hoisington & Manning. It is safe to say, that the residents, before or since, never, *per capita*, furnished for dealers in Medical supplies as much trade as during that year, particulars of which are given elsewhere. The leading articles in demand were calomel, jalap, quinine, Peruvian bark, epsom salts, Castor and Harlem oils, with Lee's Brandreth's and Gregory's pills. In 1839, Osgood's India Cholagogue was added to the list of "Patent" preparations. It originated with Charles Osgood, then of Monroe, Michigan, who came to Toledo, to confer with Titus & Co., Merchants, in regard to the introduction of the article. The price was a leading point for settlement—whether it should be 50 cents, \$1.00 or \$1.50. Finally, it was settled at the latter sum, as it still remains. The article was first manufactured at Monroe, and subsequently, as now, at Norwich, Connecticut.

Dr. McLean sold out to J. J. Fullerton, Secretary of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Banking Company.

A. Ralston & Co. and Dr. Geo. R. Perkins soon appeared. Thomas Daniels was clerk for both these, as Charles West was for the former. In May, 1846, Mr. Daniels, as successor of Dr.

Perkins, commenced the trade, which he has now followed in Toledo without interruption, for the period of 42 years, it being 50 years since he became a Druggist's Clerk. The firm of A. Ralston & Co. was succeeded by S. Lindley & Co., and that by Charles West as Wholesale and Retail dealer. About 1860, the firm of West & Truax took the Wholesale, and West & Vanstone (since Vanstone & Crosby) the Retail trade of this house. In November, 1851, J. M. Ashley & Co. (succeeding Z. C. Stocking) commenced the wholesale and retail trade, continuing until 1859, when they were succeeded by Dooley Brothers (Albert G. and Edwin).

Among the succeeding Druggists were D. H. Miner & Co., C. E. Winans, Henry Wittstein, Peck & Ross, and J. B. & C. A. Trembley, in 1860; and A. W. Bailey, John B. Fella, G. Fenneberg, C. R. Heath, Wm. Henzler, C. Hohly & Co., W. E. Lawton, Jacob Mery, L. E. Mulford, J. L. Roller, M. Schnetzler, F. Schroeder, Lewis Brothers (East Toledo), and G. W. Warren, in 1870. The following named Druggists were in trade in Toledo in 1887:

Wholesale—West & Truax, and Wadling, Kinnan & Marvin.

Retail—Wm. J. Bach, George Bailey, Wm. Bartlett, Bower & Friedrichs, Adam Burger, Carpenter & Funk, H. C. Christy, Clemons & Hill, Cook Bros., W. W. Cullison & Co., E. C. Danforth, Thomas Daniels, J. B. Fella, Gustavus Fenneberg, Anton Gates, Joseph Gates, John Goldbach, Robert Gysel, R. E. Hamlin & Co., David Harpster, Andrew Heitzman, Wm. Henzler, C. Hohly & Co., Pauline Hohly, C. E. Holmes, T. Benton Huston, G. A. Kirchmaier, Wm. Kirchmaier & Son., J. W. Lilly, J. M. McCann, McMullen & Moore, A. D. Matthews, J. F. Mery, Wm. H. Moore, Henry Moran, G. C. Niff, I. N. Reed, J. L. Roller, M. B. Schaefer, Schindler Bros., Joseph Scholl & Bro., C. E. Spayd, H. W. Spayd, R. C. Spohn, A. J. Sprague, Otto Steinbruck & Co., John Thompson, Vanstone & Crosby, Joseph Wernert, W. K. West, Dennis Weyburne, L. A. Young.

ISAAC N. REED was born November 24, 1846, in Springfield Township, Lucas County, 13 miles West of the City of Toledo. His ancestors on his mother's side were of old Puritan stock, and among the very early settlers in New Hampshire. They took an active part in both the wars that established and maintained

the freedom of this country, and without exception, were known for their loyalty and staunch Republican principles. His grandparents on his mother's side, settled in this County on the Maumee River in 1831, and died in 1870 and 1871, at the age of nearly 100 years. His father's people were of Scotch descent, and came from Massachusetts to what then was the Village of Syracuse, New York, in 1820, and there died, leaving a son Hiram J. (father of Isaac N.), who came to the Maumee Valley in 1836, when 19 years of age. He now resides near Riga, Lenawee County, Michigan. Isaac N. is the fourth child and third son of a family of six. His mother died when he was 9 years of age, causing a division of the family. He was placed with his grand-parents (David and Anna Preston), with whom he remained but a short time, when he was bound out to one Henry Cable, to learn the art and mystery of agriculture. During the three years following, he suffered severe want in consequence of the extreme poverty of the family with whom he was. Hard work was a necessity, and he now points with pride to the acres he cleared and fenced ready for the plow before he was 13 years of age. With poverty and want pressing on all sides, the future presented anything but a pleasant outlook. He asked of his father and his employer, that the contract be annulled, promising that he would not become a burden on the hands of either. This petition having been granted, employment was obtained as "section-hand" on the "Air Line Division" of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, when he at once became a self-supporting member of the community. Up to this time, he had not received even the rudimentary elements of an education. He could neither read nor write. At the age of 15 his schooling began; he working during the summer and going to School winters. His progress was rapid; and at 18 he entered Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, where he received his first lessons in the profession that subsequently became his life-work. Two years after his entrance at Baldwin University, he returned to Monclova Township to teach School in the old School-house, where five years previous he had learned to read and write. As a Teacher, his success was beyond the most sanguine expectations of the School Directors; but at the close of his term, his health was so far impaired as to compel him to seek employment in the open air. He then went to Columbus, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, as foreman of a gang of track-men, in which service he continued until November, 1868, when he started for Wyoming Territory on the line of the then uncompleted Union Pacific Railroad. Here Mr. Reed again engaged in the Railroad service and continued in it until the road was

completed, participating in the historical ceremony of driving the last spike connecting the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads. In 1871, Mr. Reed severed his connection with the Railroad in the West. His career had been eminently successful, and with wife and young son he left the road with letters of high mark from his superior officers and returned to Northwestern Ohio, the home of his childhood, engaging soon after in the hardware business at Delta. That trade was not in harmony with his tastes. The impressions created at Baldwin University still continued. He then moved to Toledo to engage in the Drug trade, purchasing the interest of M. W. Plain in the Wholesale Drug firm of Plain, Williams & Co. The firm was reorganized under the name of Reed, Williams & Co., and did an extensive business for about three years, when an opportunity was presented for him to purchase the Retail Drug Store he at present manages, at the corner of Summit and Madison Streets. This change was accomplished in the Autumn of 1876, Mr. Reed then withdrawing from the Wholesale trade. During the 12 years he has conducted his present business, his success has been such that he has made himself widely known among the Pharmacists of the country. He has always been a zealous and active worker in the cause of Pharmacy and its elevation as a profession. In 1881 he was elected to the Presidency of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and served with honor to the Association and credit to himself, infusing into it a life and vigor it had not always enjoyed. In an address, delivered before the Retail Druggists' Convention at Zanesville, in 1882, he fearlessly assailed the then existing laws regulating the practice of Pharmacy in this State, pointing out the great injustice done by it to the vast army of intelligent men engaged in the business, as the law applied only to the City of Cincinnati, and was in the especial interest of her College of Pharmacy. That this defect might the more surely be remedied, Mr. Reed was appointed as one of the Committee on Pharmacy Law, which, in 1884, succeeded in having enacted by the State Legislature what is known as the "Reed Pharmacy Act," which, as a law for controlling and directing the practice of Pharmacy, has no superior in the United States. He also vigorously opposed re-establishing the duty on quinine, which was then being undertaken by the large manufacturers of the United States, and the repeal of the Patent Medicine stamp tax, both of which positions have long since been recognized as correct by his then most active opposers. He was also an active supporter and urged the passage of the then pending "Pond Liquor Law" and its strict observance by his brother Druggists, claiming that the high calling of their profession forbade them the right, under any circumstances, of converting their Pharmacies into incubators of drunkards,

and that the sale of liquor by them should be limited to prescriptions of practicing Physicians. He was also, in 1881, elected a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of the National Retail Drug Association, and was one of the five Wholesale Druggists who met at the Boody House in Toledo in 1875, and organized the Western Wholesale Drug Association, from which sprang the National Wholesale Drug Association. At their annual meeting in Boston, August 22, 1887, their membership numbered over 400 staunch business

proprietors, who are now reaping the advantages pointed out at this first small, but significant meeting. Mr. Reed was married with Miss Agnes Kelly, of Oconomowoc, at Watertown, Wisconsin, November 10, 1868. They have had five children: Oliver Clayton, born at Wasatch, Utah, August 28, 1869; Arden Boyington, born at Delta, Ohio, May 13, 1873, and died at Toledo, November 3, 1874; Hazel Marion, born at Toledo, November 29, 1884, and Edna and Mabel, born at Toledo, November 10, 1886.

DENTISTRY.

The first practical Dentist in Toledo is understood to have been Dr. J. N. Cassells, who seems to have come here in August, 1840. He had an office at both the Toledo and the American House. In his announcement, he stated that

His mode of plugging teeth with metallic paste, which enters the teeth in a soft, putty-like form, without irritation or pain, and becomes perfectly solid in the short space of 24 to 48 hours, is universally acknowledged to surpass anything ever before used for that purpose.

Dr. Cassell's charges were: Pivot teeth inserted, each, \$5.00; teeth inserted on gold plate, each, \$8.00; cavities filled, each, 50c.; teeth extracted, each, \$1.00; teeth cleaned, \$1.00

In November, 1840, "Dr. A. Chandler, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist," announced his arrival in Toledo from Binghamton New York, and his readiness to serve the citizens in his profession. He advertised "incorruptible teeth of the most beautiful varieties, set in natural roots, from a single tooth to any required number." His teeth were designed for "supplying deficiencies in the upper and under jaws," and "served the purposes of articulation, mastication, as well as the purpose of ornament and comfort." "Teeth cleansed of tartar or salivary calculus, and directions given to prevent its further accumulation." The Doctor called special attention to his "Odontalgic Drops, as prepared by himself," for the purpose of curing nervous toothache. "By a few applications of these drops in the cavity of a tooth, the nerve would become perfectly paralyzed and insensible, thus giving immediate relief to the most desperate case of toothache." His office was at the American Hotel.

Other practitioners, from time to time, made temporary visits to Toledo.

The first Dentist of permanent residence here, was Dr. John Estile, who came in 1850, and for a period of nearly 20 years, followed his profession. He died about 1870.

Dr. Chester H. Harroun is now the oldest dental practitioner in Toledo, having opened

an office here in 1853, and yet follows his profession. His father (David Harroun) and family came to Sylvania in 1835, where he died several years since. Mrs. Harroun still survives him. David A., son of Dr. Harroun, is associated with him in practice.

Dr. Robert L. Evans came in 1857, when he became the partner of Dr. Harroun, which arrangement continued until 1864, since which time he has continued practice alone.

Prominent among the Dentists of Toledo was Dr. Julius Chesebrough, who came in 1861, and continued in successful practice for about 12 years, when he died. Mrs. Chesebrough still survives.

Dr. John Rowsey, son of Captain C. A. Rowsey, and brother of Dr. W. T. Rowsey, studied with Dr. Estile and commenced practice about 1864, which he continued until his death, in 1886.

Dr. H. M. Edison came to Toledo in 1869, and soon formed a partnership with Dr. Evans, which continued until 1874. He is yet in practice here.

Dr. S. C. Taylor came in 1872, entering upon a practice which yet continues.

In 1874, Dr. E. D. Scheble opened an office in Toledo and yet continues here.

Dr. J. J. Barber came to Toledo in 1878, and located his offices at 145 Summit Street. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Dr. A. T. Kline, of Nashville, Tenn. They make a specialty of bridge and crown work and of filling teeth with vitrified porcelain.

From time to time, the list of Dentists has been increased, until in addition to those already referred to, the following named practitioners are in the city:

L. L. Barber.	A. B. Mason.
H. A. Black.	J. A. Miller.
M. F. DeLano.	C. W. Munson.
A. H. Fleming.	L. W. Nevius.
L. C. Fleming.	M. S. Page.
David A. Harroun.	F. A. Root.
Edward Heffron.	C. A. Sipe.
H. C. Kuebler.	J. A. Stupp.
A. H. Little.	

CHAPTER II.

HOSPITALS.—ASYLUMS.—CEMETERIES.—GRAVE ROBBERING.

*ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL.

THIS institution was established in October, 1855, by the Rev. A. Campion, Pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church, Toledo. It is under the direct jurisdiction of the Grey Nuns General Hospital of Montreal, an institution established as a permanent Asylum for the homeless poor of every class, sex and age. The parent Hospital was founded in 1738, by Madam D'Youville, who with her devoted companions extended aid to the suffering, irrespective of creed or nationality.

In 1855, Right Rev. Amadeus Rappe, accompanied by Mr. H. L. P. Machen, went to Montreal to procure Sisters of Charity for care of orphan boys in Cleveland. As that City had already the advantage of having the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, it was thought best to defer the matter for two years. In 1855—the two years having expired—Rev. A. Campion went to Montreal to claim for Toledo the Sisters promised Cleveland. The inducements he offered were far from attractive. He drew a graphic picture of the dreary locality; the prevalence of malarial disease, resulting from stagnant pools and swamps found everywhere in the then unhealthy City, giving it the name of "Grave of the United States."

On October 24, 1855, Sister H. Blondin, as local Superioress, with Sisters Brady, Hickey and Monarque, with a young girl, Eliza Holmes, started for Toledo, arriving at that place on the 27th. They were met by the Ursuline Sisters, who had been in Toledo about a year, and remained with them nearly two weeks, when they removed to a two-story frame building on Superior Street near Cherry. Here, by earnest solicitation of alms from the citizens and donations by the charitable, they were able to continue their benovolent work. Being compelled to seek another house, in May, 1856, the Asylum was moved to a building offered by Mr. Frederick W. Bakewell on Erie Street, which was so poorly constructed that it could not be made comfortable, and other quarters became necessary. In March, 1857, two acres of ground was purchased from Mr. D. B. Scott on Cherry Street at \$1,000 per acre on time. Subscriptions toward a building fund were immediately solicited, and enough money secured by July to warrant the com-

mencement of the building. Delays were frequent, by reason of lack of funds, but by borrowing, sufficient money was obtained and by the 12th of August, 1858, everything was so far completed as to allow of occupancy. This building was of brick, 40x50 feet and three stories high. The Orphan Asylum building thus completed was intended for both Asylum and Hospital. At the solicitation of Mr. Dennis Coghlin and Dr. S. F. Forbes, sailors were permitted to enter for treatment, the first patients being four sailors who were injured by falling into the hold of a vessel, who were received on the 21st of August, 1858. From that event is dated the commencement of the Hospital. The building was soon overcrowded, and a small frame house was constructed for inmates separate from the main one. This building was consumed by fire in 1860, with three inmates—two orphans and a woman. Subscriptions were immediately taken for relief. Protestants as well as Roman Catholics subscribed largely. The City was divided into districts; Dennis Coghlin, Peter Lenk, Frank J. Scott and Valentine Wall circulated subscription papers. Large amounts were also received from St. Louis and Montreal, and as a result the center building of the Orphan Asylum was completed by the fall of 1861. This was divided into two large hospital wards, and a few for private patients, together with rooms for the use of the Sisters.

In 1863, adjoining land owned by Mr. E. P. Bassett, was offered for sale, and the Sisters were able to purchase $8\frac{2}{3}$ acres at \$700 per acre; and in 1866, another $1\frac{1}{3}$ acres were purchased from Dr. W. W. Jones, at \$1,000 per acre. The whole tract now owned is 12 acres, upon which the new Hospital has been built.

In March, 1875, the building of the present St. Vincent's was begun and completed in July of the next year, at a cost of over \$63,000; of this sum there is still unpaid \$56,000, upon which the Sisters pay interest. It is a brick building, three stories high above the basement, comprising a center 120x68 feet, with wings extending on either side 46x50 feet, with commodious porticoes. The center or main building comprises the wards, chapel, parlors, community rooms, apothecary's room and office. A central corridor divides the wards. The wards on the first floor are appropriated to resident old and infirm men, and the help. Those on the second floor are occupied

*By William C. Chapman, M. D.

by the male patients, the marine patients on one side and the general patients on the other. The wards on the third floor are occupied by female patients on one side, and resident old and infirm women on the other. The wings are divided into thirty rooms, occupied by private patients and boarders. They are entirely separated from the main building, with which they communicate only by the outside galleries. The apartments of the North wing are fitted up in style of comfort and elegance. The South wing is intended for resident boarders. The treatment of the sick is provided for by the formation of a medical staff composed of distinguished physicians and surgeons of the City.

The following named physicians form the medical staff of this hospital:

Surgeon in Chief—John W. Bond.

Consulting Surgeons—W. W. Jones, S. F. Forbes, James Coldham, S. W. Skinner, J. T. Woods.

Consulting Physicians—S. H. Bergen, W. T. Ridenour, G. Fenneberg, H. M. Schnetzler, C. H. Reed.

Attending Surgeons—G. A. Collamore, A. W. Fisher, W. Cherry, S. S. Thorn, G. W. Bowen, J. H. Curry.

Attending Physicians—C. A. Kirkley, J. M. Wad-dick, H. A. Root, W. C. Chapman, M. Jungbluth, J. T. Lawless.

H. M. Schnetzler, President of Staff.

C. A. Kirkley, Secretary of Staff.

Medical Board—W. W. Jones, S. F. Forbes, S. H. Bergen, H. M. Schnetzler, James Coldham, S. S. Thorn, W. T. Ridenour, W. C. Chapman.

Jno. W. Bond, President of Board.

W. C. Chapman, Secretary of Board.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL OF TOLEDO.

In September, 1874, steps were taken by the Woman's Christian Association for the establishment in Toledo of a Hospital, for the benefit of such persons as might have need of accommodations to be furnished thereby. The following ladies were then appointed as a Board of Trustees for such purpose, to wit: Mesdames Ira L. Clark, Geo. Stebbins, H. M. Clark, Fred. Prentice, John N. Stevens, A. E. Scott, I. N. Poe, Plympton Buck, W. Waddick, S. Suydam, Perry Crabbs, and James H. Maples; and Messrs. Wager Swayne, Robert Cummings, Wm. H. Scott and H. S. Walbridge; and Drs. S. S. Lungren and S. H. Bergen. The Hospital was intended to be unsectarian as to religion, and irrespective of methods in medical practice. The property on Union Street, now (1887) occupied by the hospital, was purchased for \$8,000, and the first patient admitted in October, 1874.

In December, 1876, it being thought best by both the Woman's Christian Association and the Hospital Board, that the Hospital should become an independent organization, it was incorporated under the name of "The Protestant

Hospital of Toledo," when the property was passed over to the new organization, in consideration of its assuming all liabilities and maintaining the establishment on the basis proposed. Throughout, the institution has labored under great disadvantage from lack of adequate accommodations and from limited financial means. And yet, as shown by the tenth annual report of the Secretary, over 700 patients have been cared for during the first decade; the current expenses, amounting to over \$13,000, have been met; while \$8,000 has been paid for the property. Considering the serious embarrassments under which the managers have labored, these results may be accepted as both creditable and hopeful. Although since 1876, the medical care of the Hospital has been in the hands of the Lucas County Homœopathic Society, its doors have been at all times open equally to physicians of whatever form of practice, who might see fit to attend upon the inmates.

In March, 1887, it was decided by the managers to proceed to the erection of a new Hospital building, and also to combine with the institution of an "Old Man's Home." Steps to that end have already been taken, and it is hoped that during another year an establishment will be furnished which will be a credit to Toledo.

The present officers of the Hospital are as follows:

President—Mrs. I. L. Clark.

Vice President—Mrs. I. N. Poe.

Secretary—Mrs. A. E. Scott.

Treasurer—Mrs. H. H. Pierce.

Managers—Mesdames I. L. Clark, I. N. Poe, S. S. Lungren, A. E. Scott, Geo. Stebbins, John Farley, R. D. Flinn,* J. N. Stevens, J. G. Gould, W. T. Rowsey, S. W. Nettleton, H. H. Pierce, E. P. Raymond, Alonzo Chesbrough, F. C. Chapin, G. W. Hart, W. S. Thurstin, F. Trowbridge, W. Kline, T. P. Brown, W. B. Scott, A. L. Spitzer, J. Daiber, S. C. Schenck and C. W. Hussey.

Advisory Board—Messrs. H. S. Walbridge, Leander Burdick, J. K. Secor, F. C. Chapin, T. C. Rowland, W. S. Thurstin, I. N. Poe, C. A. King, J. H. Bowman, C. H. Buck, Richard Waite, W. H. Scott, P. F. Berdan*, E. H. Van Hoesen and S. R. Mac-laren.

CARE FOR THE INSANE.

Ohio has nothing to be ashamed of, in the treatment given to her unfortunate citizens with "minds diseased." No Western or Southern State, and very few States in other sections, are in advance of her in that respect. The Asylum at Columbus was among the first in the country in such provision; and as with increasing population the demand for such accommodations has advanced in magnitude, the call has been most promptly and liberally met in new institutions.

And what is said of the State, is as true of many Counties of Ohio, by which, as the State's

*Deceased.

*Deceased.

facilities became exhausted, local provision was made, to the end that no unfortunate resident should suffer from lack of proper care. Lucas County was not backward in such provision. In 1871, an Asylum in connection with, but practically separate from, the County Infirmary, was established, in which ultimately accommodations were furnished for 100 patients, who were to be supplied with as complete facilities for care and treatment as the circumstances would permit. The original purpose was to provide for County demands only; but as the resources of the State became exhausted, limited accommodations for State patients were furnished in the local Asylum. This arrangement has continued until this time.

In view of the increasing demand for accommodations for the care of the insane of the State, the Legislature, in April, 1883, provided for a Commission whose duty it was made to determine upon a plan by which such provision should be made, and to select a site for such new institution as they should decide upon.

The Commission appointed for the purpose, adopted the Detached-Ward System, and fixed the location near the City of Toledo, upon a tract of 150 acres of land donated for the purpose by Lucas County. The site is upon the old United States Military Road leading from Fort Wayne, on the Detroit River, to Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River, and about four and a half miles from the business center of Toledo; having a frontage on the turnpike of 3,200 feet. The surface is even, and is 49 feet above Swan Creek, which is near by on the North, and the Maumee River on the South, at a common stage of water, affording ample means for perfect drainage. The soil is dry, and easily brought to a high state of cultivation, and is well adapted to Asylum purposes. The buildings are to be upon lines, at no point nearer than 450 feet distant from any public highway.

The location having been made by the Commission remote from either of the existing Asylums for the Insane, the Governor appointed George L. Johnson and John W. Fuller, of the City of Toledo; Wm. E. Haynes, of Fremont; John W. Nelson, of Bryan; and Robert G. Pennington, of Tiffin, Trustees, to proceed with the erection of the buildings under the plans and specifications adopted by the Commission. The Trustees organized by choosing Mr. Johnson as President, and Mr. Nelson as Secretary *pro tem*.

The plan of this Asylum is a somewhat radical departure from that of any other institution for the insane in the State, and one of two or three only of similar design in the country. It will comprise, when completed, about fifty buildings, and is known as the Detached Ward, or Cottage Plan, as distinguished from the old or "Kirkbride System," and will have a capacity, without crowding, for accommodating

1,060 inmates. The following-named buildings constitute the plan, as adopted by the Trustees, to wit:

Administration building.			
Kitchen and Bakery building.			
2 Dining and Employes' buildings.			
1 Laundry building.			
1 Boiler House and Fuel building.			
1 Store building.			
1 Chapel building.			
2 Hospital buildings, to contain 60 patients.			
2 Infirm ward	"	120	"
2 Strong	"	144	"
4 Pavilion	"	136	"
4	"	200	"
4	"	176	"
4	"	120	"
4	"	104	"

The contract for the erection of these buildings was let in June, 1884, to M. J. & Wm. Malone, for \$399,763. This amount has been increased by improvements in execution of contract. The buildings are now (November, 1887) substantially completed and the Asylum nearly prepared for patients. The total cost of the establishment, including furniture and furnishings, is placed at \$750,000, which will provide for 1,060 inmates and 212 employes, at a cost of \$707.15 per patient, against an average cost for each patient in 31 Asylums, of \$1,175.

Following is the official roster of the Asylum for 1887:

Board of Trustees—R. G. Pennington, Tiffin, President; J. W. Fuller, Toledo; W. E. Haynes, Fremont; John H. Doyle, Toledo; D. W. H. Howard, Wauseon.

Architects—E. O. Fallis, Toledo; I. W. Yost, Columbus.

Superintendent of Construction—James Winans.

Superintendent—H. A. Tobey, M. D.

Assistant Physicians—H. C. Eyman, M. D.; S. W. Skinner, M. D.

Secretary—H. A. Tobey.

Matron—Mrs. M. C. Tobey.

Steward and Financial Officer—Alfred Wilkin.

Engineer, F. E. Peck.

Electrician—T. W. Day.

CEMETERIES.

The first provision made in Toledo for the deposit of the dead, consisted of about two acres of land set apart for that purpose about 1830, by Dexter Fisher. It was part of 80 acres owned by Mr. Fisher, and lay on the South side of the public road from Port Lawrence to Tremainesville, and near the crossing of Madison and Seventeenth Streets. It was used for several years and until about 1840, when it was abandoned for such purpose. The body of the 80-acre tract now constitutes Mott's First and Second Additions to Toledo.

Early in the history of Vistula, a small piece of ground now at the crossing of Lagrange and Bancroft Streets, was to a limited extent used for burial purposes. It was on the road from "Lower Town" to Monroe and Detroit;

hence, the story of the man who stated that upon inquiring his way to Detroit, he was told to take "the most traveled road," and soon found himself in a grave-yard. These grounds were not used to great extent, and were wholly abandoned about 1838.

In 1838, the proprietors of Port Lawrence plat set apart lot No. 859 (corner of Dorr and Lenk Streets), for burial purposes; and in January, 1839, the City Council made provision for fencing the land and laying it out in lots. Ere long, however, the property was sold for taxes, and thus passed out of the hands of the City.

The first permanent provision by the City of Toledo for the burial of the dead was made in 1839, when eight acres of land was purchased of B. F. Stickney. It lay outside the City limits, and has been known as Forest Cemetery. From time to time, as occasion demanded, the grounds were cleared and platted for market. By 1865, the accommodations of the premises had become so far exhausted, as to make further provision necessary, when a committee consisting of James C. Hall, Wm. Baker and D. E. Gardner, was appointed by the City Council, whose duty it was made to make examination of lands near to the City, with the view of ascertaining the most desirable location for a new Cemetery. After careful examination these gentlemen made report recommending the purchase by the City of portions of Sections 22 and 23, Washington Township. The Council finally concluded that the location was too remote from the City, and made purchase of 18 acres adjoining Forest Cemetery, making a total of 26 acres. Since that extension (now 22 years), the rapidly increasing population of the City has with corresponding rapidity reduced the accommodations of these grounds, making necessary other provision. To this end, by an association of citizens, Woodlawn Cemetery Association was organized in December, 1876, and the following named Trustees elected, to wit: Wm. St. John, C. B. Phillips, H. S. Walbridge, J. L. Stratton, B. F. Griffin, Heman D. Walbridge, H. S. Stebbins, D. W. Curtis and Edward Malone. After careful examination of various tracts, it was found that the land recommended by the Council Committee in 1865, was most suitable for the purpose. It was known as the Richards farm, lying Northwest of Ottawa River and containing 160 acres, and was purchased. Steps were at once taken for laying out the grounds for the purpose of the Association. The area is comprised in 79 sections, containing about 8,000 lots and 5,000 single graves, with the requisite space for carrying out the park plan. The grounds lie favorable for convenience in use and beauty and taste in arrangements. The main improvements consist of a receiving vault, a chapel, an office, an artificial lake, a

system of sewerage, with drives and avenues. The prices of lots vary from 25 cents to \$1.00 per square foot. The grounds were formally dedicated on Sunday, October 21, 1883, the services being participated in by Revs. D. G. Strong, Wm. W. Williams, B. A. Wood and J. A. P. McGaw; by Messrs. F. R. Williams and S. C. Bennett, and Misses Geneva Johnson and Mary Spencer, as singers; Mrs. Heman D. Walbridge reciting a poem, and Mr. W. H. Maher reading an original poem. H. S. Walbridge, President of the Association, addressed the audience in explanation of the action of the Board in connection with the grounds. The present officers of the Association are as follows:

President—Horace S. Walbridge.

Vice President—Joseph K. Secor.

Treasurer—Edgar H. Van Hoesen.

Clerk—Thomas H. Walbridge.

Trustees—H. S. Walbridge, J. K. Secor, J. J. Barker, A. E. Macomber, S. M. Young, W. S. Brainard, Robert Barber, C. F. Curtis, Dennis Maloney, A. Burger, Dr. O. S. Brigham, Dr. Albert Claypool.

Superintendent and Engineer—Frank Eurich.

In this connection the following list of the principal Cemeteries of the United States, with the dates of their establishment and areas, will be of interest:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Established.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Mount Auburn	Boston	1831	130
Laurel Hill	Philadelphia	1836	200
Greenwood	Long Island	1838	450
Green Mount	Baltimore	1839	---
Mount Hope	Rochester	1845	---
Alleghany	Pittsburgh	1845	360
Cave Hill	Louisville	1845	200
Spring Grove	Cincinnati	1845	600
Hollywood	Richmond	1847	95
Forest Hills	Boston	1848	200
Cypress Hill	Long Island	1848	400
Calvary	New York	1848	100
Evergreen	New Haven	1849	40
Oak Hill	Georgetown, D. C.	1849	35
Bellefontaine	St. Louis	1849	332
Forest Lawn	Buffalo	1850	250
Woodland	Boston	1851	100
Evergreen	Brooklyn	1851	340
Lutheran	New York	1852	400
Elmwood	Memphis	1852	80
Fairmount	Newark, N. J.	1855	60
Swan Point	Providence	1858	250
Rose Hill	Chicago	1859	250
Newton	Boston	1860	80
Oak Ridge	Springfield, Ill.	1860	75
Woodlawn	New York	1863	400
Crown Hill	Indianapolis	1863	360
Oakwood	Chicago	1864	300
Mountain View	Oakland	1865	200
Cedar Hill	Hartford	1868	254
Woodmere	Detroit	1869	200
West Laurel Hill	Philadelphia	1869	115
Lake View	Cleveland	1870	300
Riverside	Cleveland	1875	102
Woodlawn	Toledo	1876	160
Oakwood	Troy, N. Y.	---	---
Forest Hills	Utica, N. Y.	---	---
Forest Home	Milwaukee	---	200
Lone Mountain	San Francisco	---	---

Beside the Cemeteries above mentioned, are the following, within the City, or used for the burial of the dead from the City, to wit:

COLLINGWOOD CEMETERY.—Phillips Avenue, near Duke Street, West Toledo; in connection with West Toledo Methodist Episcopal Church.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.—Northwest corner Lagrange Street and Manhattan Road; in connection with St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church.

ST. MARY'S.—Northwest corner Lagrange Street and Manhattan Road; in connection with St. Mary's Catholic Church, and adjoining the grounds of St. Francis de Sales.

ST. PATRICK'S.—South side Wayne Street and between Western Avenue and Gibbons Street; in connection with St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

ST. PETER'S.—Southeast corner of Western Avenue and Wayne Street; in connection with St. Peter's Catholic Church.

CEMETERY BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Cemetery East side Maumee River, opposite Water Works; designed chiefly for burial of Jewish persons. Officers of the Association: N. D. Oesterman, President; S. Van Noorden, Vice President; J. Simon, Secretary; L. Geleerd, Treasurer.

WILLOW CEMETERY.—In Oregon Township, near Toledo City line, and between Woodville and Grasser Streets. It belongs to Oregon Township. On these grounds is the monument, erected mainly by members of Ford Post Grand Army of the Republic and citizens of East Toledo and Oregon.

CALVARY CEMETERY.—On Dorr Street and adjoining the Agricultural Fair Grounds. It contains about 60 acres of land; is designed for the use of all Catholic Churches, and was dedicated in November, 1887, by Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland Diocese.

GRAVE ROBBERING.

The first case of "grave robbing" in the Maumee Valley, probably, occurred at Fort Meigs, in 1823, when the body of Bailey Blakesley was disinterred. It was found

partly dissected, in the barn of a Surgeon. A public meeting was held, a committee of which reported that under the law, all that could be done was to "prosecute the accused for larceny, in taking away the shroud or winding sheet of the dead;" whereupon, the meeting entreated and advised the parties concerned "to leave the place in 90 days." All did not accept this invitation, one of them continuing there for nearly 60 years beyond the "90 days" named for his departure. The deceased was a young man who had been in the neighborhood about a year, and was attended by one of the physicians charged as above. Among the citizens taking part in the meeting referred to, were Samuel Hubbell, Wm. Pratt and Samuel Spafford. It may justly be stated in this connection, that the facilities enjoyed in this region by medical practitioners and Surgeons at that time for the study of the human system, were very meagre, in comparison with those supplied by the various Medical Schools of the present day; and the opportunities for obtaining subjects for dissection correspondingly less than now. Hence, there may well be liberal allowance made for any vigorous efforts by practitioners to secure such means for the study of their profession.

At his store in Toledo in 1838, C. G. McKnight sold "Miles's Compound Extract of Tomato—a sovereign remedy for fevers of all kinds—warranted to cure if directions were followed." Until that time and thereafter, the Tomato had been popularly known as the "Love Apple," was cultivated to very limited extent, and almost wholly as a garden ornament. Its flavor was such as to require cultivation of taste for it, while there was more or less prejudice against it on the score of its alleged poisonous qualities.

CHAPTER III.

DRAINAGE. — WATER SUPPLY. — PARKS.

DRAINAGE.

APRIL 18, 1839, the Council first recognized the necessity for draining the lower lands within the City, by authorizing the Street Commissioner to "take immediate measures to fill up, drain or otherwise to improve all the low and marshy grounds in the City," provided such improvement cost not to exceed \$500—a sum sadly inadequate to the end for which miles of sewers have since been constructed at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Draining Mud Creek," was the subject of an editorial in the *Blade* of February 28, 1845. Said Creek was then a sluggish stream—hardly more than a lagoon—running generally parallel with the River and lying North of Summit Street, in what is yet more or less low ground. At the date named it was a source of much sickness—probably a main contributor to the bad repute as to health which Toledo then had.

The first sewer constructed in Toledo was placed in Monroe Street, in 1848. It extended from the River 1,700 feet on Monroe, and thence East 300 feet to the lagoon between that Street and Jefferson. It was sunken from 10 to 15 feet; was 3x4 feet in size and cost about \$3,000, or \$1.50 per foot. The second sewer was in Oak Street; same size as in Monroe Street; extending from River to St. Clair Street, 850 feet; cost \$5,500; with open drain from St. Clair to the Canal, 1,400 feet; which cost \$1,300.

Since the construction of the two Sewers named, that branch of improvement has gone forward with more or less of regularity, until the City now possesses one of the best systems of drainage in the country. Few localities have had more of topographical obstacles to contend with in that connection, than has Toledo. Visitors now coming here can have no adequate appreciation of what has been accomplished, except as they examine the record of results. The large extent of lagoon, swale and marsh, which at the outset substantially occupied the space between Summit and Michigan and Monroe and Cherry Streets—the very heart of the City—has almost wholly disappeared, here and there now appearing a few localities showing the original level, while these are thoroughly drained. In this connection it may be stated, that in 1833, Messrs. Jessup W. and J. Austin Scott, undertook an examination of the 70-acre tract then recently purchased by the former gentleman, on which

now are the Court House and High School building, of which mention is more particularly made elsewhere. Upon reaching the present crossing of Huron and Adams Streets, they found that in their close attention to jumping from log to bog in the swale which then covered the locality, they had missed their geographical bearings, and knew not their way out. In fact, they were "lost," and were guided out of their dilemma only by the sound of a high-pressure Steamboat passing in the River. No part of Toledo is now more thoroughly drained or more healthful, than the locality of that old swale.

The results of Sewer construction in Toledo to December 31, 1886, are shown in the following statement, to wit:

No. Sewers built.....	258
No. Man-holes to same.....	1,181
No. Catch-basins.....	1,194
Sizes and extent—6 feet diameter, miles.....	2.2666
5 " " " ".....	3.3170
4 " " " ".....	2.5856
3 " " " ".....	3.8709
2½ " " " ".....	2.5626
2 " " " ".....	31.0263
20 inch " " ".....	1.3321
1 foot " " ".....	.0633
Total length of Sewers, miles.....	47.0246
Total cost of Sewers.....	\$826,295.39
No. Sewers connecting with Maumee River.....	9
No. " " " " Ottawa ".....	1
No. " " " " Swan Creek.....	7
No. " " " " Canal.....	1
No. " " " " Bayou.....	1

The result of this thorough provision for drainage has been to take Toledo from its early position among the unhealthy localities of the country, and to place her in the very front rank of most healthy Cities of the World. Whereas, as elsewhere shown, malarial diseases were both common and fatal during the earlier years of the settlement, these have almost wholly ceased. Such a thing as bilious fever or fever and ague is now rarely met by medical practitioners there. While this is true of that class of diseases, it is an important fact, that rarely is a locality found where as few epidemics of any sort appear, as in Toledo. It is many years since such prevailed to any serious extent of fatality. This state of things is no doubt chiefly due to the drainage named and to the admirable system of water supply elsewhere noticed at some length, the two agencies acting together with most beneficent results.

The improved condition of Toledo in the matter of health, is best shown in the following comparative statement of the annual death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the Cities named, as shown in the month of January, 1880, to wit:

Boston, Mass.	25.80
Lowell, Mass.	28.00
Worcester, Mass.	16.00
Springfield, Mass.	20.20
New Haven, Conn.	16.50
New York City	21.70
Utica, N. Y.	31.30
Newark, N. J.	22.50
Pittsburgh, Penn.	24.40
Philadelphia	15.20
District of Columbia	22.40
Cleveland, Ohio	14.30
Dayton, Ohio	13.40
Cincinnati, Ohio	13.40
Gallipolis, Ohio	19.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	14.50
Evansville, Ind.	22.20
Chicago, Ill.	15.80
Peoria, Ill.	31.20
Quincy, Ill.	20.80
Milwaukee, Wis.	15.10
St. Paul, Minn.	15.30
Average of these 22 Cities	19.38
Toledo's rate, same time	13.68
Difference in favor of Toledo	5.70

The following like table prepared for 1885, presents Toledo in still more favorable light, to wit:

Boston	22.41
Baltimore	19.55
St. Louis	18.70
Cincinnati	18.37
Buffalo	42.85
San Francisco	19.58
Cleveland	18.11
Detroit	19.39
Memphis	23.80
Nashville	19.10
Atlanta	20.53
Wilmington, Del.	18.25
Oakland, Cal.	12.17
Yonkers, N. Y.	20.45
TOLEDO	13.23
Average of Cities named	20.37
Difference in favor of Toledo	7.14

In his report for 1886, Health Officer Van Pelt shows the record of Toledo to have been at that time even better than as given in 1880 or 1885. He said:

The total number of deaths for the year ending December 31, 1886, was 935. This gives us an annual death rate, on a population determined by actual enumeration last Summer, of 12.89 per thousand. The census taken by the City gives a population of 72,504; and on this population the mortality rate is made. The care taken in making our records, together with the fact that we know what our population is, gives us figures that are strictly accurate and reliable. Never before in the history of Toledo has the rate been so low, when based on reliable figures. It still maintains its own proud rank among the very healthiest Cities of the world. Only two

Cities of the United States, so far as I have seen, lay claim to a lower mortuary rate. These are St. Paul, Minn., and Denver, Col., and these have made a rate based upon an estimated population.

WATER SUPPLY.



TOLEDO WATER WORKS—1873.

From the earliest settlement at Toledo, the matter of proper supply of acceptable water for beverage and domestic purposes, was a consideration of serious concern. The nature of soil and topography of the locality, plainly showed that whatever might temporarily be done in that direction, measures would ere long become indispensable for securing a supply better in quality and more ample in quantity than any to be furnished by ordinary excavated Wells. The general presence of clay soil, clearly forbade dependence on what could be little more than the accumulation of surface drainage, which from the first was made unfit by the annual decay of heavy vegetable growth, and must become yearly more unfit by the offal of increasing population. The trouble from this source was seriously enhanced in seasons of hot weather attended by drouth—notably 1838, when fevers raged here with fatal severity, largely due to the almost total lack of water fit for beverage. To this cause, in some degree, no doubt, was due the unfavorable reputation of Toledo in respect to healthfulness.

The discussion of this subject in a general way was continued for many years, without its solution. Finally, attention was called to the plan of Artesian Wells, which about that time was attracting considerable interest in this country, as it long had done in the Old World. With nothing better than theory to act upon, steps were taken by different individuals looking to a test of the faith that underlying Toledo was an abundant supply of pure, healthy water, which was accessible by boring through the rock by which it was covered. Among those entertaining such faith, was the late Lyman Wheeler, who commenced boring for water at his store, corner of Monroe and St. Clair Streets (now the site of Wheeler Opera House). Others had preceded Mr. Wheeler in the same effort, but his was the first signal success. The size

of the auger used was $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and that of the iron pipe inserted eight inches. In June, 1850, at the depth of 55 feet, water was reached, which rose to within six feet of the surface. The cost of the well, complete, was about \$55, or \$1.00 per foot. The water was found to be pure and clear, but was not as "soft" as had been hoped for, which fact was a source of serious disappointment. Still, its other qualities placed it so far ahead of both the ordinary Well water and that of the River, that the discovery of an Artesian supply was hailed with general satisfaction by the citizens, and was followed by the successful boring of several Wells by others.

The second Well of this kind was that on Jefferson Street, between Summit and St. Clair, having been bored about 1853. Among the first Artesian Wells within the present limits of Toledo, was one bored about 1852 at Manhattan, and to a depth of some 100 feet.

As the City extended its improvements, the demand for a water supply for fire purposes became felt more and more. So long as this call could be met from the River and the Canal, no inconvenience existed which could not be overcome by efforts of the Firemen; but in the course of time, improvements got beyond such sources of supply, and other provision was found indispensable.

June 9, 1853, the City Council provided for four Public Wells, to be located—one near corner of Summit and Lagrange; one near corner of Summit and Cherry; one near corner of Summit and Adams; and one near corner of St. Clair and Washington. These wells were to be provided by boring, the hole to be six inches in diameter and provided with iron pipe. In connection with these wells (the last named only excepted), were to be provided reservoirs 20 feet deep and eight feet in diameter, for the use of the Fire Department.

In April, 1854, A. J. Field at his Car Works, in the Fifth Ward, succeeded in obtaining a free flow of water, after boring to the depth of about 100 feet, the last 10 of which was through solid rock.

The first definite steps toward a public supply of water were taken in 1855. In August of that year was submitted to the vote of the people a proposition to issue \$25,000 of City bonds for the purpose of a Water supply. The plan was, that of such sum \$5,000 be devoted to sinking an experimental Artesian Well, as a test of the practicability of obtaining an adequate supply from that source. The vote on such proposition was taken August 16th, with the following result:

Ward.	No. Votes.	Yes.	No.	Majority.
First.....	50	36	14	22
Second.....	54	37	17	20
Third.....	36	31	5	26
Fourth.....	155	134	21	113
	295	238	57	181

This movement was in great measure instigated by the pervading belief among the people of Toledo, that the severity of the cholera in the City during the summer of 1854, was to great extent due to the nature of the water supplied by excavated wells, the only source then in use. These wells in the portion of the City below Cherry Street, were said to be, on an average, not more than 15 feet in depth. The water, while clear and without specially objectionable taste when drawn, ere long showed the presence of vegetable matter. In both 1852 and 1854, the cholera was more prevalent and more fatal in that section than in any other of the City. In 1849 the difference in that respect between that and the upper section was less, a condition accounted for by the fact, that between 1849 and 1852, Artesian water had measurably come into use in the latter section referred to. It was the belief that water from wells dug in clay soils, piercing no stratum of sand or gravel to act as filter, could not be fit for use.

April 6, 1858, the ordinance providing for a Board of Water Works, passed September 4, 1855, was repealed, the experiment of boring for water on Adams Street not proving satisfactory.

In May, 1858, I. N. Hathaway bored an Artesian Well at the corner of Superior and Orange Streets, to the depth of 90 feet, when water arose to within six feet of the surface. About the same time Judge Myers bored a Well in the basement of his brick block, Northeast corner of Summit and Monroe Streets.

June 21, 1859, the Council authorized the issue of \$10,000 additional bonds to provide for the boring of Artesian Wells within the City.

The State Fair at Toledo, September, 1869, was supplied with water from an artesian well on the grounds. It consisted of a shaft 10 feet in diameter and 60 deep, from the bottom of which were sunk three 3-inch holes 82 feet below, making a total of 142 feet depth. The water arose to within 22 feet of the surface, and was taken by means of a steam pump, and distributed through 7,000 feet of pipe, costing \$1,800. The well cost the City \$3,500; making \$5,300 in all. The pump was used for eight days, and the quantity of water taken ranged from 900 to 4,600 barrels per day. The stage of water in the main well varied from 32 to 51 feet. A trial showed that the pump was not able to reduce the stage of water, although taking 350 to 360 barrels per hour. This led to the belief that the supply of water was ample for the use of the City.

March 10, 1868, the Council appointed a Commission, consisting of Mayor C. A. King, J. H. Whitaker, Calvin Crane and Wm. C. Huffman, to visit Lockport and Auburn, N. Y., to examine systems of Water Works in those Cities.

March 27th, this Commission made report to the Council, that they had examined the Holly

system of Water Works in the Cities named, and submitted a proposition for the adoption of the same in Toledo, to include 4,600 feet of 16-inch pipe; 13,600 feet 12-inch pipe; 25,600 feet 10-inch; 4,300 feet 8-inch; 46,400 feet of six and four inch; making a total of $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles of pipe at a cost of \$379,178.

April 1, 1868, the Council provided for submission to the vote of the electors a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000, at 7 per cent. interest for 20 years, for the construction of Water Works on the plan named; which proposition, April 6th, was defeated on a vote of 567 "Yes," to 2,695 "No." This result was chiefly due to the indefiniteness of the terms of the proposition.

March 29, 1869, the Council provided for submission to popular vote of another proposition to issue \$100,000 in bonds for Water Works purposes, which resulted in a vote of 1,000 "Yes," to 2,673 "No." The plan proposed in this case, was, substantially, limited to the use of water from the Canal, chiefly for the Fire Department.

October 3, 1870, a Committee of the Council was appointed, to examine and report as to several kinds of Water Works in use, and also as to the capabilities of Artesian Wells for a supply of water. The Committee consisted of Henry Philipps, Luther Whitney, Daniel Sagar, J. G. Nelen and Wm. St. John.

May 15, 1871, provision was made for the employment of an Engineer to prepare estimates for Water Works.

November 6, 1871, A. R. Ketcham, Engineer, made report of estimates for Water Works.

February 5, 1872, the Committee on Water Supply presented an estimate of cost for the Holly system of Water Works, which consisted of one Holly Pump, pump wells, settling reservoirs, 25 miles of pipe, 144 stop-valves, and 204 fire-hydrants, to cost \$500,000. The report was approved and the proposition submitted to the vote of the electors April 1st, when the vote stood: "Yes," 3,480, "No," 1,082.

May 20th, provision was made for the election of a Board of Water Works Trustees.

June 11th, at such election, John P. Freeman, Edward Malone and Carl Schon were chosen, who organized by the election of Mr. Freeman as President, with George C. Pepper as Secretary *pro tem*.

August 20, 1872, the Water Works Board employed Moses Lane, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as Chief Engineer of construction.

December 9, 1872, the Engineer presented to the Board an estimate for Water Works, to cost \$555,987, which was presented by the Board to the Council. Inasmuch as the plan thus presented was not the Holly plan, but the Stand-Pipe system, the Council, December 30, 1872, called upon the Trustees to "report the reasons why they had not followed the directions of the Council, as contained in the ordinance passed

May 20, 1872," which provided for "Water Works on the Holly or some other plan of direct supply."

January 13, 1873, the Trustees responded, expressing their regret that apparent disagreement should have arisen between them and the Council in the premises; and submitting the report of the Chief Engineer, giving reasons for the choice made by the Board. The plan consisted of conveying water by means of force pumps into a Stand-pipe, four feet inside diameter, and 153 feet vertical height, and thence by a main pipe of 30 inches to the service pipes in the City.

At the same session the Council directed the City Solicitor to institute legal proceedings to settle the question of the power of the Trustees to adopt a system of Water Works independent of the will of the Council.

The issue thus arising between the two bodies came to be very sharp, with more or less manifestation of feeling. The matter was actively discussed by the City press, and for several weeks constituted a matter of general interest.

Finally recognizing a doubt as to the soundness of its position, the City Council, February 15, 1873, provided for sending a Special Commission to visit the principal Cities and examine their various systems of Water Works, and make report to the Council. For such purpose, John T. Maher, J. S. Norton, J. D. Cook and H. A. Boyd were appointed.

March 31, 1873, the report of this Special Commission was presented to the Council. It stated that the Commission had traveled over 3,000 miles in 13 States, occupying 23 days of time. Of the result of the examination, the report said:

In order to secure a correct comparison between the different systems and kinds of machinery, we have made all our calculations upon a common initial basis: the cost of raising one million gallons of water one foot high. * * * * * We give below the cost of raising one million gallons one foot high, at the several points named by what is known as "Cornish," "Holly," and "Worthington Duplex" Engines:

CORNISH ENGINES.

Erie, Pa.,	1,000,000 gallons one foot high	10½ cents.
Roxboro, Phila.,	" " " " "	12 7-10 "
Schuylkill, Pa.,	" " " " "	11 2-10 "

HOLLY ENGINES.

Dunkirk, N.Y.,	1,000,000 gal. one ft. high	.61 cents.
Columbus, O.,	" " " " "	22 3-10 "
Dayton, O.,	" " " " "	47½ "
Covington, Ky.,	" " " " "	36½ "
Indianapolis, Ind.,	" " " " "	18 1-10 "

WORTHINGTON DUPLEX ENGINES.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.,	1,000,000 gal. 1 ft. high,	103-10 cts
Belleville, N. J.,	" " " " "	8 cents.
Newark, N. J.,	" " " " "	8 "
Roxboro, Phil.,	" " " " "	99-10 "
Belmont, Phil.,	" " " " "	7 "

RECAPITULATION.

Average cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons one foot high:

Cornish Engines.....	11.35 cents.
Holly Engines.....	37.80 "
Worthington Duplex Engines.....	8.64 "

The report presented the following conclusion:

We are satisfied from knowledge obtained, and the comparison of statistics given above, that for the use intended in our case, there can be but little question which engine should be selected. The efficiency of the pumping service of a City underlies the prosperity, comfort, safety and health of its inhabitants, and such efficiency is dependent to a great extent upon the durability of the engines, and their freedom from accidents; and on these points, in the judgment of your committee, the Worthington Duplex is the most desirable. * * * The system of pumping directly through the mains on what is known as the Holly plan for fire purposes, is in use in several of the Cities visited. After a thorough investigation, and weighing all the available evidence, we are clearly of the opinion that it is not what Toledo wants. There remains, therefore, but the Stand-Pipe system for consideration.

Upon the reading of the report of the Special Commission (March 31st), an ordinance was passed, whereby the Council assented to the action of the Trustees in the choice of the Stand-Pipe system, in place of the Holly plan of Water Works, previously adopted by the Council.

The disagreement between the Board of Water Works and the City Council having thus been removed by the action of the latter body, the former at once proceeded to the execution of their trust in the construction of the Works. These were located on the West bank of the Maumee River and on those parts of lots 16 and 17, River Tract nine, lying between Broadway and the River.

Such was the energetic prosecution of the work, that on the 29th of December, 1873, water was delivered in the City, the first being received at the store of Fred. Eaton & Company, 165 and 167 Summit Street.

The report of the Trustees for 1873, showed the following expenditures during the year, in the construction of the Water Works, to wit:

For Cast-Iron Pipes, various sizes.....	\$178,939 68
" Hydrants and Water Gates.....	11,081 00
" Pipe laying.....	36,704 80
" Two Duplex Pumping Engines.....	105,000 00
" Building Stand-Pipe (Iron work).....	6,083 00
" Brick work on Stand-Pipe, and earth work.....	42,353 00
" Brick work on Boiler House and Smoke-Stack.....	8,052 00
" Stone-masonry on Boiler-House and Stand-Pipe.....	33,715 00
" Setting Hydrants and Water-Gates.....	4,974 00
" Making Conduit and Pump-Well.....	4,755 08
" Furnishing and driving Piles.....	2,287 50
" Running Temporary Engines one year.....	8,750 00
" Painting and Glazing.....	310 00
	\$444,908 56

J. D. Cook, Chief Engineer, in his report of same date, said there were then laid about nine miles of pipes of the following sizes:

30-inch Main pipe.....	4,886 feet.
12-inch " ".....	8,699 "
8-inch " ".....	11,217 "
6-inch " ".....	21,159 "
Total.....	45,941 feet.

There were then also set and connected with said pipe, at proper locations for efficient service, 50 fire hydrants.

The first collection of water rents was in March, 1874, and the total of receipts therefrom to December 31, 1874, was \$4,450, the number of connections then being 640. The receipts for 1877 amounted to \$22,769.60; for 1881, \$34,178.69; for 1883, \$41,326.96; for 1885, \$50,170.74. Total collections to December, 1885, \$340,417.86.

In 1875, at the request of the Toledo Board of Water Works, Professor H. Douglass, of Michigan University, made analysis of water from the Maumee River. Samples were furnished him of this water filtered and unfiltered. This matter is one so intimately associated with both convenience and the health of residents, not of Toledo only, but of the Maumee Valley, and of others upon like water-courses, that it is deemed proper here to reproduce some of the results of Professor Douglass's examination, to the end, that they may in some measure correct misapprehensions as to the real nature of that water, and thus aid in removing the prejudice based upon such wrong notions. The Professor furnished the following table, showing the comparative qualities of water in the several Cities named:

PURITY OF CITY WATERS.

Impurities expressed in grains in 231 cubic inches, or one gallon.

	Inorganic Matter.	Organic Matter.	Total.
New York—Croton.....	3.90	.66	4 56
Brooklyn—Ridgewood.....	38.95	4.55	43.50
Boston—Cochituate.....	3.37	.59	3.92
Philadelphia—Fairmount.....	3.40	.71	3.11
Albany—Hydrant.....	8.47	2.31	10.78
Syracuse.....	12.13	1.80	13.93
Cleveland—Lake Erie.....	4.74	1.53	6 27
Rochester—Genesee River.....	12.02	1 23	13 25
London—Thames River.....	15.15	.83	16.38
Detroit.....	5 72	5.72
Toledo } Filtered.....	15.35	1.16	16.51
} Unfiltered.....	16.23	1.20	17.63

Taking the average of the Cities named above, we have the following results:

Average organic impurities, other Cities, 1.421 grains in one gallon.

Average inorganic impurities, other Cities, 10.785 grains in one gallon.

Average organic impurities, Toledo, 1.10 grains in one gallon.

Average inorganic impurities, Toledo, 15.35 grains in one gallon.

Referring to the Maumee River water, the Professor said:

The principal objections to your water exist in the amount of organic matter, and earthy carbonates, which latter communicate hardness. The most dam-

aging form of organic matter found in water, is that of decaying nitrogenous material. Of this there is found but very small quantity, as was shown by the rapidity of action of the permanganate of potassium, and the almost entire absence of nitrates and nitrites. Even this small quantity of decaying matter is mostly separated by filtration. The hardness also seems to be somewhat reduced by the same process.

The results of the examinations then made, were regarded as far more favorable to the Maumee water, than had been expected.

In their report for 1882, the Trustees state, that

The chemical analysis of our City water proves it to be superior to that of most Cities, and far better than cistern water, or that obtained from artesian or surface wells. During a part of the year, owing to floods, high winds, &c., it is not as clear as desirable, and can only be used by filtration, which to those of limited means, proves burdensome. To deliver at all times a more acceptable supply, is a necessity that must be apparent to all. We would again recommend the construction of an impounding or settling reservoir, to be located in the River, and near the pumping station.

The report for 1883 repeats the above recommendation.

The report of Consulting Engineer J. D. Cook for 1885, discusses the matter of quality of the water derived from the River, and two new sources of supply, as follows:

As instructed by resolution of your Board, I have had under very careful advisement the question of clarifying, and to that extent purifying the Maumee water by subsidence; also, the feasibility of the policy suggested by your President, Mr. George W. Davis, of taking your supply from above Providence Dam, through the Miami and Erie Canal, in the event that the Canal should be abandoned or disposed of by the State. The large pool caused by the construction of Providence Dam, constitutes a subsiding reservoir of no inconsiderable dimensions, holding in store about 6,500,000,000 gallons of water, equal to a daily supply of 3,500,000 for over five years.

The other project under consideration contemplates taking the supply from the Easterly or main channel of the River, in the vicinity of Eagle Point, and above the House of Refuge. In order to furnish uniformly clear, acceptable water from either source, large settling or subsiding reservoirs will be necessary, and after a somewhat thorough personal examination, I am of the opinion that the most eligible and accessible site for these reservoirs can be found on the land belonging to the City on the opposite side of Broadway, from and near the House of Refuge.

Plans and estimates for the propositions thus presented, were submitted. Of the condition—present and prospective—of the River water, Mr. Cook said:

It may seem paradoxical to suggest that the normal condition of Maumee water is gradually improving and becoming less objectionable as a source of public supply—that the added pollution due to the increase of population upon its water-shed may be more than neutralized by the reclamation of its forests, the destruction of wild vegetation, etc. That the immense system of ditching which has been carried on during past several years, tends to the

more prompt discharge of rainfall into the River and its tributaries—resulting in more rapid current and more sudden and greater floods—all beneficial in thoroughly and frequently cleansing the River channel from the various impurities accumulating along its shores during the season of low water, and less rapid flow. Tiling, which has been adopted as a means of underdrainage, and even now almost incredibly extensive, is destined to become universal throughout the entire water-shed or drainage area. The time will therefore doubtless come when these countless little pipes will furnish a very large percentage of the ordinary River flow, with water almost universally clear by filtration through the soil—the organic impurities, the albuminoids, etc., being retained in the earth as the life-giving essence of vegetation.

As the resulting effect of above mentioned causes, we have the visible and well-known fact that in former years the River at many or all points below Miami Rapids was not infrequently covered, during the warmer Summer months, with an offensive coating of scum of decomposing organic matter drawn from the water by capillary attraction—conditions which now very rarely (and never to any great extent) occur. Superintendent Cotter's recent experiments in subsidence also clearly demonstrated the freedom of the water from dangerous organic impurities—no tendency to stagnation being discernible after storage in a shallow reservoir for nearly two months during the heat of Summer, while ordinary rain water from Summer rainfall would have developed during one-half the time, the germs of animal life and other unmistakable evidences of contamination.

The report of the Trustees for 1886, contained the following facts, indicating something of the operation and condition of the Water Works at that time:

TOTAL WATER MAINS.

30 inch	15,967 lineal feet.
24 " "	3,444 "
16 " "	198 "
12 " "	28,733 "
8 " "	34,571 "
6 " "	146,434 "
4 " "	44,307 "

Total (51.83 miles)..... 273,654 lineal feet.

No. of Meters in use	304
No. Services	2,399
No. of Hydraulic Elevators supplied	92
Diameter of pistons of same, inches	6 to 26
No. of Fire Hydrants	383
No. of Valves	448
No. of Private Service Valves	147
Collections from Water Rents	\$53,475 99
Total Current Expense for the year	\$21,543 38
Gallons of Water Pumped	1,386,395,390
Daily Average	3,798,343
Total Cost of Pumping	\$11,180 91
Average Cost per day	\$30 63
Total cost of Coal consumed	\$4,097 24
Pounds of Coal for Pumping	5,063,665
Average Pounds per day for Pumping	13,845
Duty in Pounds of Water raised one foot with 100 pounds of Coal, no deductions	37,340,917
Average height in Stand-Pipe, feet	162.83
Gallons pumped at cost of one cent for fuel	3,383
Cost of raising one million gallons one foot high, in cents	\$0.0501
Number of hours and minutes for fire purposes	120 h., 40 m.



J. D. Cook

Greatest number of gallons in one month	131,147,160
Least number of gallons in one month	108,707,840
Average monthly pumpage for the year	115,532,949

ENGINE RECORD FOR THE LAST TWELVE YEARS, UP TO 1887.

YEAR	Gallons of Water Pumped Each Year.	Cost of Coal per Ton.	Total Cost of Pumping.	Gallons Pumped at Cost of 1 cent for Fuel.	Gallons Pumped one foot high with 1 lb. of Coal.
1875..	663,781,882	\$4.40	\$10,375.69	1,322.58	46,931
1876..	796,513,440	3.93	11,298.51	1,521.72	47,648
1877..	801,991,680	2.86	10,539.28	1,728.18	39,509
1878..	948,511,680	2.33	10,048.98	2,128.32	39,814
1879..	1,140,625,640	2.24	10,315.00	2,352.00	43,366
1880..	1,193,868,500	2.45	11,167.18	2,158.99	43,595
1881..	1,338,823,000	2.21	11,308.33	2,536.45	46,117
1882..	1,243,087,156	2.11½	11,615.11	2,667.27	45,405
1883..	1,374,704,560	2.07	12,742.03	2,709.20	45,112
1884..	1,320,839,130	2.17	12,606.11	2,586.00	45,247
1885..	1,365,146,940	1.89	11,719.30	3,061.34	46,072 18
1886..	1,386,395,390	1.55	11,180.91	3,383.00	44,774.29

YEAR.	Duty in pounds of Water raised 1 foot high, with 1 pound of Bituminous Coal, no deduction.	Cost of Coal in raising 1,000,000 gallons 1 foot high, in cts.	Cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons Water 1 ft. high, all Pumping expenses included.
1875.....	393,742 Lump Coal.	\$0.0450	\$0.0950
1876.....	398,353 " "	0.0403	0.0870
1877.....	329,756 Nut "	0.0362	0.0830
1878.....	331,654 " "	0.1312	0.0672
1879.....	361,692 " "	0.0260	0.0554
1880.....	363,999 " "	0.0288	0.0577
1881.....	384,424 " "	0.0246	0.0528
1882.....	378,222 " "	0.0233	0.0577
1883.....	376,228 " "	0.0224	0.0576
1884.....	377,781 " "	0.0240	0.0596
1885.....	384,242 " "	0.0203	0.0542
1886.....	373,409 " "	0.0185	0.0500

The machinery now in use includes two Worthington Compound Condensing Duplex Pumping Engines, with capacity of 5,000,000 gallons each per 24 hours; and one Knowles Engine of same description, with capacity of 7,000,000 gallons per 24 hours; making a total daily capacity of 17,000,000 gallons. In connection with these, are eight Return Tubular Boilers, 63 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.

JOSIAH D. COOK is recognized as prominent among the Civil Engineers of the West. Although for more than 25 years a resident of Toledo, and closely identified with its interests, his field of operation for a large portion of that time has covered several States in the West and Southwest. His great-grandfather (a sturdy Quaker) came from England and settled in Virginia, as a farmer, where he died. A son, Wright Cook, removed to Warren County, Ohio, late in the 18th century, and about 1816, settled in Indiana, where he ended his days. One of his sons, Thomas P. (born in Virginia in 1802), made Warren County his home. Here the subject of this sketch was born, April 26, 1830, being the third of five children. The mother was drowned in the Mississinewa River, together with her youngest son, in 1843, and the father died from accident, in 1881, at the

age of 77 years. The household being broken up, Josiah, then 13 years old, sought employment for his own support. Without much school education, he engaged for a time with a farmer in the neighborhood; but soon concluded to be a Printer, and entered a printing office at Jonesboro, Indiana, as apprentice, working there and thereabouts until 1849, when, with his small savings, he began the publication of the *Western Union*, at Marion. While conducting that paper, he read law with Judge John M. Wallace. Neither journalism nor law suiting him, in 1850 he took his first lessons in civil engineering, as chain and rod man in the survey of the line of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad. At the end of four years he had attained to the grade of Civil Engineer, and engaged as Chief Engineer of the Marion and Mississinewa Valley Railroad (now of the Pan Handle System). He soon became associated in the organization of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, of which he was made the Chief Engineer of Construction, conducting all its surveys, for a time superintending its construction, and locating a million acres of land granted to the Company by the United States, traveling on foot extensively in Northern Michigan. That enterprise becoming seriously embarrassed during the financial prostration following the panic of 1857, he withdrew from the same in 1859; and foreseeing protracted suspension of Railroad building, turned his attention to other business. In March, 1861, he came to Toledo, and engaged in the Produce Commission trade, in connection with Vincent Hamilton. At the close of the War of the Rebellion, he resumed his former business, by becoming the Engineer of the Smith Bridge Company of Toledo. The same year (1865), he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad, continuing such connection until 1873. The same year Mr. Cook made an important change in his business by turning his attention wholly to Water Works construction. His first engagement of that kind, was as Chief Engineer of the Toledo City Water Works, the construction of which was done under his supervision, and the substantial character of which yet remains and will long continue a monument to his skill and attentive watchfulness. He was in charge of these Works for four years after their completion; at the same time and afterwards acting as Consulting Engineer for like works at Sandusky, Fremont, Springfield, Hamilton, Bellefontaine, Clyde, Norwalk and other Cities in Ohio; at Fort Wayne, Peru and Marion, Indiana; at Omaha, Nebraska; at Atlantic City, New Jersey; and at Freeport, Illinois. Subsequently, he was identified with the construction and reconstruction of Water Works systems at other points, including Savannah, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Lexington, Kentucky; Nash-

ville and Jackson, Tennessee; Emporia, Kansas; Beatrice and Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Racine, Wisconsin; Lima and Ravenna, Ohio; Hillsdale, Michigan; and Quincy, Illinois. Beside these, he has furnished the designs for like works for Galveston, Texas, and executed important contracts for sewerage and other sanitary work in Hillsdale and Jackson, Michigan. He is now (1887) acting as Consulting Engineer for Boston parties, whose operations embrace the construction of Water Works in various portions of the country. The first large stand-pipe in connection with Water Works constructed in the world was the one at Sandusky, under Mr. Cook's direction. The record thus presented well indicates the success which has attended the superior talents and self-reliant energy of the farmer boy of Warren County. Still in the prime of active life, with added skill and matured experience, his course of success is yet onward. He was married at Marion, Indiana, in 1854, with Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Samuel McClure, one of the pioneers of that section. They have two children—Charles M., now Engineer of Maintenance of Way of Norfolk and Western Railway (Norfolk, Virginia, to Bristol, Tennessee); and Miss Nellie, temporarily residing in Europe, and recently graduated at Imperial Conservatory of Music, at Vienna, Austria.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The matter of Public Parks was not seriously discussed in Toledo until 1865, at which time Judge Noah H. Swayne, since deceased, proposed to sell to the City the tract of 43 acres lying on Monroe Street and between Woodruff and Collingwood Avenues. His offer was to take City bonds in amount of \$50,000, on 20 years' time at six per cent. interest. The matter was before the City Council, with fair prospect of adoption, when local jealousy on the part of members representing Wards distant from the grounds involved and other influences controlled votes enough to defeat the proposition. The result at the time was a surprise and was generally regarded as a public misfortune, a view which since has been abundantly justified. The location was more central than any other land available, while the price was very moderate. The tract soon thereafter was platted by Judge Swayne and has

since been nearly all sold and improved, and now constitutes one of the most valuable and attractive parts of the City. The estimated market value of the tract at this time (November, 1887), exclusive of improvements, is \$430,850, or \$10,019 per acre; against \$50,000 for the tract, or \$1,128 per acre, for which Judge Swayne offered to sell it to the City 22 years ago.

In 1871 the City bought of Peter Lenk the block of land bounded by Nebraska Avenue, Lenk Street, Elizabeth Street and the Alley which is a continuation of Blum Street, which was set apart for public use and is now known as City Park. In 1873 lots 354 and 370, inclusive, in Lenk's Addition to Toledo, were purchased by the City of H. S. Walbridge, when the Alley between these and the block above mentioned was vacated and said lots added to the Park.

What is known as the House of Refuge property, consisting of 47 acres of lot No. 9, Comstock's Subdivision of River tracts 12 and 13, on which the House of Refuge, burned in 1886, was located, has been turned over to the care of the Park Commissioners, for use as a Park. It is valued at \$80,000.

Some years ago the City vacated Ontario Street adjoining the Court House grounds and turned the same, with the adjoining portion of the old Canal bed, over to the County, as an extension of the Court House grounds, upon the condition that the County and City should own in common the entire lands thus united, the same to be used for public buildings and for park purposes.

Some years ago the City purchased the triangular lot bounded by Orange, Huron and Beach Streets, which is now open for public use.

A plot similar to the one last mentioned, in the Swayne tract, is owned by the City.

At the April City election in 1886 was submitted to the electors the question of bonding the City for \$500,000, for the purchase of grounds for park purposes, which was rejected by a very decisive majority.

The estimated value of the property above mentioned is \$163,000.

The Parks of the City are in charge of a Board of Commissioners, consisting (in 1887) of C. L. Young (President), Otto Schroeder and James Winans.

CHAPTER IV.

CHOLERA. — DROUTH. — MESMERISM. — EPIZOOTY.

THE Cholera appeared in Toledo about June 1, 1854. Between that date and July 6th, 130 deaths from that disease occurred. Of these, 34 cases were in what was then known as "Utah," and now East Toledo, or the Sixth Ward of Toledo. The great body of the deceased were strangers, largely foreigners but recently arrived in this country. Of the 130, 112 were buried in the City Cemetery—11 in private lots and 101 in the Potter's Field. It was officially reported that in a large majority of the cases, no attention had been paid to the premonitory symptoms of the disease, the patients having been past recovery before being known to the authorities. The victims were huddled together in close and pestilential quarters; and even when in way of recovery, they were guilty of gross imprudence, and neglect and thus subjected to fatal relapse. A large portion of the cases were those just arrived here, with the germ of the disease already planted in their systems. A colony of German immigrants then recently arrived, suffered largely. Between July 6th and July 26th, 109 deaths from cholera occurred, averaging 6 per day, and ranging from 1 to 13 daily. Between July 26th and September 1st, 88 deaths occurred, at which latter date the disease had ceased its ravages. The aggregate mortality of the season was 327. The peculiarities as to subjects of its fatality continued throughout, there having been comparatively few deaths among the classes of residents who were careful in diet and habits and prompt and judicious in the employment of remedies. All the conditions considered, it is safe to state, that the prevalence of the disease in Toledo at that time was not due so much to local causes existing here, as to the condition and habits of those who happened to be here when attacked by the disease. In saying this, however, it is not to be understood that general cleanliness and other proper hygienic conditions are not potent in averting and modifying the ravages of that as of other fatal diseases.

At that time, the population of Toledo was about 8,000—showing the proportion of deaths to population to have been one to 44; a rate, which, though a sad one, was far below the mortality in other Cities from the same disease.

The following is a list of the persons who died of Cholera at that time, so far as the same could be prepared at the time:

John Abell, Mr. Buttermeyer's child, Christian Buger, Henry Bruan, Harriet Burrows and child, Josephine Burrows, Robert Banfield, John Binger, Sophia Binger, Stephen Berri, John Bloner, Catherine Bartley, James Bridges, Chauncy Birch, Mrs. Burger, Mary Burger, Mary A. Beekman, Joseph Brandt, John Brandt, Christian Bower, John Baker, John Collins, John Collamer, John Conlisk, John B. Clark Jr., Mrs. W. Conwell, — Cellar, Gerald Crosthansen, Henry Carl, Ocellina Ceuft, Francis Connell, John Dainscroder, Mrs. Dainscroder, Gilbert Douglass, Fred. Duba, Mary Doherty, Michael Daily, Michael Daugherty, Joseph Druilberger, John W. Engle, Eitel Christian, Mrs. Flynn, Geo. Fanstermacher, Geo. Franks, Anna Fanncunn, Mr. Fitzpatrick's child, John Fox, Mary Ferrell, Mrs. John Fox, Geo. Frike, James Farnell, Edward, Mary and Caroline Fitzgerald, Adolph Fademan, Wm. Growe, John Glann, Henry Glador, Anthony Grundmar, Parley Gates, Philander Gates, John Gladey, Mrs. Gladey, Mary Gallagher, W. H. Hall, John Hulce, Jacob Hupp, Barbara Hinkler, Mary Harbaum, Louisa Haselbeck, Mrs. P. Hoffman, John Holbert, Jos. Hartman, Catharine Hider, Augustus Huselrerse, L. Holmes, Mary Higgins, Ama Heimlicher, Fredericka Hosseldes, Mr. Hulse's child, Mrs. Halkert, Elizabeth Heidman, Henry Z. Hendauz, Mary Hulse, Geo. Jennings, John Jay, Mary Jennings, John Jacobus, John Jeffrey, McLynn Kraff, Wm. Kaluker, Patrick King, Michael Kennedy, Dominick Klyne, Bridget Kane, Mrs. Kingsbury, Jane Kelley, Elizabeth Knapp, Lewis Lambert and wife, Herbert Leslie, Chas. Lindsey, John Link, Elizabeth Leezen, Joseph Loibel, Charles Leezen, Chas. Lorans, Michael McCarty, Mrs. Mariorty, Margaret Mulchy, Timothy Mahony, Fred. Meisner, Dodd Mildab, John Moser, John McKay, Henry Mulcherfer, Margaret O'Hearn, John O'Neil, Yodelipp Ousel, John L. Peck, Caroline Fredericka, Sophia, John, Francis and Frederick Piper (the entire family); Henry Peck, S. L. Pasko, John Roland, Jacob Roland, Robert M. Roberts, Wm. Rolling, Martin Rinker, Laurence Ragan, Theresa Relin, Wm. Radeliff, Merine Satlice, Hannah Swaton, Jerome Stroup, Fred. Stahl, Patrick Schahon, Mary A. Spackford, Mary Sanger, Fred. Shafer, Selina Swift, Mary Schrouder, Mrs. Susan Strong, John Sheen, David Shriver, Caroline Saxton, Louisa Saxton, Philip Shrouder, Dohann Sachon, Christ. Trotter, Joseph Trotter, Caroline Trust, Elizabeth Vaelbel, Cohn Vincent, Wife and Child, Mrs. Welsh, Mary A. Waggoner, James Whybrow, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Emma L. Wilkison, Wm. Whittier, Herman Woonsink, Casper Waite.

As indicated by their names, the deceased were largely Germans.

THE DROUTH OF 1838.

The most extreme drouth known in the history of Toledo was that of 1838—commencing in mid-Summer and continuing till mid-Autumn. Some of the features and attendant facts of that occasion have permanent inter-

est. Dr. Daniel Drake, an old and highly intelligent Physician of Cincinnati, spent some time here in 1842, and furnished the following statement of the memorable drouth of 1838:

The Summer and Autumn of 1838 were signalized by a drouth of longer duration and geographical extent than had been experienced from the first settlement of the country. It extended from the River Raisin, or some point further North, round to the head of the Huron River, on the South side of Lake Erie, if not still further East. The country, quite up to the sources of all the Rivers lying between the Raisin and the Huron, suffered in nearly equal degree under its withering influence. On the Bay and Estuary of the Maumee, according to Professor Ackley, no rain fell from the third day of July until the 15th of October. Drs. Calvin Smith and George R. Perkins of Toledo reckoned its duration at four months. In the upper Valley of the Sandusky River, as Judge John Carey informed me, the last rain was on the 17th of May, after which none occurred until October. At Tiffin, lower on the same River, the wells went dry before the middle of July. All the smaller streams throughout the whole region were exhausted, and their beds became dusty. Wild animals of every kind found in that region, collected on the banks of the larger Rivers, and even approached the Towns. Deer and Raccoons were numerous between Toledo and Maumee City; Quails passed over the Town plat; and Frogs of the shallow and sedgy waters of the old bed of Swan Creek, now dried up, migrated in countless numbers through the Streets of Toledo to the Maumee River. The wet prairies of the interior were dried, and the grass of the dried ones withered; the marshes and pools of the post-tertiary uplands; even those of the Black Swamp, from the Maumee to Sandusky River, were evaporated, their bottoms cracked open from shrinking, the leaves of many of the trees growing in them perished, and, in some instances, the trees themselves were killed. Under this great drying process it was, that the ordinary Autumnal fever was raised into such an epidemic as never was known before. But its sway was not equal in all parts of the region in which the drouth prevailed. The excavation of the Canal was at that time going on from its mouth at Manhattan, to its head at Maumee. The laborers, 400 or 500 in number, were chiefly Irish, who generally lodged in temporary shanties, while some occupied bowers formed with green limbs of trees. It does not appear that a greater proportion of these operators suffered than of the resident population; but a far greater proportion died. Professor Ackley mentions a circumstance which deserves to be recorded. One Canal contractor kept a liquor store and sold whisky to all whom he employed, which was freely drank by themselves and their families. The mortality among these was very great. Another contractor lodged his operators on straw-beds, in the upper room of a large frame house; made them retire early; kept them from the use of whisky; and nearly all escaped disease. The occurrence of rain about the middle of October, with subsequent frost, put an end to the epidemic.

It is within the memory of some yet living, that the season of 1838 was the most fatal from disease in the history of Toledo and the Maumee Valley.

The drouth of 1867 in Northern Ohio was remarkable. The aggregate water-fall of June, July, August and September, at Toledo, was 8.42 inches, against 18.29 in 1866; 27.61, in 1865; and an average of 15.59 for same period

in that and six preceding years. At Kelley's Island the fall was 5.80 inches, against an average of 12.29 for the nine preceding years. The thermometrical mean in both localities was about the average of former years.

REPORT ON MESMERISM.

During the year 1842, as before and afterwards, considerable popular interest was taken in the science of Mesmerism, or Animal Magnetism, as sometimes called, whereby with manipulations, one person was understood to secure and maintain a certain degree of mental control over another. In December of that year, a Professor of that science by the name of De Bonneville, visited Toledo, and for a time occupied the attention of the people, commanding the credence of many, while others were incredulous. The *Blade*, in setting forth the Professor's claims, said he would "fasten one to the floor by a motion of his finger, paralyze his arm by an exertion of the will; and bring on an attack of the apoplexy, by a single glance of the eye. All these and more, can this mighty Magician perform, without contact, without speech, and simply by a motion of the finger, or a glance of the eye, or the exercise of the will." Finally the Professor requested that a committee of citizens should examine his experiments in Animal Magnetism, and more especially in Clairvoyance, and report the result. This committee consisted of Hezekiah D. Mason, James Myers, Caleb F. Abbott, Dr. Calvin Smith, Rev. Geo. R. Haswell, Dr. Geo. R. Perkins, Charles W. Hill, Daniel McBain (then editor of the *Blade*), Heman Walbridge, and George B. Way—a combination of general and scientific intelligence, which Toledo then could hardly have duplicated. These gentlemen attended the experiments of the Professor on three different days, giving their closest candid attention thereto. In their report, they state that every attempt made by the operator, mainly with "subjects" who traveled with him, he entirely failed to sustain his claims. The Committee declared that "no evidence going to prove the truth of Clairvoyance had been adduced before them, although they waited with patience upon Professor Bonneville through all the tests and experiments which he proposed." Upon the physical effects of Somnambulism they did not feel called to report, that being a branch of the subject not submitted to them.

The effect of this report was an early subdence of public interest in mesmerism.

EPIZOOTY.

The disease of horses, known as Epizooty, prevailed at Toledo in November, 1872, to a serious extent. The prevailing symptoms were sore throat, irritation of the nasal passages, purulent discharges, weakness and ema-

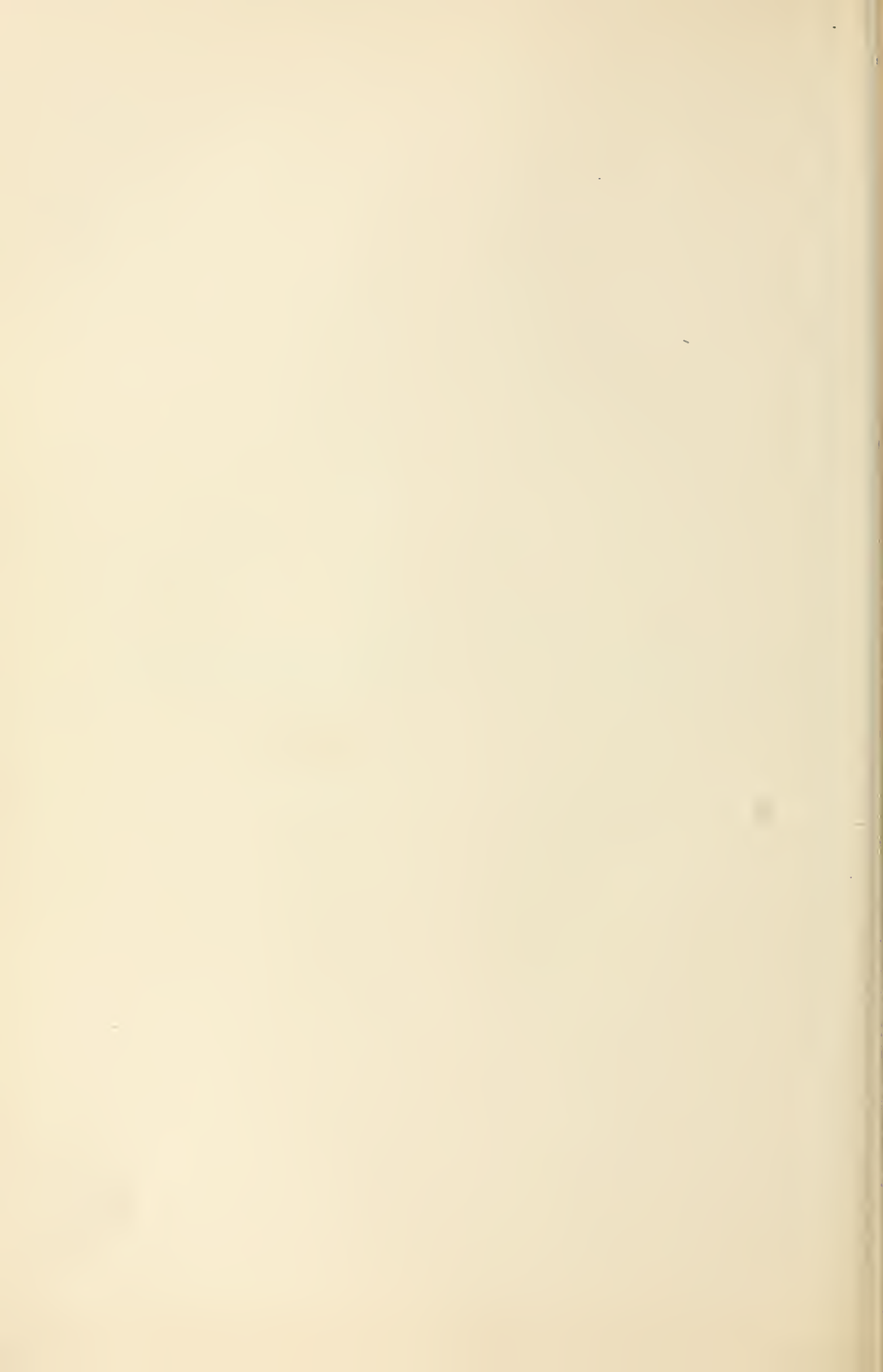
ciation. There was comparatively little of dropsical affection attendant on the disease as described. So prevalent was the disorder for some days, that business was seriously interrupted. All regular lines of horse-travel were suspended, with but few vehicles on the streets. Shipments of goods by wholesale dealers and others were largely delayed, and some houses resorted to the use of oxen for such purpose. The Street Railways suffered much—the Adams Street Road being suspended entirely and the Summit Street line having but four well horses. A public meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of devising a substitute for horse-power in connection with the Fire Department, at which the City Council was requested to employ 100

men, to perform duty at night in manning the fire engines during the prevalence of the horse disease. It was calculated that 40 men would be found necessary for the movement of each Steamer. In accordance with a suggestion by this meeting, the citizens of the several Wards met on the evening of November 21st, and made more or less of organization for volunteer assistance of the Fire Department. The City Council approved such action by the citizens, and authorized the purchase of one yoke of oxen, and the employment of as many men as the Chief of the Fire Department should find necessary. Fortunately, the call for such help in that direction was very small, the City being almost wholly exempt from fires during the prevalence of the distemper.



PART VIII.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT.



CHAPTER I.

EARLY MISSION WORK ON THE MAUMEE RIVER.

PROTESTANT Missionary Work in the Maumee Valley, without doubt, was inaugurated in 1802, when Rev. D. Bacon, under the auspices of the Connecticut Missionary Society, visited the West. April 29th, of that year, he left Detroit with two companions in a canoe for the Maumee River, and was five days in making the trip. He found here a good interpreter, William Dragoo, who had been with the Indians since his 10th year. Upon arrival at the mouth of the River he found most of the Chiefs drunk at a trading post above, and concluded to pass on to Fort Miami, where he stored his things. The next day he returned to the mouth of the River, where most of the Chiefs were yet drunk, although Little Otter, the Head-Chief, was in a better condition, to whom his mission was made known, when he replied in friendly terms, promising that at an early date Mr. Bacon should have a hearing with the tribe. When they had in a measure sobered, a child died, which led to another drunken time. Tired of waiting, Mr. B. started up the River for provisions, and that night camped about five miles from the mouth of the River, near the Indian dancing ground, which was probably between what are now Elm and Buffalo Streets, Toledo, which at that time was a favorite resort of the Indians for racing and sports of various sorts.* Mr. Bacon was invited within these grounds, which he "found upon a beautiful bluff on the bank of the River." The turf had been removed from the dancing ground, which was about 20x40 feet in size. In the middle stood a red post, with a white feather on the top, around which the conjurers took their stand, they seeming to be the musicians for the dancers whirling about them. On each side were bark roofs, under which the fatigued Indians rested and smoked their pipes. This was the annual Spring "conjurament dance," celebrated on return from the Winter's hunting. This practice, in connection with whisky, was having a very demoralizing influence on the Indians. The leaders of the dance, or conjurers, were called "Doctors," whose power for evil with the Indians was very strong, inasmuch as they claimed to be able to propitiate the Evil Spirit. The Indians, as a rule, recognize both a Good Spirit and a Bad Spirit, but their attention is chiefly directed to the bad one, for the reason that, unless propitiated

he will injure them; whereas, they are safe from harm from the Good Spirit. On the 14th of May Mr. Bacon finally got a hearing by the Indians at the mouth of the River, when he laid before them the object of his visit. In doing this he said:

Before I began the address, I marked out on the ground a map of Lake Erie, the States of New York and Connecticut—divided the latter into Towns, and described a great house in the middle of each, where our people met to worship God, and hear his ministers—described another at Hartford for the General Association; and, for convenience, another at New Haven for the Legislature, and a still greater one at the City of Washington for Congress. This excited their curiosity, and served to give them an idea of Connecticut, the number of our ministers, and the regularity of our Towns; and it helped them to understand those parts of the address which spoke of the General Association, the Missionary Society, and the Legislature. And it helped me, likewise, to give them a more just idea of the importance of the different characters which compose the honorable Board of Trustees, as I could point them to the great houses to which the different civilians belonged; and tell them what important stations they held in them. I informed them that the other six were as great in the ministry. I had taken care before this to let them know that I had a written recommendation from one of the great Chief Warriors of the United States. I was the more particular with respect to such characters, as they feel the most dependent on these, and have the greatest respect for them. At the conclusion of the address, I observed to them, that if their patience was not exhausted, I should be glad if they would hear what I had to say to them. And as they readily complied, and seemed to pay better attention, I delivered them a pretty lengthy speech, in which I carefully noticed every thing of importance that appeared to me to be to the purpose. Supposing that they might want to know why we had not sent them a minister before, since we were so urgent to have them receive one then, I informed them we had been prevented by wars, by a want of ministers, and by their living at such a great distance from us, but that we had sent ministers to the other Indian Nations who lived nearer to us.

Having heard of four objections which I supposed they stood ready to offer, I brought them up and answered them. The first objection was, that our religion was not designed for Indians. In answering this, I availed myself of the declarations and promises of Scripture to the contrary, and the command of Christ, to preach it to every creature (which I told them I could show them) and the success which he had given to the ministry.

The second objection that I noticed was, that our religion was not good for them. In reply to this, I showed them what effects it would have on their children—on their young men, who, it was said, did not mind the Chiefs as they used to—and on society in general; how it would fit them for Heaven, and give them a sure title to it; that it must be good for them if God had designed it for them; that other

* A view of the locality referred to is given elsewhere in this volume, as "Toledo in 1800."

Indian Nations to whom he had sent ministers, tried it, and found it to be good, and that they would do wrong to condemn it, or reject it without trying it.

The third objection was, that by listening to me they would expose themselves to the fate of the poor Moravians, who were destroyed by our people, in consequence of their embracing our religion. In answering this, I observed to them, that they could have nothing to fear from having me among them, or from listening to me, because that our bad men would not be allowed to hurt them now, as our people were at peace with them, and their great fathers in Congress were disposed to treat them as their children.

The fourth objection I thought to be much the most important, and the most difficult to answer. It was this: That they could not live together so as to receive any instructions on account of their fighting and killing one another when intoxicated. Two had been killed but a few days before at the trader's above; and I found that they seldom got together without killing some; that their villages there were little more than places of residence for Fall and Spring, as they were obliged to be absent in the Winter on account of hunting, and as they found it necessary to live apart in the Summer on account of liquor; and that the most of them were going to disperse in a few days for planting, when they would be from 10 to 15 miles apart, and not more than two or three families in a place. To remove this objection, I acknowledged the difficulty of their living together while they made such free use of spirituous liquor; and proposed to them to begin and build a new village upon this condition, that no one should be allowed to get drunk in it; that if they would drink, they should go off and stay till they had it over, and that if any would not comply with this law, they should be obliged to leave the village.

I then showed the advantages of adopting the plan—that they would live in peace, as they never quarreled when they were sober; that with my assistance they would be able to give their children an education; for want of which they were going on blindfold in their business with white people, who frequently imposed upon them; but who would not have it in their power, if they once had eyes of their own, to see for themselves; as would be the case if their young Chiefs and others should get an education and learn to speak English; and that then they might have books printed in their own language for them to read; that I would show them and assist them what I could about making carts and ploughs, and about ploughing their ground, so that they might employ their horses, which were then almost useless to them; and raise a plenty of corn and wheat, potatoes, squashes and tobacco, horses and cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry; that I would show them and assist them what I could about building a mill, building houses, and making furniture for their houses; that I would make them wheels and show them about making looms; and that my wife would learn their young women how to make their own cloth; that our good people would send them on School-masters enough to School all their children for nothing; that I would try to have them send on a blacksmith, who was a good man, and would mend their guns, and do all their work for them in the best manner, and at a much more reasonable price than what they had to give for it then, besides saving them the trouble of going a great distance for it. I told them that, as their land was excellent, if they would adopt this plan, and their young men would assist their women and children, they might enjoy all these privileges within a few years, without working hard, and that then they would have a comfortable home for their old people, and for those who were sick, where they could remain through the winter whilst the others were gone to their hunting grounds; and, what was infinitely

more than all the rest, they might then enjoy the religion of God's word, which, if they would rightly attend to it, would make them unspeakably happy forever. I then brought into view the consequences that would follow if they did not listen to this proposal. I told them that game was growing scarce, and that, as the white people were settling round them, it would soon be too scarce for them to live by hunting; that if they did not teach their children to cultivate the land and raise their living out of it as we did, that they would soon be so poor and hungry that they would not know what to do; that at best they would sell their excellent land for little or nothing, and be obliged to leave that pleasant River and delightful country and seek a home in some distant and unknown wilderness. And I observed to them that, since it was thus, I hoped they would listen to my advice, and that they would not only prevent liquor from being brought into the proposed Village, but that they would entirely desist from drinking it; that I would have them more afraid of those who brought it among them than those who came against them with fire-guns. To convince them of this, I assured them that the country between them and the Atlantic, which was once thickly inhabited with Indians, had become almost entirely depopulated, principally by means of this destroying liquor. And I added that this universal drunkenness was very displeasing in the sight of God, and provoked Him to give them up to die, as it were, by their own hands; and that if they continued to go on as others had done, they must expect ere long to be universally swept from the earth in like manner. I told them that they might think that they could not keep from drinking, but that if would strive against it, and pray to the Great Spirit to help them, that He would enable them to keep from it; that if they had any regard to their welfare, the least they could think of doing would be to accept of my assistance, and follow my advice with respect to the Village I had proposed, and not suffer any liquor to come into that. I told them that I might have lived much happier at home among my dear friends and acquaintances, where we had everything that was comfortable around us; but knowing how much they needed my assistance, and having a great love for them, and being commanded by God, I had forsaken all, and had come a great distance to spend my days with them, in order to make them happy in this world and in the world to come; that I had come by the desire of God's ministers and good people, who tenderly loved them, who had always been their best and only true friends, both in time of war and in time of peace, and had always been praying to God for them, that they might enjoy those great privileges which they had now been at so much pains and expense to help them to; that I had not come merely of my own accord, or by the desire of those good people, but that I was sent there by God himself, who commanded them to listen to me; that since it was thus, if they did not receive me, and attend to the good things which I was sent to teach them, they would make me very sorrowful, exceedingly grieve the hearts of God's ministers and people, and, what was inconceivably worse, they would dreadfully offend the God who had sent me, and make Him very angry with them. To conclude my speech to them, I told them that they were not to blame for not having this good religion sent to them before, but that if they rejected it now it was sent, rejected the goodness of God in sending it to them, and all our kind offers to them, which had cost us so much trouble and expense, they would certainly be inexcusable, and that I therefore hoped they would give me a favorable answer.

I was thus urgent with them, because I suspected that the most of them were determined not to receive me. They heard me with the more patience on ac-

count of my having furnished them, in the first place, with as much tobacco as they could smoke. As the Trustees' address took up so much time, I should have been glad to have been much shorter; but as I thought the ease doubtful, I was unwilling to omit anything which might be to the purpose. The most of the Chiefs remained together that night.

They assembled on the grass the next day, at about 12 o'clock, and sent for me. Little Otter was well enough to attend and he delivered me the following speech, with several of the ideas often repeated:

"Brother, we listened to you yesterday, and heard all you had to say to us. Since that, we have been thinking of what you said to us, and have been talking it over among ourselves and have made up our minds. Now, brother, if you will listen to us, we will give you an answer. But it is our way to be very short. Our white brothers, when they make speeches, are very lengthy. They read and write so much, that they get in a great many little things. But it is not so with your red brothers. When we go on any great business, and have any great things to say, we say them in a few words. Brother, we understand that you are sent out here by the Great Spirit, and by his good people, who live in one of the 16 fires. Brother, we believe you have not come alone, or of your own accord, but that you are sent out here, as you say, by the Great Spirit, and by some of His great black-gowns and great men who make laws. And we thank those great Fathers for being so kind to us. Brother, we like what you have said to us. We know that it is all true, and all very good. When you was talking, you kept looking up, and said a great deal to us about the Great Spirit. We believe that there is a Great Spirit, who has made the world, the sun, the moon, the stars, the ground, the water, the trees, and all the men, creatures and things that are in the world. Brother, we understand that you have come to teach us and our children how to worship the Great Spirit, and what we must do to please Him, and be happy in this world and in the world to come. We understand that you want to have us raise a plenty of corn and wheat, horses and cattle, and all the other things and creatures that you raise; and that you want us to live like the people that wear hats. And we believe that you and our great fathers that sent you, wish to do us all the good you can; that you want to make us happy, not only here, but in the world to come. Brother, we know that you spoke true, when you told us that our game was growing scarce, and that it would soon be so that we could not live by hunting as we used to. We feel very poor, and we do not know how we are going to live or what we shall do. Now, brother, if you and your great black-gowns and Chiefs want to help us and make us happy, why don't you stop your people from settling so near us? If you would do this, we might have game enough and do very well. Brother, we know that it is all true what you say to us about the stuff the white people make, which we like so well. We know that it makes us foolish and quarrelsome, and poor, and that it destroys us, and has greatly diminished our number; that we used to be much happier before it came among us, and that it would be much better for us to be entirely without it. You do know how to make it; Indians don't know how to make it, and have nothing to make it of. If your people did not make it and bring it to us, we should not have it. And if we did not see it, we should not care anything about it. But when we get a taste of it, we love it so well we do not know how to stop drinking. Brother, since it is so, why do you not stop your people from bringing it among us? If you would do this, then perhaps you might get us to come and live together in one Village, so that you might have an opportunity to instruct us and do us good. But until this

liquor is stopped, we shall quarrel so among ourselves when we get it, that we cannot many of us live together in the same Village, and you will not be able to do anything with us.

"Brother, what you have said to us is all true, but we would not wish to steal the good words or keep them to ourselves. We understand that you was sent out to travel around and visit the Indians in order to find out their minds respecting this business. You have seen but a few Indians yet. There are a great many that live away back of us. If you was to go and see them all, it would take you two or three years. We think you had better go and talk with them all, and see what they think of it; and if they will agree to have black-gowns, we will agree to have one too. This is all the Red Brothers have to say to you."

Such was Little Otter's answer to the Christian Missionary on the banks of the Maumee, 85 years ago. It was sadly confounding to Mr. Bacon, but it did not avail to avert the terrible doom which whisky so rapidly brought to Little Otter's people. Within 35 years of that time, but a miserable remnant of them had escaped the drunkard's end, and these were gathered up for transportation beyond the Mississippi, surrendering their once proud possessions in this Valley to the race who had plied them with the agency which caused their sad decay. Convinced that any further attempt he then might make in behalf of the poor aborigines would be fruitless of good, Mr. Bacon soon abandoned the field and passed on to Mackinaw. Of his trip and the situation there, he wrote:

I set sail on the 2d of June, with my family, in a convenient Schooner, for this place. Our accommodations were good, our Captain all kindness and attention, and were gently waited to this place in seven days. The Indians are vastly more numerous here than at Detroit. I see none here but Ottawas and Chippewas. I believe that the Ottawas are much the most numerous just about here. They are accounted by both Nations to be the fathers of the Chippewas. I find, as I had been informed, that there is a good deal of difference between the language of these Indians, and those of the same Nations about Detroit. Some words seem wholly unlike; but the difference in general appears to be in the pronunciation, which is not so drawling, but much more agreeable to the English pronunciation. These Indians appear to be much more sprightly, cleanly, industrious and agreeable than those. I have not been able to talk with them much yet, for the want of an interpreter.

From what I can learn, I fear that it is not much better with the Indians at Arborcosh [Mackinaw], on account of drinking and fighting, than it is with those at the Maumee. Hearing that they were mostly drunk, and not having an interpreter, I have not visited them yet. Or, if it had not been for these difficulties I do not know but I should have waited for the assistance of Colonel Hunt [Colonel Thomas Hunt, father of General John E. Hunt], as he is now expected every day, to take the command of this Post. Knowing that he was to be here so soon, I rather wished not to see them till he came. For it is said there are no Indians who pay so great respect to the commanding officer as these do; and he told me he would use all his influence in my favor. With all the forbidding circumstances in view, which I see attending my mission to these Indians, as I am not to look for miracles, I considered it a matter of the ut-

most importance to avail myself of every circumstance in my favor, at my first introduction. With all these, I think it is very doubtful whether I shall be received by the Chiefs. There are two circumstances against me which I have not mentioned. One is, that these Indians at Arborcosh have formerly had Roman Catholic Priests with them, to whom they adhered as strictly as could have been expected. Another circumstance not mentioned is, the Indians in general have an idea that Ministers have a power to send distempers or sickness among people, like their conjurers. And if any mortal disease breaks out among them while they are with them, they are supposed to be the authors of it. The Indians to this day tell that the Priests whom they had with them at Arborcosh, sent sickness among them. So that though they would be more likely to prefer the Roman Catholic than us, yet it does not seem very likely that they would wish for either to come among them. But if I cannot prevail on the Chiefs to receive me, I mean to insist hard on their letting me have a number of their sons to educate here on the island, whilst I am learning their language, and I shall require them to find them food and clothes.

My present determination is to remain about here till in one way or another I get the language; and if I can get a good interpreter at a moderate expense, be preaching through the Summer to all the Indians who will hear me. As they are always absent through the Winter, I must try in that part of the time to be doing something to help support myself, either by a School (which must be small) or by some kind of labor.

The editor of the Magazine appends the following comments upon the report of Mr. Bacon:

The reader will perceive from Mr. Bacon's account of the Indians that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of propagating the gospel among them is the influence of the conjurers. These conjurers are the same as the powows spoken of in the history of the New England Indians. But the failure of this first attempt of Mr. Bacon ought not to discourage the friends of the Missionary cause; it should rather stimulate them to more vigorous exertions. The Indians on the Miami, from their proximity to the white people, have more free access to spirituous liquors, and are much more opposed to everything good than the tribes which live more remote. There is still reason to hope that to some of the tribes God will give a listening ear, and that he will prosper the labors of the Missionaries that may be sent among them.

About 1863, an aged gentleman, a Minister of the Gospel (whose name is not remembered), called on Rev. W. W. Williams, Pastor of First Congregational Church, Toledo, and in conversation stated that his first visit to that locality was made in 1802, in company with the pioneer Missionary, Mr. Bacon, whose nephew he was. The gentleman said that at that time he was 16 years old, and well remembered what was the condition of things where Toledo now is, as also his uncle's experience with the Indians, the sole occupants of this region. He said that after remaining here for a short time, he started in a canoe for Dartmouth College, Massachusetts, with an Indian as his companion, carrying his craft around the Falls of Niagara, and passing down Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence, and on toward his destination as far as water connection could be found;

and finishing his journey on foot. Entering College, he pursued a course of study, and became a Clergyman, which profession had been his calling. As a rule, students now do their boating after entering College.

Reverend JOSEPH BADGER. The connection of this gentleman with events in the early history of this section, makes proper brief reference to his active and useful life. He was born at Windham, Massachusetts, in 1757; graduated at Yale College in 1785, previous to which time he had served in the Revolutionary Army. In 1787 he was ordained to preach the Gospel, his first charge being a Church at Blandford, Mass., where he spent 14 years, to the satisfaction of the Church. The first Christian Minister who came to labor in Northern Ohio, he arrived in 1800, having been sent by a Connecticut Missionary Society. Without religious organizations of any sort, and with no places for holding meeting except the cabins of the scattered pioneers, with here and there a log School-house, his field was one involving severe labor and great privation. But all these were not sufficient to repress the earnest zeal and devotion of his unreserved consecration to his work.

In 1801 Mr. Badger made the trip from Cleveland to Detroit, of which he says in his notes:

September 11, 1801.—Rode through the Black Swamp to the Shawanee Village on the Maumee. George, our Indian boy, took us to the Island, just below the Rapids [at the mouth of Tontogany Creek], to see his aunt. Soon after we were seated, we were presented with a bowl of boiled corn, buttered with bear's grease. As the corn was presented, the old woman said: "Friends, eat; it is good; it is such as God gives Indians."

June 10, 1805, Mr. Badger having engaged to visit the Wyandot Indians at River Raisin, Michigan Territory, he set out from Cleveland for that purpose, in company with a Captain Parish of Canandaigua, N. Y., and Mr. Knaggs of Detroit, interpreters, who were going to attend a treaty with the Indians to be held at Fort Industry (now Toledo). In passing through the Black Swamp (about 36 miles) they lodged in the woods. The next day they forded the Maumee River at the Rapids; took breakfast at a French house, and rode down to the mouth of Swan Creek, near to which Fort Industry stood, where Mr. Jewett, the Government Agent and Commissioner of the Connecticut Fire Land Company and the Chiefs of eight Indian tribes, were in Council. While there Mr. Badger gave the Indians a temperance talk, after which Crane, their head chief, made a short speech, and told them to make up their minds what they would do. In about half an hour, the old Chief replied: "Father, you have told us the truth. We thank you. Father, we have all agreed to use no more ardent spirits." Mr. Badger says: "I lived with them for about four years after this, and saw or knew of but

one man drunk in that time. It broke up the traders so that they left them." This, probably, was the most effective temperance lecture ever delivered on the Maumee.

For about 10 years Mr. Badger's home was at Gustavus, Trumbull County, although much of that time was spent in labors at distant points, traveling on horseback through almost unbroken forests, from settlement to settlement, as opportunities offered. As the only Christian Minister in all that vast field, his embarrassments were not a little enhanced by the general lack of sympathy in his labors which he found on nearly all hands. But all this did not dismay him. Indifference to his work only the more deeply impressed him with its need among the settlers. Ere long fruits began to appear, and he was rewarded for his self-denial by manifest increase of interest in his work and a growing respect for him and confidence in his judgment on matters outside his immediate calling.

Thus it was, that the Government at Washington at times found him specially useful in consultation upon questions of local concern. The War of 1812 opened to Mr. Badger a new field of activity. At the outset of that contest he was appointed by Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, as Chaplain of the Army, in which capacity he was with Harrison at Fort Meigs in 1813, and continued in such relation to the close of the War in 1815, his entire physical and mental faculties being constantly devoted to the spiritual and bodily welfare of the Soldiers. He continued his home in Trumbull County, preaching to different small Churches until 1835, when he removed to Wood County. Here he continued his life-work so far as enfeebled faculties permitted labor, to the acceptance of the young communities who enjoyed his service. In 1846, at the advanced age of 89 years, this eminent and useful man died, after nearly "three score and ten years" of active service in the Christian ministry. If the Military commander, so fortunate as to lead a single Army to victory in a single battle, be entitled to a monument in attestation of his service, what record should be made of the heroic devotion and self-denial shown in a life such as Joseph Badger's.

Reverend ISAAC VAN TASSEL. Among the more prominent of early Christian workers in the Maumee Valley, was Reverend Isaac Van Tassel. Born in Durham, New York, 1791, he came to Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1821. In the Summer of 1822 he was appointed to the Maumee Mission by the Western Missionary Society at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was the first of the Mission force on the ground. In September, 1822, at Ashtabula, Ohio, Mr. Van Tassel was married with Miss Lucia Badger, daughter of Reverend Joseph Badger. They landed at Maumee, October 27, 1822. Mr. Van Tassel proceeded to the Mission house, located nine miles up the River at the mouth of Tontogany Creek, the Island also belonging to the Mission grounds, which, beside the Island, embraced 240 acres. The Mission building consisted of a log house, 16x60 feet. The Mission family embraced 13 members, beside employes. The balance of the family having meantime arrived, work with the poor Ottawas was commenced November 26, 1822. The family consisted of Reverend Samuel Tate, wife and son; Reverend Alvah Coe and wife; Reverend Isaac Van Tassel and wife; Leander Sacket (farmer) and wife; John McPherrin (carpenter); Mr. Straight (blacksmith); Miss Sabina Stevens and Miss Hannah Riggs. The distinctive work of the Mission was the instruction of the young of the tribe in the English language, rather than reaching adults through their own language. The pupils for the first Winter, averaged about 30. The adults were not neglected, the Missionaries preaching to them as best they could through interpreters. At first, they were shy and distrustful; but soon became more confiding. Some 30 were believed to have been converted. The work might have been more successful, but for the opposition made to it by neighboring Indian traders, whose traffic was most profitable when they were left to deal with the Indians without interference such as Missionary work inevitably caused. The Indians are spoken of as kindly in their intercourse and specially grateful for favors shown them. Among the Mission buildings was a two-story frame house, which yet remained in 1873, when the property belonged to George and Thomas Yunt.

CHAPTER II.

PERMANENT RELIGIOUS WORK.

IT would be impracticable here to do more than make brief mention of the great number of Church enterprises which constitute the religious work in Toledo. So far as may be, record will be made of these in the form of denominational history.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As was the fact with most pioneer settlements in early days, the advance in permanent religious work in Lucas County was made by the Methodist Episcopal Church. This fact, no doubt, is mainly due to the peculiar adaptation of the methods of that organization for the supply of the sparsely settled localities of the West. In this work, as a rule, that Church was materially aided by such Christian settlers of other denominations as were able to co-operate therewith. In this way religious privileges were maintained, until, with increased population and strengthened religious sentiment, there came to be strength to warrant denominational division in the work.

It is claimed, and with apparent justice, that the first Protestant religious services, within the present limits of Toledo, were held in what is now the Parish of the Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and by Preachers of that denomination. Who held the first service, seems to be in some doubt, there being conflicting claims for that honor. Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, now a resident of the City, is confident that he preached the first sermon within that territory, about 1832; while others of that Church think Mr. Gavitt was preceded as early as 1822 or '23, by Revs. Billings O. Plympton and Elias Pattee, who then stopped and held services while passing between Detroit and Monroe and Northern Ohio. The first Preachers in this County under regular assignment, were those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and sent here by the Ohio Conference of 1825.* That Conference then included all of Ohio and Michigan and a portion of Indiana. The first Methodist congregation proper that gathered within the present bounds of Toledo is credibly stated to have been imported to the same in a lumber wagon in the latter part of the Spring of 1833, and consisted of Noah A. Whitney and his wife, Maria; Amasa Bishop (yet a resident of the Parish and member of the Monroe Street Church), Eli

Hubbard, and Mary and Sarah Keeler. With these was the Preacher, Rev. Elijah H. Pilcher. Mr. Bishop says that previous to the date named, Classes had been formed in that section by Rev. John H. Baughman and others; but the first congregation for public service within the limits of Toledo, was the one here referred to. The first Class known to have been organized in this region was in 1826. The circumstances of the event are given as follows: Mr. Baughman, in passing, found Eli Hubbard, one of the earliest and most prominent of the pioneers of this section, at work in the woods, and asked him if there was an opening thereabouts to preach the Gospel. Mr. Hubbard told him that his house was open for such purpose. His dwelling was of logs, and was located near the Tremainesville bridge over Ten-Mile Creek or Ottawa River. It consisted of one small room with two beds. There Mr. Baughman preached, and there was formed a Class, which consisted of John, Samuel and Sophronia Horton, William Wilkinson and wife, Mrs. Maria Whitney and Miss Mary Keeler, daughter of Major Coleman L. Keeler. Mr. Wilkinson was made the Class Leader. Appointments were made for preaching at the residences of Mr. Hubbard and Noah A. Whitney. Another Class was organized with meetings at the latter place, of which Mrs. Whitney was the Leader. Mr. Hubbard at this time was not a professor of religion, but united with the Church about a year later. Evidently the cause of Methodism is materially indebted to Mrs. Maria Whitney for the start it received in this section. Largely through her influence and efforts, her husband and the most of a large family connection became active and useful members of the Church; while her labors and earnest devotion were potent for good among the settlers throughout a large region of country. As the work grew and gathered strength, steps were taken toward more ample quarters for public service, and ere long a log School-house was built near the Tremainesville burying ground, and bowers provided for more ample space outside the building, when the weather should permit.

Elder Baughman's successors in the ministry there, were Revs. Casden, J. W. Finley, Cooper, Plympton, Gearing, Pilcher, Gavitt, and Spragne—the Presiding Elders being Brown, Godard, Pattee, Gilruth, Eurite, Leonard B. Gurley, and John Janes (father of Frank Janes, now of Toledo). Mr. Pilcher was the first Preacher after Toledo existed. The first mem-

*Historical Record of Monroe Street M. E. Church, written by Rev. T. N. Barkdull.

ber of the Methodist Church who resided within the present bounds of Toledo, was a Mrs. Simpson, but she did not live long after coming, having died in 1833. There being no clergyman then here, Deacon Samuel I. Keeler (father of Salmon H. Keeler), made a prayer and a few remarks at the funeral, Amasa Bishop (yet a resident) offering the closing prayer.

What is now the Monroe Street charge, was part of the Toledo Circuit until Sylvania Circuit was formed, when it became part of that, and the affairs of the Monroe Street and Tremainesville charges are more or less indistinct, there being now in existence few records to which reference can be made.

The first appointment to the Sylvania Circuit was S. H. Alderman in 1842. In 1858 the two charges were set off from that Circuit, and Rev. Wm. Thatcher placed in charge of them. They continued thus connected until 1875, when Monroe Street became a Station. In 1859 steps were taken which resulted in the erection of the brick edifice now used by the Church, for which the Society is largely indebted to James, Noah A. and Thomas Porter Whitney, and Amasa Bishop. It cost \$1,400, and was dedicated in August, 1859, by Rev. Granville Moody. The present parsonage was built in 1865-6, under the pastorate of Rev. Jacob F. Burkholder, who first occupied it. The location of the Milburn Wagon Works in the immediate vicinity in 1873, brought much strength to this Church, for which it was largely indebted to the special interest taken in it by Mr. George Milburn, the founder and long the manager of that establishment.

The following is given as the most correct list of Preachers ministering to the Monroe Street charge from the start:

1825—J. A. Baughman and Solomon Mamer. 1826—Baughman. 1827-8—George A. Walker. 1829—Jacob Hill. 1830-31—James W. Finley. 1832—E. H. Pilcher and Elnathan C. Gavitt. 1833—Pilcher and Wm. Sprague. 1834—Sprague and Sylvester F. Southard. 1835—Cyrus Brooks and Robert Triggs. 1836-7—Ira Chase. 1838—Wesley Brock and Andrew M. Fitch. 1839—Austin Coleman and Samuel B. Guiberson. 1840—John Tibbals. 1841—Eb. R. Hill, F. C. Paine and Ralph Wilcox. 1842-3—S. H. Alderman and S. L. Yourtee. 1844—Luke S. Johnson. 1845—Martin Welch. 1846—William Thatcher. 1847—Luke L. Johnson. 1848—Octavius Waters and James M. Wilcox. 1849—Alanson Foster and Alfred H. Walters. 1850—James Evans and John Crabbs. 1851—Crabbs and George G. Lyon. 1852—David W. Ocker and John A. Shannon. 1853—Ocker and John A. Shannon. 1854—Lorenzo D. Rogers and Abram B. Poe. 1855—Ambrose Hollington and A. B. Poe. 1856—Henry Warner. 1857—Edmund B. Morrison and John R. Colgan. 1858-9—Wm. Thatcher. 1860—Oliver Kennedy. 1861—E. C. Gavitt. 1862—Louis M. Albright. 1863—Silas B. Maltbie. 1864—L. M. Albright. 1865—J. F. Burkholder. 1866-7—S. B. Maltbie. 1868-9—John Farley. 1870—Elias H. Cammon. 1871—Thomas J. McKean. 1872—Edward A. Berry. 1873-4—Samuel S. Barter. 1875-6-7—Thomas N. Barkdull. 1878-81—N. B. C. Love.

The second Church in Toledo of the Methodist Episcopal connection was organized in

1836, when the Society purchased lots on Huron Street (483 and 485), between Locust and Walnut (North side), and began the erection thereon of a house of worship, which was afterwards purchased by the German Methodists. In 1843 the Church had a membership of 70. By 1850 the progress had become such, that steps were taken for a more eligible location and a more commodious edifice. At that time, Thomas Southard, Almon Hopkins and James Love were authorized to purchase a lot, which was done in 1851, the choice being the site of the present building, corner of Madison and Superior Streets. The cost of the lot was \$800, on which a brick church was placed, at a cost of \$2,000. The first regular Pastor was Rev. J. T. Caples, who remained two years, during which time a parsonage was built, which subsequently was removed.

In May, 1865, St. Paul's Church building on Madison Street was removed, and before the next Winter, accommodations were provided in the basement of the present building, which was completed and dedicated in the Winter of 1869, at which time \$18,000 was raised for the liquidation of indebtedness, which not being sufficient for the purpose, another effort was made in June, 1873, when \$23,000 more was subscribed. The cost of the Church was \$60,000, including \$4,000 for an organ.

The territory of Lucas County was embraced within the Michigan Conference until 1839, when it was transferred to the North Ohio Conference, then formed, and continued in such connection until the formation of Central Ohio Conference, in 1856. The Preachers on the Circuit, including Toledo, previous to 1843, were as follows: John A. Baughman, Elnathan C. Gavitt, J. B. Finley, — Casden, B. O. Plympton, — Gearing, Henry E. Pilcher, — Sprague, Wesley Brock, A. N. Fitch, and two or three not remembered.

The Station Preachers of St. Paul's since 1843 have been as follows:

1843-5—Martin Welch. 1845-6—S. L. Yourtee. 1846-7—W. L. Harris. 1847-8—W. W. Winter. 1848-9—Edward R. Jewett. 1849-50—James Kellam. 1850-52—John Graham. 1852-4—John T. Caples. 1854-5—Thomas Parker. 1855-7—Joseph Ayres. 1857-9—George W. Collier. 1859-61—Alex. Nelson. 1861-2—Edmund B. Morrison. 1862-3—Henry E. Pilcher. 1863-6—Charles W. Ketcham. 1866-8—Daniel D. Mather. 1868-70—Pearl P. Ingalls. 1870-73—Russell B. Pope. 1873-5—Park S. Donelson. Subsequently Gershom Lease, W. G. Waters, Leroy Belt, S. S. Beiler, D. G. Strong, T. S. Wiltse, and E. D. Whitlock (present Pastor).

Up to 1853, the Methodists of Toledo worshipped as one congregation. At that time a Mission was started on Lagrange Street (between Superior and Huron), which for several years took the name of Ames Chapel. A frame building was constructed for its use, which afterwards was removed and a brick church erected, and occupied for a time and until the

Church had provided another building on Magnolia Street, between Huron and Superior, and had taken the name of **ST. JOHN'S CHURCH**. The new organization took place in 1872, since which time it has been in prosperous condition. Rev. J. H. Bethards is now the Pastor.

BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, East Side Broadway, between Crittenden and Western Avenues, was organized in 1859. The Pastor in 1887 was Rev. Parker P. Pope. It then had a membership of 240.

In 1865, a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at West Toledo (formerly Tremainesville), taking the name of that locality. Its edifice is located on South side Phillips Avenue, near Duke Street. The Pastor in 1887, was Rev. John Poucher.

THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH, on Third Street, between Cherry and Oak, East Toledo, was instituted in 1866. Rev. M. M. Figley was the Pastor in 1887.

ZION'S (German) M. E. CHURCH was organized in 1870. In 1887 it had a membership of 170, with Rev. Joseph Kern as Pastor.

In 1850 **EMANUEL (German) M. E. CHURCH** was organized under the charge of Rev. Peter F. Schneider, when the building on Huron Street (479), between Walnut and Locust, built and used by the English Methodist Church, was purchased and removed to Ontario, between Locust and Walnut Streets, which was used until the Society had erected the fine edifice now occupied on the Northeast corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets. The present membership of the Church is 280. The Pastor for 1887 was Rev. E. F. Wunderlich.

DETROIT AVENUE M. E. CHURCH was instituted in 1875. It is located at Northwest corner of Detroit Avenue and Forrer Streets. In 1887 its Pastor was Rev. Joseph Williams.

BETHANY M. E. CHURCH is located on North side Woodville, near Brand Street, East Toledo. Its Pastor for 1887 was Rev. M. M. Figley.

ALBANY STREET M. E. CHURCH, organized in 1875. It is located at the corner of Albany and Erie Streets, North Toledo (formerly Maubattan). Its Pastor in 1887 was Rev. John Poucher.

EAST TOLEDO GERMAN M. E. MISSION was organized in November, 1887, with Rev. Carl A. Militzer as Pastor.

CONFERENCES AND PREACHERS.

The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1828, met in Lancaster, in September, Bishop Roberts presiding. Among the appointments made, were the following, to wit:

Presiding Elders—Miami District, G. R. Jones. Lebanon District—James B. Finley. Scioto District—John Collins. Lancaster District—David Young. Kenhawa District—Z. Connell. Portland (Sandusky) District—Russell Bigelow. Detroit District—Zara H. Coston.

Preachers. Portland District—Brunswick, James McMahan. Wayne—Adam Poe, Henry Colclazer.

Mansfield—Jacob Dixon, Henry O. Sheldon. Delaware—James Gilruth, Wm. Runnells. Sandusky—Jacob Hill, Alvin Billings. Huron—John Huzzard, Cyrus S. Carpenter. Black River—Shadrach Ruark (superannuated.) John C. Havens. Sandusky City—John Janes. Wyandot Mission—Russell Bigelow (superannuated), Thomas Thompson. James B. Finley was Superintendent of St. Mary's Mission. Moses Crume, Robert W. Finley, John Brown, Wm. Page and John C. Brooke were superannuated. There were admitted to Conference on trial—Jas. B. Austin, James W. Finley, Thomas Thompson, T. Synmes, Geo. Hoffman, Joseph Hill, Joel Dolby, Jr., Wm. Herr, Jos. M. Trimble, Leonard B. Gurley, Henry Colclazer, Jacob Hill, Alvin Billings, David Cadwalader and James Wilson. Thomas A. Morris was transferred to Kentucky Conference.

The Ohio Annual Conference for 1830, was held at Lancaster, in September, when the following appointments were made for what then was known as the Portland District:

Presiding Elder—Russell Bigelow. Brunswick—John Hazard, James Wilson. Wayne—Henry O. Sheldon, Jacob Dixon. Holmes—J. C. Haven, Leonard Hill. Mansfield—John Janes, E. Yocum. Delaware—S. P. Shaw, A. M. Lorraine. Sandusky—Elam Day, E. S. Gavitt. Huron—Charles Reed, Ad. Minear. Black River—C. S. Carpenter, Elnathan C. Gavitt. Sandusky City—Wm. Runnells. Wyandot Mission—T. Thompson, B. Boydsen. Greensburgh—E. B. Chase.

As will be seen, this District extended from Sandusky City to Cuyahoga County on the North, and to Franklin County on the South—all which territory, with very few good roads, and largely with no roads, the Presiding Elder was required to traverse repeatedly during the year. It can hardly be matter of surprise, then, that Methodist preachers then cultivated an attachment for good horses, and were so generally superior judges of such stock.

Appointments were made by the Ohio M. E. Conference, in 1832, as follows:

Sandusky—L. B. Gurley. Norwalk—H. O. Sheldon, Edward Thomson. Tiffin—E. Yocum, J. Martin. Fort Defiance—Wm. Sprague. Fort Findlay Mission—Elam Day, B. Allen. Monroe (Michigan)—Elnathan C. Gavitt, E. H. Pitcher.

The Presiding Elders of the Conference were J. B. Finley, W. H. Raper, Augustus Eddy, L. Swormstedt, Isaac A. Hunter, W. B. Christie and James Gilruth.

Among the appointments made by the Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference, in August, 1835, were the following:

Norwalk District—John H. Power, Presiding Elder. Norwalk—Leonard Hill, James A. Kellam. Elyria—James Wheeler, Thos. Barkdull. Sandusky—John M. Goshorn, John T. Kellam. Wellington—John Morey, Jas. Frees. Vermillion—John Quigly. Paris (Plymouth)—Hiram M. Shaffer. Bucyrus—James Wilson, Thos. Hesson. Tiffin—Thos. Thompson, Philip Wareham. Mt. Gilead—Zephaniah Bell. Wyandot Mission—S. P. Shaw. Norwalk Seminary—Jona. E. Chaplin, Principal; H. O. Sheldon, Agent.

Maumee District—L. B. Gurley, Presiding Elder. Perrysburg—Cyrus Brooks. Sandusky—John Kinner, John H. Pitzel. Kenton Mission—Alanson Fleming. Lima—David Burns, Wesley J. Wells. St.

Mary's Mission—John O. Conaway. Findlay Mission—Elam Day, Mark Delany. Defiance—Peter Sharp, Wesley Brock. Risdon—Henry Whiteman.

The other Presiding Elders were: Leroy Swormstedt, James Quinn, W. H. Roper, J. B. Finley, James Delay, John Ferree, David Young, Jacob Young, Adam Poe, Henry Colclazer, James Gilruth.

The whole number of Preachers then stationed in the Conference, was 228, while 32 Deacons and 21 Elders were ordained, and 37 admitted on trial. The total membership of the Churches was 62,951 whites, 465 blacks, and 206 Indians (chiefly at Wyandot Mission). Net increase for the year, 175 members. Two Wyandots (James Harraboot and Squire Grayeyes) were among those ordained.

In 1837, the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, included the then State of Michigan and a large portion of Ohio. The Presiding Elders then were:

Detroit District—Wm. Herr. Ann Arbor—H. Colclazer. Maumee—John Janes. Tiffin—L. B. Gurley. Norwalk—John H. Power. Wooster—Adam Poe.

Among the appointments were the following: Norwalk District. Portland (Sandusky) Mission—Thomas Barkdull. Norwalk—H. M. Shaffer, John M. Goshorn. Dover—Daniel M. Conant. Elyria Station—Jona. E. Chaplin. Wellington—John T. Kellam, J. C. Sawyer. Vermillion—J. Mitchell, J. McIntyre. Paris—Elam Day, H. G. Dubois. Frederick—John Morey, Jas. S. Saxby. Mt. Vernon—Geo. Elliott. Martinsburg—J. Wheeler, Z. Bell; J. McMahon, Supernumerary. Wyandotte Mission—Samuel M. Allen. Agent for Norwalk Seminary, E. Raymond.

Maumee District. Perrysburg and Maumee—Jas. A. Kellam. Toledo—Ira Chase. Waterville Mission—Wesley Shortess, A. Coleman. Defiance—Sanford C. Parker, A. Minnis. Kalida Mission—Andrew Hollapater. Lima—Andrew M. Fitch. St. Mary's Mission—J. Hudson.

Tiffin District. Tiffin—Wm. Runnells. Mexico—Wesley Brock, James Wilson. Bucyrus—Thomas Thompson, J. H. Frees. Mt. Gilead—Samuel Lynch. Sandusky—Leonard Hill, O. Monett. Port Clinton Mission—L. Parker. Findlay—J. O. Conoway, A. Bissell. Risdon Mission—R. Sheldon, R. L. Bowers. Kenton—P. Wareham.

The following were the assignments of Preachers for the Maumee District, Michigan Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1839-40:

John Janes, Presiding Elder. Maumee City—Oliver Burgess. Perrysburg—R. H. Chubb, J. W. Boneer. Toledo—A. Coleman, S. B. Guiberson. Monroe—Andrew M. Fitch. Dearbornville—Chas. Babcock, A. Blanchard. Dundee—Daniel Barnes; A. Baughman, Supernumerary. Palmyra—John Gray, P. T. Sheldon. Waterville Mission—J. S. Saxby, W. H. Collins. Pulaski Mission (Williams County)—John Santley, James Freese.

The appointments for the Maumee District of the North Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference made in September, 1848, were as follows:

Maumee—W. S. Lunt. Toledo—E. R. Jewett. Sylvania—Octavius Waters, J. M. Wilcox. Water-

ville—J. Burgess. Clinton—A. Foster. Pulaski and B. C. Mission—H. C. Chapman, A. H. Walter. Evansport, B. Hurlbert. Defiance and Anglaize Mission—S. Fairchild. Gilboa—S. M. Beatty. Findlay—T. J. Pope, C. B. Bradbury. Wood—W. H. Seeley. Perrysburg—L. Ward. Presiding Elder—G. W. Breckenridge.

Statistics of this Conference were published in 1855, as follows:

Number of Ministers, 202; No. employed, 190; Presiding Elders, 9; Principals, Professors and Agents of Colleges, Seminaries, &c., 121. Largest salary paid to Ministers, \$546—smallest, \$70; No. of places where over \$500 was paid, 3; less than \$300, 60; less than \$200, 13; No. Church members, including probationers, 29,670; No. Sabbath Schools, 458, with 5,219 officers and teachers, and 25,981 children. Amount raised for Missionary Society, \$11,642; for Sunday School Union, \$80.91; for Tract Society, \$6,271.56; for American Bible Society, \$1,266.90. No. houses of worship, 414, valued at \$360,875, with 77 parsonages, valued at \$44,575.

In 1859, the Conferences of the State had been reorganized, Northwestern Ohio being in what was named Delaware Conference. At its session for that year, the following appointments were made:

Presiding Elders—Delaware District—T. H. Wilson. Sidney—J. S. Kalb. Lima—E. C. Gavitt. Findlay—J. T. Caples. Toledo—Joseph Ayres. Kenton—J. M. Holmes.

Appointments for Findlay and Toledo Districts:

Findlay District. Findlay—L. B. Gurley. Fostoria—J. A. Shannon. Adrian—R. Biggs, P. A. Drown. Mt. Blanchard—S. Boggs. Fremont—W. S. Lunt. Pleasantville—J. Sterling, G. W. Money. Ft. Seneca—H. L. Nickerson. Shannon—B. B. Powell, B. F. Cozier. Bowling Green—S. L. Roberts, J. Adams. Woodville—W. H. Taylor, L. Tiedeman. Acadia—D. Gray, Lewis Dales. Ottawa—F. L. Harper.

Toledo District. Toledo—A. Nelson. Toledo City Mission (Ames Chapel)—Oliver Kennedy. Tremainesville—W. Thatcher. Perrysburg—J. Fegley. Maumee and Waterville—Ambrose Hollington. Sylvania—S. D. Shaffer. Delta—A. B. Poe. West Unity—I. R. Henderson, J. R. Colgan. Bryan—H. M. Chlose, G. W. Miller. Edgerton—M. Perkey. Montpelier—J. Wilcox. Defiance—E. B. Morrison. Brunersburg—J. Boyers. Napoleon—John Poucher.

Ohio Wesleyan University—W. L. Harris, W. G. Williams, Professors. Ohio Wesleyan Female College—Park S. Donelson, President; George Mather, Professor. W. J. Wells, Agent.

The appointments of Presiding Elders in 1861 were as follows:

Delaware District, T. H. Wilson; Sidney District, Alex. Harmount; Lima District, H. H. Shaffer; Findlay District, J. Graham; Toledo District, Joseph Ayres; Kenton District, J. M. Holmes.

The appointments of Preachers were:

Toledo District: Toledo—1st Charge (St. Paul's), E. B. Morrison; 2d Charge (Ames Chapel), Ambrose Hollington. Tremainesville, Elnathan C. Gavitt; Maumee City, Wesley G. Waters; Sylvania, John R. Colgan; Delta, Abel M. Corey; Wauseon, Lewis S.

Dales; West Unity. Thos. N. Barkdull; Bryan, Fielding L. Harper; Edgerton, Isaiah R. Henderson; Stryker, Geo. W. Miller; Defiance, Franklin Marriott; Napoleon, Martin Perkey.

Findlay District: Findlay, John S. Kalb; Fostoria, A. B. Poe; Adrian, Jos. Good; Fremont, S. H. Alderman; Arcadia, Wm. S. Lunt, Richard Biggs; McComb, H. S. Nickerson, David Gray; Fort Seneca, Josiah Adams; Shannon, John Sterling, Harrison Maltbie; Bowling Green, Gershom Lease, Isaac N. Kalb; Woodville, Jason Wilcox; Perrysburg, John A. Shannon.

Delaware Conference met at Toledo, September 17, 1857, Bishop Baker presiding. The most important action taken by it aside from its appointments, was the adoption of the report of a Committee on the subject of Slavery, which strongly deprecated that institution. Among other things, Conference declared, that "American Slavery was, and always had been, an unmitigated sin against God and humanity;" that "We, as a Church, stand intimately associated with the weal or woe of this Nation;" that "while the Methodist Episcopal Church is and has ever been Anti-Slavery, there is much that she can and ought to do, to place her in an unequivocal position before the world;" that "in the judgment of this Conference, the General Rule should be so amended as to make Slaveholding a test of membership;" and that "we rejoice at the increasing public sentiment against Slavery."

Following is a list of veterans in the Methodist service, as given by the records of Central Ohio Conference in 1870, who then retained their connection with the Church, with date of commencement of service and Postoffice address at the date named:

S. H. Alderman, 1841, Kenton; S. M. Allen,* 1833, Dayton; Joseph Ayres,† 1846, Kenton; Richard Biggs, 1840, Rawson; C. B. Brandebury,† 1838, Delaware; Harvey Camp,* 1833, New York; Ira Chase,* 1835, Delaware; R. H. Chubb,† 1838, Perrysburg; Elnathan C. Gavitt, 1830, Toledo; David Gray,* 1835, Findlay; Wm. L. Harris, 1837, New York; Alex. Harmount, 1843, Delaware; J. S. Kalb, 1843, Sylvania; Salmon Lindsay, 1843, Forest; Wm. S. Lunt,* 1846, Toledo; Samuel Lynch,† 1843, Mt. Vernon; D. D. Mather, 1842, Delaware; H. E. Pilcher,† 1830, Van Wert; Henry O. Sheldon,* 1825, North Bass Island; Philip Wareham,* 1842, Whartensburg; Wesley J. Wells,† 1835, Toledo; Edward Williams,* 1835, Lima; Thos. H. Wilson, 1842, Toledo; W. W. Winter, 1842, Toledo; Joseph Wykes, 1847, Sidney. (*Superannuated. †Supernumerary.)

Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt first came to the Maumee Valley in 1827, as an Itinerant Preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time there was not a bridge across any stream in this section of country. He had often been compelled to swim streams; in doing which, it was his custom to fasten his saddle-bags to the top of the horn of his saddle; fasten up the stirrups; then drive his horse into the stream, catch him by the tail, and thus be towed across. He had gone through the Black Swamp from Perrysburg to Lower San-

dusky (Fremont), when his horse scarcely touched the ground the entire distance, traveling wholly on ice. There was then no road through the Swamp, and travelers were compelled to follow a trail. He had been four days in making the trip of 31 miles. He labored among the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, in 1833, and at other times in Canada; while his itinerancy covered most localities in Northern and Northwestern Ohio.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

What is now known as the First Congregational Church of Toledo, had its origin in the First Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1833, being the first organization of a Church within the present limits of Toledo. The first three Ministers of the Church (serving as stated supplies only) were Rev. Warren Isham, Rev. Isaac Flagler, and Rev. Geo. R. Haswell. In 1841, under Mr. Haswell's ministry, the Church changed its form of government from Presbyterian to Congregational. During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Lawrence, a portion of the Church, with the Minister, returned to Presbyterian government, from which time until 1844, two organizations existed. In July, 1844, the two came together, as the First Congregational Church. In February, 1845, the Church was admitted to the Maumee Presbytery, on what was known as the "Plan of Union," under which many Congregational Churches in Northern Ohio, while retaining their peculiar form of government, were admitted to representation in the judicatories of the Presbyterian Church. At the time named, this Church had 33 members. In September, 1844, Rev. Wm. H. Beecher was chosen as Pastor, but never was installed, although acting as Minister until 1847, when Rev. Anson Smythe became the Pastor, continuing as such until January, 1850. The services on the occasion of the installation of Mr. Smythe were participated in by the following named Ministers: Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Plain, Wood County; Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, of Maumee City; Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Fulton; Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Defiance, and Rev. Mr. Fay, of Montgomery, Wood County. The choir was led by Deacon Mavor Brigham. The membership of the Church to that time had been as follows: January 1st, 1845, 38; 1846, 43; 1847, 42; 1850, 66. During Mr. Beecher's service, a new house of worship was erected on a lot donated by the proprietors of the Port Lawrence Town plat, being the present site of the edifice of the Church. The cost of the building was about \$6,500, or about \$100 for each member.

The first Church edifice erected in Toledo, was built largely at the expense of Heman Walbridge and Edward Bissell, on the corner of Cherry and Superior Streets, and for the use of this Church, having been dedicated May 3, 1838. The building was dedicated May 3, 1838,

the sermon being delivered by Rev. D. C. Bloodgood, of Tecumseh, Michigan. The Pastor at that time was Rev. Isaac Flagler. The house was occupied for such purpose for some time, but ere long, under the financial prostration of that period, it was sold by the Sheriff and passed into the hands of the Catholic Church. The building was of wood, and now constitutes a portion of the School-building in rear of St. Francis de Sales Church. Rev. Samuel Wright became the Pastor of the Church in July, 1851, serving about one year, when he died of cholera, to which disease he subjected himself by exposure in heroic attendance upon those sick with the same. About one year from that time, Rev. Wm. W. Williams, of Camillus, New York, was called, and September 1, 1853, entered upon the pastorate, which, to this time—a period of 34 years—still continues. In 1856, the Church edifice having become inadequate for the demands of the congregation, it was enlarged at a cost of about \$4,500. In May, 1861, the building was destroyed by fire, and the Church temporarily occupied White's Hall, a commodious room then just completed, 217-221 Summit Street. A new and larger edifice was built at a cost of \$20,000, and was dedicated February 22, 1863, the following clergymen taking part in the services: Rev. E. F. Platt, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Toledo; Rev. G. A. Adams, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Perrysburg; Rev. J. E. Weed, City Missionary, Toledo; Rev. E. Bushnell, of Presbyterian Church, Fremont; Rev. J. W. Walter, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Milan; Rev. Mr. Judson, Sylvania; and the Pastor, Rev. Wm. W. Williams. In 1877, the accommodations of the Church having again become insufficient, when the present larger and more elegant edifice was erected at a cost, including furniture, organ and carpets, of \$55,000.

When the matter of building a house of worship was decided on in 1844, the question of location arose. Two offers were made the Society—one by the Port Lawrence Company, through Wm. Oliver, its Trustee, of the lot on St. Clair Street, the present site of the Church; and another by the late Jessup W. Scott, of the lot on the Southwest corner of Adams and Huron Streets. A Committee of the Board of Trustees visited the two locations. They found the former in a wild state, without Street or other improvement nearer to it than Summit Street, save a partially covered frame where now stands the West end of the Hall Block (corner of Jefferson Street). St. Clair was not then opened, nor was there any clearing within half a mile to the Northwest. The Committee visited the Adams Street lot. To get to it they were compelled to pick their way on logs, bogs and isolated points of earth, surrounded by standing water of greater or less depth. Finally reaching the spot, they found

a piece of ground a foot above the water and about large enough for a Church site; but without access except as stated. It was at once found that it would require more to provide a road to the lot, than they had raised for the erection of an edifice; hence that site was given up and the other chosen. It is only those who saw that portion of Toledo in those days, who can appreciate the contrast of the view then seen with the one presented in the large and elegant buildings now surrounding the Church, and in the substantial structures which have succeeded the bogs, pools and morass of the Mud Creek region.

The edifice of 1844 was 45x70 feet in size, and was set back from the Street to allow for a front addition of 33 feet, which was made in 1856. Among the contents of the box placed in the corner-stone of the building were the following:

A copy of the *Toledo Blade*, of date of September 13, 1844, Jessup W. Scott, Editor; and Abel W. Fairbanks, Publisher. It was a Whig paper, and then supported Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for President. With that was a copy (Volume 1., No. 2) of the *Toledo Gazette* (Levi Shaw, Publisher), a Democratic paper, supporting James K. Polk for President. Also, a list of subscribers to the building fund of 1844, was there, which contained the names of John Fitch, James Myers, W. J. Daniels, Richard Mott, Charles Butler (New York), David Crane, Henry Bennett, Calvin Stevens, Chas. G. Keeler, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., D. O. Morton, Wm. H. Raymond, Salter Cleveland, Ira L. Clark, J. W. Turner, C. M. Dorr, Thos. Southard, H. P. Espy, Mavor Brigham, Leander Hill, Calvin Smith, Joseph Jones, Osgood & Read, M. L. Collins, Matthew Brown, L. Lindsley, L. I. Loomis, Leveret Bissell, Edwin Avery, J. D. Thomas, John Mosher. The subscriptions ranged in amounts from \$5 to \$300, of which 9 were payable in materials and labor. The total was \$2,070.

This box, with its contents, was deposited in the corner stone of the new building, which was dedicated February 22, 1863, and was again placed in like position in the third edifice, erected in 1877, with suitable additions of like nature.

The growth of this Church in membership during the past 34 years, is shown by the following statement of members: In 1853, 83 members; in 1860, 132; in 1865, 255; in 1870, 407; in 1886, 518; in 1887, 521. The largest accession in membership was in 1866 (68 upon profession of faith, and 45 by letter). The next highest in one year was 75, in 1858 (50 upon profession and 25 by letter).

Three outgrowths from this Church have taken place. The first was in 1854, for the formation of the First Presbyterian Church; the second, in 1865, for the organization of Westminster Presbyterian Church; and the third, in 1873, when the Washington Street Congregational Church was instituted. The latter two cases made the heaviest drafts upon the membership of this Church; and it is noticeable, that each was followed the next year by

additions of members which far more than compensated for the loss by withdrawal.

A prominent feature of the work of this Church, for more than 34 years past, has been its Sabbath School, which has been large and flourishing, a fact largely due to the efficient management of the Pastor, under whose direction it has been throughout that time.

The officers of the Church for 1887, were as follows:

Standing Committee—Deacons Mayor Brigham, Salmon H. Keeler, Samuel Bement, Franklin Hubbard and Chancey H. Buck; and D. N. Trowbridge, James A. Tenney, Wm. H. Eager, Geo. R. Haynes and W. A. Rundell.

Trustees—S. H. Keeler (President), F. Hubbard, C. H. Buck, Fred. Eaton, M. D. Carrington (deceased). Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Walterhouse.

The first Sabbath School work undertaken in the region East of Toledo was in 1849, when Rev. Ezra Howland, a veteran minister of the Congregational denomination, established a School in an old log Church. A second School was opened at DeBolt's Corners, not long thereafter, by Horace N. Howland, son of the pioneer. This work soon passed into the hands of the United Brethren. Rev. Mr. Howland also established a School in the Oregon Town-House, which was taken in charge by the Lutherans.

Oliver M. Brown organized the first Sabbath School in East Toledo, on an undenominational basis, and managed it until he went into the Army in 1861. This movement was the plant of the Baptist Church, organized not long thereafter.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Oregon Township, organized in 1849, became, in January, 1869, Second Congregational Church of Toledo. Its house of worship is located North side Fourth, between Cherry and Oak Streets. The Pastor in 1887, was Rev. J. C. Aganere, when its membership was 124.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized February 5, 1881, its membership consisting mainly of persons bearing letters from Westminster Presbyterian Church. Reverend Henry M. Bacon, D. D., for 15 years Pastor of the latter Church, was chosen to like position in the new organization. The officers chosen were as follows: Deacons—David E. Merrill and Albert Cooke. Deaconesses—Mesdames E. Bateman, C. L. Young and E. Bramwell. For purposes of worship the building previously erected for the Independent (sometimes known as Unitarian) Church, at the corner of Adams and 10th Streets, was engaged, which since that time has been materially improved. The membership in 1887 was 265. Dr. Bacon continues as the Pastor.

WASHINGTON ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In the Summer of 1860, a Sabbath School was opened in a small frame dwelling house on

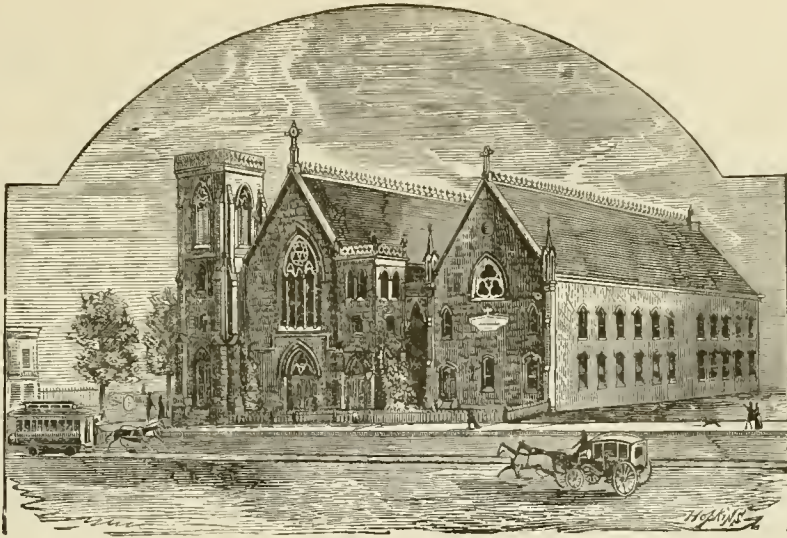
Erie Street, and near the Canal Weigh-locks. It received the name of "Point Mission." The movement was not the most hopeful, the character of the neighborhood being such as at one time to require for the School the protecting care of a Policeman. Its friends persisted in their efforts, and by September were fairly established, with Daniel A. Waterman as Superintendent, who served until January, 1864. The succeeding Superintendents were as follows: Don A. Pease, January, 1864, to January, 1865; C. H. Buck, January, 1865, to January, 1875. In 1873, the School having been removed to Washington Street, near Dorr, a permanent organization—Washington Street Congregational Church—was effected, and the Sabbath School connected with it. From 1875 the Superintendents were E. H. Rhoades, Rev. Ira C. Billman and Marion Lawrance—the last the present incumbent. The Pastors of the new Church have been as follows: From October, 1873, to September, 1874, Rev. Jacob F. Ellis; October, 1874, to October, 1876, Rev. Ira C. Billman; October, 1876, to September, 1881, Rev. Robert McCune; October, 1881, to January, 1883, Rev. T. C. Northcott; April, 1883, to October, 1885, Rev. Joseph H. Jenkins; October, 1885, to October, 1887, Rev. A. B. White.

LAGRANGE STREET MISSION CHURCH. On the 14th July, 1867, a Sabbath School was started in the Protestant Orphans' Home, which had been opened in January preceding. Mr. C. H. Buck had charge of the enterprise, with Miss Jane E. McMillan as his Assistant. The attendance of Scholars at first was 14. In April, 1875, a small building across the Street was rented. May 20, 1883, a new Chapel building was dedicated, and June 3, following, Lagrange Street Mission Church was organized, and Rev. P. S. Slevin chosen as Chaplain. In March, 1884, Rev. A. D. Olds became Pastor of the Church, serving as such for two years, when, owing to poor health, he was compelled to withdraw. Between September, 1867, and October, 1874, Col. D. F. DeWolf, C. H. Scott and T. A. Nelson acted as Superintendent. At the latter date Mr. Buck resumed charge, and has continued as Superintendent to this time.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church organized within Lucas County, was St. Paul's, Maumee City. This took place in 1837, the first clergyman in charge being Rev. B. H. Hickox, from the Diocese of New York. The second Episcopal organization in the County took place at Manhattan, in 1838.

The first record found of services in Toledo, under auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is that Rev. Mr. Lyster held services "at the Court-Room, Port Lawrence," April 22, 1837.



TRINITY CHURCH.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The first step taken toward the organization of a Church of that denomination in Toledo consisted of the visit of Bishop McIlvaine, in May, 1840, when he held service and preached in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Cherry and Superior Streets, now the site of St. Francis de Sales Church. This action was followed by Rev. Joseph S. Large, Rector of St. Paul's, Maumee City, who held frequent services here on Sunday afternoons, making the trip from Maumee on horseback, and returning for his regular evening service. The room occupied in Toledo was in a frame building on Summit Street, between Cherry and Walnut, which now has a brick front. So successful were such labors that in March, 1842, Bishop McIlvaine again visited Toledo, when a meeting of citizens interested in the enterprise was held, at which the following paper was adopted and signed, to wit:

We, whose names are hereto affixed, deeply impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and earnestly wishing to promote its holy influence in the hearts and lives of ourselves, our families and our neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together under the name, style, and title of the Parish of Trinity Church, in the Township of Toledo, County of Lucas, and State of Ohio, and by so doing do adopt the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Ohio, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The foregoing paper bears the names of the following persons, to wit: Myron H. Tilden, Dr. Geo. R. Perkins, Daniel O. Morton, Levi S. Lownsbury, D. F. Stowe, Leverett Bissell, A. Ralston jr., James I. Fullerton, Truman C. Everts, Andrew Palmer, Theo. S. Daniels, Decius Wadsworth, Daniel Wadsworth, Charles Ira Scott, and Denison B. Smith. Within the next two years the names of Egbert B. Brown, Thomas H. Hough, Tim-

othy Tredwell, Wm. N. Newton, Daniel Swift, Chas. B. Phillips, Henry Bennett, Simeon Fitch, Matthew Johnson, and Chas. R. Miller, were added. Of the original number, Mr. Scott is now the only resident survivor. Mr. Palmer is at Janesville, Wis.; Judge Tilden, at Cincinnati; Mr. Ralston at Lockport, New York. At that time all corporations were authorized by special act of the Legislature, and on the 19th of December, 1842, a meeting was held at the room named (then occupied by the City Council), at which steps were taken for the legal organization of the "Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Toledo." At that meeting Emery D. Potter was Chairman and A. Ralston, Jr., Secretary. The act of incorporation having been accepted, the following named Wardens and Vestrymen were chosen: Senior Warden—Emery D. Potter; Junior Warden—Andrew Palmer. Vestrymen—Leverett Bissell, Myron H. Tilden, Daniel O. Morton, Alexander Ralston, Leander Hill, Dwight F. Stow, Hiram C. Clark, Levi S. Lownsbury. Rev. Mr. Large was asked to continue his services with the Church, and did so. In April, 1842, he was invited to become its Rector, and in July assumed such office, holding the same for a time. June 28, 1844, Levi S. Lownsbury, Chas. I. Scott and Denison B. Smith, were recommended to the Bishop for appointment as lay readers. In July, 1844, Rev. Mr. Sturgis was requested to hold one service each week, for the sum of \$5 each. At the same time steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship, which was completed in January, 1845, and consecrated November 16th, following, by Bishop McIlvaine. The *Blade* expressed gratification in the fact that a considerable number of citizens of Maumee were present on the occasion, and the belief that "the habit of worshipping together would pro-

duce more kindly feelings between the more liberal people of the neighboring Towns." This building was of wood and occupied the site of the present edifice corner of Adams and St. Clair Streets, until removed across St. Clair Street, where it now stands. In February, 1845, Rev. D. J. Burger was elected Rector, at a salary of \$500, holding the position until May, 1846, when ill health compelled his resignation. He died June 13, 1847, aged 33 years. Mr. Burger left a wife and children. Rev. Charles Avery succeeded in September, and remained some time. Between the withdrawal of Mr. Burger, in 1846, and March, 1848, no less than five clergymen had been elected as Rector, and declined, to wit: Rev. Mr. Cushing, of West Farms, N. Y., in 1846; Rev. Mr. Phelps, of New York, November, 1847; Rev. Mr. Evans, New York, December, 1847; and Rev. James A. Bolles, now of Cleveland, January 31st, 1848. The total number of persons elected to that time, was 13. March 20, 1848, Rev. Henry B. Walbridge, of Lockport, New York, was called to the charge of the Church, and accepted, his salary subsequently being fixed at \$750. Up to that time the Parish was represented at different periods in the Vestry by E. D. Potter, Andrew Palmer, Alexander Ralston, Levi S. Lownsbury, Myron H. Tilden, Daniel O. Morton, Leander Hill, Dwight F. Stow, Hiram C. Clark, W. Titus, Henry Bennett, C. I. Scott, Thos. H. Hough, Decius Wadsworth, E. B. Brown, W. A. Chamberlin, Ira L. Clark, Simeon Fitch, Jr., Matthew Johnson, W. H. Newton, Thos. Manly, Daniel Swift, E. Haskell, Geo. Pendleton and D. B. Smith.

Under the lead of the new Rector the Church soon showed evidence of new life and unwonted advancement. It was his first Pastoral care, and continued for 20 years (until 1868), when he resigned to continue his service in Brooklyn, New York. The withdrawal of Dr. Walbridge was an occasion of much interest with the Church, and called forth a strong expression of regret at his step and desire for his welfare and usefulness. In a letter dated at Brooklyn, November 27, 1876, Dr. Walbridge refers with some detail, to the condition of Toledo as found on his arrival and during the earlier years of his residence here. Among other things, he said:

It was in the latter part of the first week in April, after a slow, lingering-by-the-way voyage from Buffalo, on that even then venerable high-pressure, hoarse-coughing, tub-shaped steamer *Dewitt Clinton*, that I reached your city in the very nick of time, the frost-loosening, cloud showering, spring tide season, to see it in the full bloom of its then chief glory, viz.: The glory of mud; mud on the right of you, mud on the left of you, mud right in front of you, mud everywhere. Incomparable mud, yellow and blue; here and there green, sometimes stiff, generally soft and always greasy.

I doubt if the very worst conditioned streets in the newest quarters of your rapidly growing, wide-spreading City can afford the beholder an approxi-

mate idea of the forbidding aspect of its chief avenue in 1848. From Adams almost to Monroe on Summit street, now fronted on either side with large and elegant structures, and entirely occupied with mercantile buildings, was banked on both sides with walls of clay varying in height from 5 to 20 feet, and looked very much like the channel of an abandoned ship-canal. On the Northerly side there was a plank side-walk, here and there tipped up by the pressure of scooping slides of its clay rampart, to an angle, at all times inconvenient, and on a wet day often putting uncareful pedestrians through acrobatic exercises more amusing to the beholders, than satisfactory to the performers. The roadway for the spring and fall and sometimes for most of the winter season, was very much like the puddling pit of an old fashioned brick yard, severely challenging the courage of a strong team, and sometimes compelling the inglorious surrender of a half loaded cart to the sovereign majesty of mud.

Dr. Walbridge located his family on Elm Street, and his letter describes a trip thence to the Church, thus:

Let us go now and see the Church, observing on our way its immediate surroundings. We can reach it from Down Town by the plank walk on the North-westerly side of Summit Street, the only one connecting two nuclei of residences, which were distinctly separated by a broad unoccupied space, extending from Cherry nearly to Madison. Near the Northwest corner of Cherry Street are two frame dwellings, one occupied by Egbert S. Brown, a Vestryman of the Parish. Passing diagonally across the head of St. Clair Street and looking in the direction of that Street, over the low land, here and there dotted with bogs a little more swampy than the rest, we see scarcely a house of any kind short of Ira L. Clark's at the corner of Washington and Michigan, and Edward Bissell's one-story cottage at the corner of Monroe and Eleventh Streets. Passing on, we see neither store nor dwelling on either side of Summit Street until within 10 or 12 rods of Adams we find what was evidently intended for a dwelling, now occupied as a furniture shop (Stockman's), and near it is a small brick building, in which was the Postoffice. Nearing Adams, at our right hand corner is a deep excavation made preparatory to the erection of a large public Hotel, which the boys call "Trinity Pond." Nearly opposite is a two-story wooden structure standing on log stilts over the head of a deep ravine, the office of the *Toledo Blade*. Looking towards the River over ponds of water, inclosed by the filling in of Water Street, we see here and there a number of store houses dotting the River front, notably those at the foot of Cherry Street, occupied by Brown & King, Denison B. Smith, C. A. King & Co., and others. Or suppose we come from the opposite direction from the Indiana House, a pretentious edifice, with ponderous columns supporting nothing, at the corner of Perry and Summit Streets. We first pass a few stores closely packed together, till arriving mid-way between Monroe and Jefferson we come to a high clay bank, on which stands a dilapidated structure called the Jefferson House; beyond that the continuation of the same bank with nothing on it; then Stow's jewelry store, at the corner of Jefferson, crossing which, save one wood frame loftily perched, we find no buildings of any kind on either side of Summit Street. Going along Adams to near its intersection with St. Clair, we come to the Church yard gate, ascend a short flight of steps to the Church yard level, then about 20 feet further another flight and we stand on a narrow uncovered platform at the Church door, from whence looking across St. Clair Street nothing ob-

structs a wide view of the native forest. Across Summit Street the eye rests upon the broad River and its beautiful further shore, bright with living verdure even to the water's edge.

Entering the Church we find a flat ceiled room 30 feet long, 60 wide, having windows large enough for a Cathedral, but comfortably darkened with outside blinds. Against the rear end wall a black fortification, looking very much like the Judge's bench in a Court House, and broad enough to hold a platoon of Soldiers, this was the pulpit. The robing room was a dark closet, about three by six feet, at one end of the vestibule; at the other end, stairs leading to a gallery over the vestibule. This location of the robing retreat, it will be seen, requires the Minister to do some traveling during service time (four times the length of the Church), for it would have been very perilous in those days to have preached in a surplice anywhere, and especially in Ohio. Entering the pulpit, we have on our left hand, occupying a large square pew, Judge Mason and family, on the right, a cluster of young unmarried men, Manly, Everts, Phillips and others. In the farther right hand pew, Henry Bennett and family. Corresponding in the far corner, Decius Wadsworth and family. Elsewhere scattered about, Matthew Johnson, Egbert S. Brown*, General Brown, Charles I. Scott*, Levi S. Lownsbury, George Pendleton, Robert Lawton, T. H. Hough, James M. Comstock, Edward Strong, James M. Whitney, Ira L. Clark, Willard J. Daniels, Charles A. King*, Judge Tilden*, Doctor Hazlett, Thomas Dunlap*, D. B. Smith*, Frank J. King*, A. W. Fairbanks*, Frederick Bissell, and many others with their families, making together a congregation of a hundred and more, in point of intelligence and social standing much above the average.

Of the 26 persons here named by Dr. Walbridge as in the congregation of 1848, the eight marked with a star were living in November, 1887.

In February, 1869, Rev. James Mulcahey, D. D., was elected Rector, and accepted the call, and remained with the Church to its general acceptance and success until his resignation in January, 1874, at which time he was appointed as a minister in Trinity Church, New York City.

January 24, 1874, Rev. E. R. Atwill was elected Rector, and declined.

In March following, Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., was elected, and soon entered upon the work, remaining until March, 1876, when, in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Coleman, he resigned; but his resignation not being accepted, Rev. Professor Brooke was engaged temporarily to act. In November, 1877, Dr. Coleman resumed his work, and continued it until July, 1879, when, owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Coleman, he finally withdrew and went to England, where he and his family remained until 1887, when he became the Rector of a Church in Sayre, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Edwin R. Atwill, D. D., was again elected Rector, accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office in January, 1882. His only previous Church work had been at Burlington, Vermont, where he labored for 12 years. He continues in Trinity to the general acceptance of the Parish.

The membership of the Church in 1856 was 100; in 1866, 245; in 1882, 300; and in 1886, 390.

The site of Trinity Church (lots 163 and 164, Port Lawrence), was donated to Trinity Society by the American Land Company, of which Charles Butler was the President, in July, 1844, upon the condition "that within ——— years from date, the Society erect thereon a building for a Church, and forever occupy the premises for a Church and Parsonage, and for no other purpose whatever." Previous to that time (December, 1843), these lots had been forfeited and reforeited by non-payment of taxes, and had been sold at public sale for such delinquency. One was purchased by Jerome Myers for \$7.00, and the other by Daniel McBain for \$6.50; and both transferred to Trinity Church, having evidently been purchased with that view.

A financial statement of the Parish prepared in 1886, showed the aggregate contributions to the support of Trinity Church, to local mission enterprises and to other Church work, to have reached the large sum of \$316,710. Among the objects included in such expenditure were the following:

The original house of worship, completed in 1844, \$4,000; the building of St. John's Chapel in 1870, and Grace Church in 1873-4, \$11,500; the cost of the present Trinity edifice, \$47,000; the grand organ in Trinity, purchased in 1870, \$6,300; Calvary Mission and Chapel, 1873-'76, \$5,300; Parish School, 1874, \$3,000; Trinity Parish Building and Chapel, 1875, \$25,700. From pew rents and special offerings for current expenditures, from 1858 (when the record begins), \$157,428. The report does not include the contributions by the several Ladies' Benevolent Societies of the Parish during the past 20 years, which are estimated to amount to several thousand dollars.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. In 1860, Rev. Henry B. Walbridge, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, laid before his Vestry a proposition from Mr. Stephen Thorn, of Utica, New York, to lease to the Vestry, lot 604, Port Lawrence Division (Eleventh Street), for the sum of \$50 for the first year, \$20 additional each succeeding year to 1870, with the privilege of purchasing the same any time within two years for \$1,500, or for \$1,750 if within six years. The proposition was accepted, and C. A. King, C. Yardley and D. B. Smith were appointed to complete the contract; and also to make a contract for a Chapel building. On the 9th December, 1861, the Committee reported the completion of the building, furnished, at a cost of \$1,424.85. The Rector gave it the name of St. John's Chapel. It was about one-half the size of the present Church edifice, and was paid for by the Vestry of Trinity Church.

In the same month (December, 1861), Rev. N. R. High, then Rector of a Parish in Logansport, Ind., was called by the Vestry of Trinity Church to be assistant minister and have charge

of St. John's Chapel, at a salary of \$600 per year. He arrived in Toledo January 2, 1862, and found a small Chapel, ground not paid for, and no congregation. He devoted himself to his work as Rector most diligently, and in a short time had a fair congregation about him. The mother Church for a time continued to bear a portion of the expenses of the Mission; but in April, 1863, it seemed best for the congregation that it should sever its connection with Trinity as a Mission, and become a Parish. There was a meeting of the congregation called, Wardens and Vestrymen elected and the Parish duly incorporated. The first election of officers resulted as follows: Senior Warden, Timothy Tredwell; Junior Warden, T. Jackson; Vestrymen, W. L. Lamb, C. M. Woodbury, A. L. Kelsey, Henry Bennett, G. H. Martin, D. Segur, T. Crampton and W. Merchant.

In the spring of 1864 the rectory was built on the same lot, some \$300 having been raised by the Ladies' Aid Society, and the remainder begged by the Rector, who used to call himself "Chief of Beggars."

In August, 1865, the lot was purchased of Mr. Thorn for \$1,750.

In 1866, there was \$1,000 yet due on the lot, and just when the Vestry were taking steps to raise the money to pay it, a fire damaged the Church very seriously, but as it stimulated the persevering Rector and his people to greater efforts, it resulted in advantage by additions to the house, which was made much more commodious.

In February, 1881, Mr. High was attacked with severe hemorrhages, from which he never recovered, although he continued to minister to the Parish until within two weeks of his death, February 19, 1884.

At the expiration of Mr. High's ministry, there was an average congregation of 200, and a communion list of about the same number. All who knew him bear witness to his faithfulness.

After Mr. High's death, the Rev. Chas. H. DeGarino was called as Rector.

GRACE CHURCH.—In 1868, a Mission was started, under the auspices of Trinity Church, in the First Ward of the City, at first finding accommodations at the residence of Miss Anna Church, on Erie near Bush Street. Rev. Dr. Muleahey, while Rector of Trinity, took an active part in the work. The Parish was organized in February, 1873, with the following Vestrymen: Henry Bennett, Courtland Yardley, A. G. Clark, E. D. Potter, Jr., A. L. Kelsey, Wm. Shiell, W. W. Backus, and Irwin I. Millard. The first Wardens were: F. L. Nichols, as Senior, and E. G. Peckham, as Junior.

C. A. King contributed a lot as a site for a Church, which was sold, the proceeds being used in the purchase of the location on Stickney Avenue. With contributions from Trinity Parish, with H. S. Walbridge as Chairman of

the Building Committee, the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$7,000. For a time Rev. E. T. Perkins, and afterwards Rev. Samuel French, Assistant at Trinity, acted as Rector. From 1873 to 1875, Rev. Frank M. Hall thus served the Church; being succeeded by Revs. S. S. Stevens, Arnold Carstensen, E. L. Kemp, Samuel Moran, S. P. Blackiston, and A. P. Gorrell. While Rector of Trinity, Rev. Dr. Coleman took an active interest in the enterprise, as has Rev. Dr. Atwill since he succeeded Dr. Coleman. In 1882 the former gentleman was elected Rector of Grace, and appointed Rev. W. C. Hopkins as his Assistant, who began his service in July of that year, and continued the same until 1883, when he was elected Rector, and continues as such. A Rectory has been provided; mainly through the liberality of members of Trinity Parish.

CALVARY MISSION.—In the Summer of 1869, Rev. Dr. Muleahey, of Trinity, began occasional services in the Fifth Ward, at first occupying Chamberlin Hall, Southeast corner Broadway and Segur Avenue, which in 1871 resulted in the organization of Calvary Mission. During the same year a handsome Chapel was erected on Broadway. Rev. E. T. Perkins, then recently ordained here, was placed in charge of the work, which was successful until the building was burned. This misfortune was not overcome until the erection in 1878 of the present superior house on Western Avenue, near Broadway. Since Mr. Perkins, the clergymen in charge have been Rev. Mr. Welton, who died in the service; and Rev. C. T. Stout. The communion list of the Church is about 100, and average attendance 200.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.—In 1884, Rev. Dr. Atwill, Rector of Trinity Church, commenced services in East Toledo, with more especial reference to supplying religious privileges to the laboring population in connection with the Maumee Rolling Mills, then expected soon to be in full operation. Delay in the full commencement of that establishment seriously affected the religious enterprise, which, notwithstanding, has gained a foothold, and now, under improved conditions, promises success. It is known as St. Paul's Mission, and Dr. Atwill now holds services there each Sabbath afternoon.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Record of the earlier steps taken toward the establishment of Churches of the Catholic denomination, is difficult to be found. Under the administration of Bishop (late Archbishop) Purcell, Priests made irregular visits to the Maumee Valley for special work. Among these are named Fathers McNamee and Howard. As near as can now be ascertained, the first definite steps toward permanent work by that Church at this point, were taken by Father Armeus Rappe, in 1841. That gentleman

had spent the first years of his priesthood in France, and at the head of an important institution of that country. Ere long his attention was drawn to Church work in America, and he became interested therein. It so happened, that about that time (1839) Bishop Purcell visited Europe, and Father Rappe met him in London. The result of the interview was an engagement for the young Priest to come to the United States, and he reached Cincinnati the latter part of 1840, when he was sent to Chillicothe, to learn English of Marshall Anderson. In 1841, he was sent to Toledo. Of the state of things in this new field at that time, a writer personally familiar with the same, says:

Catholics here (Toledo) were very few in number and had neither Church nor Priest. Tiffin was the nearest place whence sick calls were attended. The Miami & Erie Canal was being built about this time, and there came a large influx of Catholic laborers, who settled along the line of the Canal and Maumee River. There was much sickness here, the dread "Maumee fever" undermining the strongest constitution and hurrying many of its victims to early graves. There was also much intemperance among laborers, who spent their hard-earned money for drink and allowed their families to want. To this uncultivated and uninviting field of labor Father Rappe was sent by the Bishop. His "Parish limits" extended from Toledo to the Indiana State line and as far South as Allen County. From the Summer of 1841 to the Spring of 1846 his labors, privations and difficulties of all kinds were indeed trying. He never lost courage, but, full of missionary zeal and self-sacrifice, labored faithfully among his people. It was here that he first saw the terrible effects of intemperance which so filled him with a horror of this vice that he fought it then and during the remainder of his life by word and example. Thousands bless his memory for the energetic measures he took in rescuing them from drunkards' graves.

Father Rappe was alone in this field for five years, when his excessive labors were shared by Father Louis De Goesbriand, subsequently Bishop of Burlington, Vermont. Of the situation at Toledo at that time, he wrote as follows:

At certain seasons it was almost impossible to meet a healthy-looking person, and frequently entire families were sick and unable to help one another. Apart from the terrible malarial fever, we were occasionally visited by such epidemics as erysipelas, and towards the end of 1847 we saw the ship fever stricken emigrants landing on the docks to die among strangers within a few hours after arrival.

Upon the arrival of Father Rappe, matters began to change. A Parish was organized, and named St. Francis de Sales. He soon purchased the building formerly occupied by the Presbyterian Church, corner of Cherry and Superior Streets, at a cost, including the lot, of \$2,400. The building was of wood, and now constitutes a portion of the School building, in rear of St. Francis de Sales edifice. Temperance Societies were formed to resist the sad ravages of alcohol among the people; and by day and by night the energetic missionary was

seen wherever his presence could promote the well-being—spiritual or temporal—of his parishioners. Results soon appeared, in the reformation of large numbers of laborers on the Canal, who had been squandering their wages in dissipation, but many of whom soon became sober and provident, and invested in homes the means so long sunk in drink. The early records are missing. The first found is that of the baptism by Father Rappe, October 31, 1841, of James, son of Thomas David and Catherine Comerford—David Borien and Mary Ann Borien acting as sponsors. Father Rappe for a time supplied also a Church at Maumee City, visiting both on each Sabbath.

The completion of the Canal left the larger portion of the Catholic laborers without employment, and most of them soon left, whereby Father Rappe's local charge was materially reduced in importance. But the extent of his field devolved upon him great responsibility and incessant labor. He continued to say mass regularly at Toledo and Maumee on Sundays, and on week days at Providence, Defiance, Poplar Ridge, and occasionally at Fremont and La Prairie. In January, 1847, the City Council voted to Rev. Armedeus Rappe, the sum of \$50, for ringing the City bell three times a day during the year 1846. In 1847 the Diocese of Cleveland was formed, and Father Rappe was consecrated as its Bishop, at Cincinnati, October 10, 1847. Father De Goesbriand remained in charge of the Toledo Parish until succeeded by Father Phillip Foley, in February, 1848. The latter remained until October, 1854, being meantime assisted at different periods by Fathers J. Moran, S. C. Lanner, N. Pouchel and James Monahan. Father A. Campion succeeded Father Foley in 1854, and was succeeded by Father R. A. Sidley, May 30, 1856. Father O'Connor served as Assistant from February, 1855, till June 28, 1858, when Father John Quin came. In March, 1859, Father Boff succeeded as Priest, with Father Quin as Assistant, until November, 1860, being then succeeded by Father Thomas Halley, who remained until Father T. P. Thorpe came in 1861. Father Boff remained until October 11, 1872, at which time Father James O'Reilly took charge, and retained it until his death, in October, 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. P. F. Quigley, D. D., in 1886, who yet remains in charge of the Parish.

The pastorates most conspicuous in the history of St. Francis de Sales Church, are those of Fathers Rappe, Foley, Boff and O'Reilly, each of whom not only filled his charge to the satisfaction of the people and of the Bishop, but in high degree won the respect and confidence of the people of Toledo generally. Of the four named, Father O'Reilly was the only one who died while in charge of the Parish, and the demonstration on the part both of the parishioners and citizens generally which at-

tended his burial, exceeded anything of the kind ever known in the City.

The Catholic population in Toledo, from the first, was composed chiefly of the Irish, German and French nationalities. The former for many years largely predominated. In the course of time, with the increase of population, the demands for Church accommodations became such as to require the establishment of new Parishes, and very naturally, these to greater or less extent, were arranged to suit the different leading nationalities of the Church. The first step in that direction consisted of the organization of St. Mary's Church, for Germans, in 1854. Reverend Charles Eyraud was appointed as Pastor. The labors incident to such charge were greatly heightened by the fact that he was a Frenchman, without knowledge of the German language. But such was his devotion and resources, that within a few months he was permitted to see laid the foundation of the large Church at the corner of Cherry and Michigan Streets, the rear portion (60x100 feet) of which was dedicated in October, 1856. Such was Father Eyraud's spirit of devotion to his work, that he was often seen among the laborers on the Church, himself handling and wheeling brick, sand and mortar, as best would forward the work. At the end of eight more years of toil and embarrassment, he saw the edifice completed. In September, 1867, he was removed to Tiffin, where he remained until his death, in 1885. The next Pastor of St. Mary's was Rev. C. Viere, who remained until October, 1869, when the Church passed under the immediate charge of the Jesuit Fathers, which relation has since been maintained. Rev. Father Spiecker, from Buffalo, was the next Pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. John B. Kansleiter, under whose administration the large School building, known as St. Mary's School, was projected, which was completed under Rev. Nicholas Greisch, the succeeding Pastor. Under the plan of this School, it was proposed that every child of the Parish should be educated, at whatever expense necessary to the more wealthy members of the Church. The present Pastor (December, 1887) is Rev. Aloysius Sigg; Rev. Basilus Hackfely as Assistant and Chaplain of St. Vincent Hospital.

In connection with this Parish, the following named associations have been organized, to wit: St. Joseph's School Association, in 1855; St. Michael's Benevolent Association, in 1872; and Branch 194 Catholic Knights of America, in 1878.

Beside the above are the following: Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin—for Men, Women, Young Men and Young Ladies, all under supervision of the Jesuit Fathers; and St. Vincent de Paul Society for Men, and St. Elizabeth's Society for Women. Each of these has its separate corps of officers.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. From the beginning of Catholic work in Toledo until 1862, the English-speaking portion of that Church had no organization but St. Francis de Sales Parish. In April of that year, Rev. Edward Hannin came to the City, and under the auspices of Bishop Rappe, took steps for the institution of a new Parish, which was to consist of that portion of the City lying North of the Maumee River and West of Jefferson Street. So successful was the movement, that on the 6th of July following was laid the corner-stone of a house of worship at the Northwestern corner of Lafayette and Thirteenth Streets, for the use of the new Parish of St. Patrick. The building was so far completed in February, 1863, as to be temporarily occupied; and on the 17th of March, 1865, the ceremonies of consecration took place, when were present the following ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church, to wit:

Most Reverend J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Right Reverend Armedeus Rappe, Bishop of Cleveland; Right Reverend Dr. Luhrs, Bishop of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Very Reverend J. Benoit, of Fort Wayne; Very Reverend J. Conlon, of Cleveland; Reverend W. Carey, of Glendale, Ohio; Reverend C. Eyraud, of Toledo; Reverend F. M. Boff, of Toledo; Reverend John Quinn, of Cleveland; Reverend T. Hally, of Grafton; Reverend M. Healy, of Tiffin; and Rev. J. Gallagher, of Wooster.

The dedicatory sermon was by the Archbishop. The occasion closed with addresses to the Father Matthew Temperance Association of St. Patrick's Parish, by the Archbishop, Bishop Rappe and others, and a march through the principal Streets of the City.

Beside the house of worship, other buildings have been provided for the Parish, to wit: In 1864, St. Patrick's Academy, 60x75 feet and three stories high, with accommodations for 700 scholars; and St. Patrick's Institute, 50x84 feet, four stories, with large Hall for public use, a Gymnasium, Library, stores and residences; dedicated March 17, 1874.

The following Societies are connected with the Parish, all under the charge of Father Hannin, to wit: St. Patrick's Temperance Society, organized in March, 1863; St. Patrick's Juvenile Temperance Society, organized in March, 1868; Married Ladies' Sodality, organized in December, 1862; Holy Angels' Sodality, May, 1863; Young Ladies' Sodality, October, 1872.

Father Hannin, in the 26th year of his Toledo work, continues in charge of St. Patrick's Parish.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—In 1854 a congregation was formed under the direction of Rev. C. Eyraud, Pastor of St. Mary's (German) Church, for the benefit of about 150 French and Canadian families then living in Toledo and within four or five miles of the City. For their use a small edifice was built on the grounds of the Ursuline Convent, corner of



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Cherry and Erie Streets. The organization was named St. Joseph's Church. In 1862, the work had become such as to demand the full time of a Pastor, when Rev. James Rouchy relieved Father Evrard of such charge. In 1866 Rev. Charles Wardy succeeded as Pastor, who continued as such until 1868, when Rev. Modestus Jacker took charge, serving for nearly nine years. Under his administration, in 1870, steps were taken for more adequate quarters for the growing congregation, in the edifice now occupied at the corner of Erie and Locust Streets. In April, 1878, Rev. Andrew Sauvadet became the Pastor. Under his charge the building was completed, having been dedicated by Bishop Gilmour December 8, 1878. The tower contains a chime of nine bells. Owing to ill health, Father Sauvadet was compelled to resign, when the present Pastor, Rev. Louis Braire, succeeded him. The Church has had many embarrassments to meet, but is now considered in a flourishing condition. Such of the original 150 families as yet survive, are now divided among three different congregations—St. Joseph's, St. Louis, East Toledo; and St. Ignatius, at Big Ditch, Oregon Township.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION was organized in 1866, for the benefit of the Fifth Ward, the house of worship being located at the corner of Dix and Jervis Streets. From its organization until 1868, the Church was in charge of Rev. Edward Hannin, who also was Pastor of St. Patrick's. In 1868 Rev. John Quin became the Pastor of the new Church, and served as such until his death in May, 1878. His successor was Rev. Patrick O'Brien, who is still the Pastor. The Church Council for 1887 consists of Patrick Ford, Patrick Lalley, John W. Gorman and Wm. Hanlon.

ST. LOUIS CHURCH (French) was organized in 1871, when a brick house of worship, 48x84, was erected on Cherry Street near Sixth, East Toledo. The first Pastor was Rev. F. Gauthier, D. D., who served from September, 1872, until March, 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Rouchy, who remained until 1879, at which time Rev. John Theim became the Pastor, and served until succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. J. B. Primeau, in September, 1884. Connected with the Church is a Parochial School, and a parsonage. About 130 families are connected with the Church.

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART (German speaking) was instituted in June, 1883, and was dedicated in November of the same year. Rev. James Theim was the first Priest, who remained in charge until November, 1885, when he was succeeded by Rev. Wm. A. Harks, who continues in charge. The Parish numbers about 120 families. Connected with the Church is a Parochial School, having an average attendance of 90.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD was organized in 1873, the house of worship being located

at the corner of Clark and Nevada Streets, East Toledo. The Pastor in 1887 was Rev. Timothy P. McCarthy.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH (Polish) is located at the Northwest corner of Junction and Nebraska Avenues, the Pastor being Rev. F. M. Orzechowski.

ST. HEDWIG'S (Polish) CHURCH was established in 1875, North side of Dexter Street, East of Locust. The Pastor in 1887 was Rev. S. J. Wiczorek.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is located at Northwest corner of South St. Clair and Canal Streets. The Pastor in 1887 was Rev. Peter Danenhoffer.

In October, 1845, the "Young Ladies' Literary Institute and Boarding School of the Sisters of Notre Dame" (a branch of a similar School in Cincinnati), was opened at Toledo. It was under the auspices of the Catholic Church. While "the Catholic religion was the only one professed by the Ladies of the Institute," there was no interference with the religious principles of the pupils, who were not allowed to conform to the Catholic religion without permission of their parents. The ordinary branches of an English education were taught, together with French, plain and fancy needle work, drawing, painting, and music. "Each pupil must be provided with a knife, fork, spoon, goblet, four napkins, four towels, six changes, two pairs of sheets, two pillow-cases, a mosquito bar, eight pairs of stockings, a sun-bonnet, a green veil, combs, comb and work-box, brushes;" bedding when supplied by parents, to consist of a straw and a moss mattress of about 2½x6 feet, two pillows, two double blankets and a quilt or counterpane. The School year consisted of one session from October 15th till the latter part of July. The terms to boarding pupils were: Entrance, \$6.00; Board and tuition, \$100; half-boarders, \$50; Physicians' fees, \$5.00; Washing, \$15.00; Mending (if done at the Institute), \$2.00; Vacation, if spent at the Institute, \$15.00; Total for the year, \$193.00. Day pupils, \$3.00 to \$8.00. Extra charges—music, drawing, &c.—\$5.00 to \$18.00

REVEREND PATRICK O'BRIEN was born at Pilltown, County Wexford, Ireland, February 20, 1834. Coming to the United States at the age of 13 years, he resided at Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, from 1857 until 1865. At the latter date he entered Saint Mary's College, Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until September, 1866, at which time, with the other students of that institution, he was transferred from Cleveland to the new Diocesan College at Louisville, Stark County, Ohio, where he remained for three years. In September, 1869, he was admitted to St. Mary's Theological Seminary, at Cleveland, where he completed his studies preparatory for the Priesthood, to

which he was ordained July 21, 1872, by Right Reverend Richard Gilmour, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland Diocese. In August following his ordination, he was appointed Assistant Priest at Saint Columba's Church, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio. Here he served until September, 1873, when he was appointed Pastor of Saint Mary's and Saint Patrick's Churches, at Rockport, Cuyahoga County, remaining there until August, 1875. He then was appointed Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, East Toledo. Here he remained for nearly three years, and was then transferred to the charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Toledo, which position he now (1887) still holds. Father O'Brien has specially attached himself to the people of Toledo of all classes, by the active interest taken by him in the general welfare of the community, as connected with the promotion of sound morals and the maintenance of good order.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

As already stated, the first Church organized within the present limits of Toledo, was of Presbyterian connection, and subsequently became the First Congregational Church.

The oldest existing organization of Presbyterian connection, is the First Presbyterian Church. March 2, 1854, Maumee Presbytery (Old School) appointed Reverends I. M. Crabb and D. S. Anderson as a special committee for the purpose of effecting such organization. Subsequently, Rev. J. M. Baird was added to such committee. January 27, 1855, a meeting was held at the Bethel, on Vine Street, when a Church was organized, with 27 members—eight from the First Congregational, and one from Ames Chapel (M. E.), Toledo, nine from Pennsylvania, five from Ohio Churches, and one from New York. Mr. Baird spent some time with the new Church, leaving in the Fall of 1855, when operations were suspended and remained so until Rev. Edwin B. Raffensperger came to Toledo, and on the 26th of April, 1859, commenced his labors for the revival and promotion of the growth of the Church. In October following, a Board of Trustees were chosen, consisting of E. D. Potter, Sr., Robert Cummings, Samuel Brooks, Sewell Whittlesey and James W. Hamilton. Services were held in Stickney Hall, 242-244 Summit Street, until the Summer of 1860, when the Bethel (on Lynn Street) was leased and occupied until 1869. In 1865 the Society purchased the Northeast corner of Huron and Orange Streets, for the sum of \$3,500. Three years later the corner-stone of a house of worship was laid. The same year Mr. Raffensperger withdrew from the pastorate, and was followed in 1869, by Rev. Henry M. MacCracken. In 1871, the construction of an edifice was commenced, which was completed in 1873, and dedicated February 1, 1874. Mr.

MacCracken resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., who still occupies that position.

In 1865, with the advice and encouragement of First Congregational Church, a movement took place for the more adequate supply of religious privileges to the Northeastern portion of Toledo, when Westminster Church was organized. The Presbyterian connection was chosen, and Maumee Presbytery, November 7, 1865, received the new Church into its communion, with the following named members:

From First Congregational Church, Toledo—Charles Cochran, David E. Merrill, James Lyman, Frances P. Lyman, Mary D. Lyman, Augusta M. P. Lyman, Hudson B. Hall, John R. Osborn, Elizabeth P. Osborn, Clark Waggoner, Sylvia B. Waggoner, Ralph H. Waggoner, Carrie R. Waggoner, Eliza Merrill, Mary P. Ewing, Ira E. Lee, Mary Lee, George W. Bliss, Orpha A. Bliss, Laura S. Green, Theo. J. Brown, Henry G. Sheldon, Lyman T. Thayer, Anna L. Thayer, David Smith, Sarah B. Smith, Gertrude B. Smith, James Tolman, Julia W. Backus, Catherine S. Pratt, Helen S. Hall, William Corlett, Agnes Cuddeback, Sophia Merrill, Matthew Brown, Elizabeth P. Norris, Matthias W. Day, and Eliza Rouse.

From First Presbyterian Church, Sandusky—Marshall Burton and Sophia Burton.

From Second Presbyterian Church, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Lucy Hubbell.

The Elders first chosen were John R. Osborn, Charles Cochran, David E. Merrill, George W. Bliss and Calvin Bullock. The first officers of the Society of Westminster Church, were: Trustees—Matthew Brown, Charles Pratt, David Smith, Wm. A. Ewing, Lyman T. Thayer and Hudson B. Hall. Treasurer—Nehemiah Waterman. Secretary—Ralph H. Waggoner.

The first prayer-meeting was held October 19, 1865; the first preaching service October 22, 1865, Rev. Henry M. Bacon, then of Attica, Indiana, occupying the pulpit; and the first communion service on the first Sabbath in January, 1866, in the Central Mission School-room, 316 Superior Street, between Oak and Adams. In September, 1865, the Trustees purchased the lot, Southeast corner of Superior and Locust Streets, for the use of the Church, paying therefor \$5,000, and contracted for the erection of a Chapel, at a cost of \$8,485, which was dedicated April 14, 1866. April 29, 1866, Rev. Mr. Bacon, who had served as stated supply from the first, was chosen as Pastor of the new Church, and installed. The Sabbath School of this Church was organized on the first Sabbath of 1866, at White's Hall, 217-221 Summit Street, where the Church worshipped until the completion of its Chapel. David Smith was the first Superintendent of the School. In 1870 a contract was made with Luther Whitney, for the erection of an edifice for the use of the Church, which was completed May 1, 1873, at a cost of \$47,000; the entire expenditure for lot, Chapel, Church, taxes, etc., being \$65,000. The entire amount raised for all purposes for

the first ten years of the Church, was about \$100,000, at which time the membership numbered 339. Mr. Bacon tendered his resignation as Pastor in October, 1880, which was accepted by the Church. The pulpit was temporarily supplied until November, 1881, when Rev. Edward Anderson became the Pastor, serving as such until September, 1883. In February, 1884, Rev. Frederick B. Du Val, D. D., from First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware, accepted a call to the pastorate, which he still occupies. The officers of the Church and Society are as follows:

Elders—J. R. Osborn, C. C. Doolittle, T. C. Rowland, T. J. Brown, W. C. Chapman, S. R. Maclaren, H. C. Sprague, H. M. Pixley, E. Stanley Noble.

Trustees—Charles Pratt, Wm. B. Taylor, Milton Taylor, Wm. H. Bellman, F. C. Chapin, James Blass, E. W. Lenderson, J. C. Bonner.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized June 26, 1870, with the following named members: Catharine Shively, George T. Boaleh and wife, Miss Anna M. Nugent and Mrs. Eliza Roberts. Rev. Robert Edgar was the Pastor. In September William Pancoast, John M. Doty and H. C. Nicholas were elected Trustees of the Church. Soon thereafter a lot was rented at the corner of Broadway and Knower Street, on which was erected a building, which was dedicated January 1, 1871. The first Ruling Elders were J. M. Doty and Robert Geddes. The former was also chosen Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and under his management it was prosperous. In January, 1872, Mr. Edgar resigned as Pastor, when Rev. Josiah Brown gratuitously supplied the pulpit for a time. In 1873, Rev. J. E. Vance, of Columbus Grove, became the stated supply of the Church, and it was during his service that the present edifice, on Knower Street, near Broadway, was erected. In 1875, Rev. W. J. Trimble became the Pastor, serving for four years, during which time the Church increased in numbers from 25 to 125. In 1879 Rev. Joseph W. Torrence was elected as Pastor, and continued with the Church until 1885. From that time until June, 1886, the pulpit was vacant, when Rev. Benjamin F. Ormond, of Wooster, Ohio, accepted a call, and is yet the Pastor.

FIRST GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in 1871, its house of worship being located on West side of Canton Avenue, between Beacon and North Streets. Its only Pastor has been Rev. Martin Koehler, who yet serves in that capacity.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first definite step toward the organization of a Baptist Church in Toledo, was taken in June, 1853, when a few members of that denomination assembled at the residence of Henry J. Hayes, on St. Clair Street, between

Jefferson and Monroe, for the purpose of prayer and conference as to the interests of the Church in Toledo. Some weeks thereafter, Rev. Edward F. Platt, of Schroon, Essex County, New York, while on his way to Minnesota, stopped at Cleveland, where his attention was called to Toledo, with the request that he visit that City. He did so, and at once interested himself in a movement for a Baptist Church. On the 6th July, at a meeting held at the residence of Dr. Wm. C. Scott, the First Baptist Church was organized, upon the condition that the State Convention and the Home Missionary Society each grant \$400 per year towards the support of such enterprise. Participating in that meeting, were Rev. E. F. Platt, Benj. Farley, Wm. Baker, J. E. Franklin, Ransom Wilkison, W. S. Grow, Dr. Lewis Pagin and Dr. W. C. Scott. October 31, 1853, it having been decided to go on with the Church, the following persons united for that purpose, to wit: E. F. Platt, Benj. Farley, Mrs. Almira Farley, Miss H. Shumway, Wm. Baker, Ransom Wilkison, Mrs. Margaret Pfanner, Mrs. S. Blodgett, S. G. Harvey, Dr. Wm. C. Scott, Elizabeth Scott, Miss Mary West, Miss Clarissa Shaw, Mrs. Clarissa Flint, Mrs. Minerva Freeman, Henry J. Hayes, and M. E. Hayes—18 in number. Benj. Farley, Ransom Wilkison and H. J. Hayes were elected Deacons, and Wm. Baker, Clerk. March 15, 1854, W. C. Scott, H. J. Hayes, Wm. Baker, H. L. Hosmer and C. A. King were chosen Trustees. Rev. E. F. Platt was formally called to the pastorate, and three days later the Church was formally constituted by a Council of ministers and delegates from Baptist Churches of other Cities. The first place of public worship was Union Hall, 403 Summit Street, where services were first held August 7, 1853, although occasional meetings had been previously held in the First Congregational Church. Early in 1854, steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship, when the site of the proposed edifice, on Huron Street, near Cherry, was purchased for \$1,000. The building was dedicated December 9, 1855, at a cost of \$15,502.77, with an indebtedness of \$6,191.44, which subsequently was liquidated. At the time, that was far the most elegant Church building in the City, which then had a population of about 9,000 only. Mr. Platt continued in active service as Pastor until 1865, when, owing to increasing throat affection, he was compelled to suspend the same. Rev. Charles D. Morris, then closing his theological course at Rochester, was engaged to supply the pulpit and aid in the missionary work. This arrangement continued until November 12, 1866, when Mr. Platt died, in the 45th year of his age. Mr. Morris then accepted a call to the pastorate, and continued therein until 1881, when, in consideration of impaired health of Mrs. Morris, he tendered his resignation, and accepted the call of a Baptist Church at

Gloucester, Massachusetts. The pastorate was filled by the election of Rev. Byron A. Woods, who resigned in January, 1885, and was succeeded September 1st following by Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, of Cincinnati, who is yet the Pastor. This Church has been specially prominent in the prosecution of missionary work within the City. Six different fields have been occupied in that way.

I.—The North Mission School was organized in October, 1861, by H. L. Sargent, assisted by D. A. Waterman, H. L. Phelps, Peter White, W. E. Parmelee, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Pfanner, and Miss Eliza Spencer, with P. White as Superintendent. In October, 1865, the School was suspended, when Mr. O. R. Morse, assisted by a corps of teachers, reorganized it, under the name of the "Sargent Baptist Mission," and it has been continued as such to this time. Its present Superintendent is J. W. Hepburn, and membership 185. The School was named in honor of H. L. Sargent, its real founder. Its Superintendents have been O. R. Morse, E. H. Van Hoesen, Frank W. Anderson and W. H. Alexander.

II.—The Platt Mission was organized May 13, 1866, with four officers, four teachers and 27 scholars. During that Summer, its sessions were held in a shed, on the grounds of the County Agricultural Society, near the corner of Ashland Avenue and Prescott Street. The first Superintendent was L. Addison White, whose successors have been Geo. B. Hull, Frank Braisted, J. H. Wood, C. L. Rhoades, C. H. Rosa, Ira A. Richardson and C. T. Lewis.

As an outgrowth of this Mission, Ashland Avenue Baptist Church was organized in the Fall of 1886. In 1887, Rev. Emery W. Hunt was installed as Pastor. At that time the membership numbered 103.

III.—A Union Sabbath School was organized in the Northern portion of East Toledo in 1853, with Oliver M. Brown as Superintendent. In 1861, Mr. Brown entered the Union Army, when Henry L. Phelps became the Superintendent, holding that position for seven years. In 1863, an Union Chapel was built in East Toledo, without special denominational connection. November 21, 1863, Rev. S. G. Dawson, from Lancaster, Ohio, commenced stated religious services in the Chapel, and a Sabbath School was organized December 6th, with Mr. Dawson as Superintendent, Geo. W. Wales as Assistant, and R. U. Chamberlin as Librarian. Mr. Dawson also preached in Brown's Hall. January 10, 1864, the East Toledo Baptist Church was organized, with 11 members, to wit: Rev. S. G. Dawson, Henry L. Phelps, Geo. W. Wales, Mrs. Caroline Wales, Mrs. Charles Jennison, Mrs. Anna M. Dawson, Mrs. Louisa Phelps, Mrs. Mary A. Wales, Miss Louisa Jennison, Amos W. Crane and Mrs. Gabriel Crane. Mr. Dawson was chosen Pastor. During the years 1864-5, a brick house of worship

was built, costing \$6,000. In 1873, a second building was erected, and named Dawson Chapel, at the corner of Oak and Fort Streets, costing \$4,300. December 31, 1874, Mr. Dawson resigned, to serve as Superintendent of Missions under the State Baptist Convention, and died September 5, 1875. The successor of Mr. Dawson, as Pastor, was Rev. G. P. Osborn, who served to November, 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Elgin, who on account of ill health, resigned in 1877, and was followed by Rev. J. B. Scharff. The present Pastor is Rev. L. D. Robinson. March 3, 1885, a Church organization was made at Dawson Chapel, and given the name of Memorial Baptist Church, in recognition of the part borne in the Mission work there by Rev. S. G. Dawson. The Pastor for 1887, is Rev. G. P. Osborne.

IV.—The Fifth Ward Baptist Mission was organized in October, 1868, by Rev. P. P. Farnham, assisted by 14 persons, mainly members of the First Baptist Church. At first a small room on St. Clair Street, near Logan, was used, which soon proving too small, other and larger quarters were secured. Mr. Farnham leaving in April, 1869, the School was continued by the First Church until July, 1871. Meantime a Chapel had been erected at the corner of Oliver and Knapp Streets. In the Summer of 1871, Rev. Wm. Sheridan took charge of the Mission, and June 9, 1872, the Oliver Street Baptist Church was organized, with Mr. Sheridan as Pastor, John D. Prideaux as Clerk, Jonas Normanton as Treasurer, and H. B. Granger and Jonas Normanton as Deacons. Mr. Sheridan continues as Pastor.

V.—On Sunday, November 3, 1878, the Oliver Street Baptist Church opened the Olive Branch Sunday School in Brown's Addition, which is yet in operation, in charge of Rev. John B. Scharff.

SHERIDAN CHAPEL was organized as a Mission by Oliver Street Baptist Church, December 20, 1885. It is located on the North side of Orchard, between Thayer and Stebbins Streets. Its Pastor is Rev. Wm. Sheridan, the Pastor of the mother Church, with Jonas Normanton as Superintendent.

The name of the late H. L. Sargent is so intimately associated with the work of Christian Missions in Toledo, that brief recognition of such relation is proper here. He came to Toledo about 1857, as Chief Clerk of the General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern (now Lake Shore) Railroad, and held that position until January, 1864, when, having been appointed Chaplain of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, he was ordained at Toledo as a Minister of the Gospel. After the close of the War, he accepted the pastorate and assumed charge of a young Church at Huntington, Massachusetts, continuing therein until his death, which occurred at Springfield, Massachusetts, July 25, 1866. From his arrival at Toledo his leisure

hours were largely devoted to religious work, and chiefly among the poor, in which service he was exceptionally efficient. Several successful enterprises of that sort were indebted to his self-denying labors for their start and prosperity. The Sargent Mission on Erie Street was named in recognition of his devotion to that class of work. His Church relation was that of the Baptist denomination. No name in Toledo in connection with the work with which he was specially identified, is more prominent than is his.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The oldest Church of this denomination in Toledo is Salem, its house of worship being located on North side Huron Street, between Elm and Chestnut. It was organized in 1845. The Pastor in 1887, was Rev. F. J. S. Schmeltz.

ST. PAUL'S, East side Erie, between Adams and Oak Streets, was organized in 1854. It has one of the most commodious houses of worship in the City. The Pastor in 1887 was Rev. J. J. Weiss.

ST. JOHN'S (German), East Toledo, (formerly Oregon Township), was organized in 1862, by Rev. John Doertler, and was incorporated in 1863 as the "Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John, Oregon Township." In September, 1862, Rev. Charles Beekel became the Pastor, and continues as such. The first officers were F. Clansing, John Bitter and G. Burr. The present officers are—Carl Koch, Henry Salendorff and Henry Bitter. The Teacher is Christ. Lohmann. In 1876 a house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$4,500.

ST. JOHN'S, corner Erie and Harrison Streets. Organized in 1864. Pastor in 1887, Rev. Christoplier Prottegeier.

ST. PETER'S (German), corner Nebraska Avenue and Hawley Street. Organized in 1873. The first Pastor was Rev. C. Markscheffel, who served until April, 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. L. W. Graeppe, the present Pastor. The Church in 1887 had a membership of 250.

EVANGELICAL TRINITY (German) was organized in 1874, its house of worship being located at Southwest corner of Vance and Ewing Streets. Its present Pastor is Rev. Herman W. Querl.

FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oliver and Harrison Streets. Pastor in 1887, Rev. S. L. Harkey, D. D.

ST. LUCAS (German), corner of Walbridge Avenue and Franklin Street. Pastor in 1887, Rev. A. B. Weber.

ST. MARCUS REFORMED, Grassier Street, near Brand, East Toledo. Organized in 1874. Pastor in 1887, Rev. John Klag.

ST. MARK'S (German), corner Woodville and Baker Streets, East Toledo. Organized in 1884. Pastor, Rev. Charles Huebner.

CHURCHES FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

The first definite step taken in Toledo toward organization with reference to religious privileges for colored residents, consisted of a meeting of colored people held February 5, 1850, the immediate object being to raise funds for erecting a School-house and a place of worship, they then having no place for either purpose. They organized as the "Toledo Colored School Association," with James E. Franklin as Chairman, and A. Richmond as Secretary. On motion of B. A. Price, William Wilson stated the object of the meeting. It was resolved to build a frame house, 24 feet square. B. A. Price, A. Richmond and D. Nichols were appointed as Trustees; J. E. Franklin, Henry Rice and B. A. Price, as Collectors; and Richard Mott was thanked for his liberality in furnishing a lot for the proposed School-house.

In 1862, a Sabbath School for colored scholars was organized in Toledo. It occupied the old frame building on Erie Street, between Monroe and Washington, which is further distinguished as the first Court-house of Lucas County. For some months the School struggled along with 12 to 20 members, when a colored preacher from Kentucky took an interest in it, and soon gave to it increased success, with 100 members. Mr. — Lott was the Superintendent for the first year, when he was succeeded by Mr. R. P. Clark, Teacher of the Colored Public School. Its success was largely due to the faithful efforts of Mr. Lott. There had been for some years in existence, but in feeble condition, a Colored Church. The favorable influence of the Rebellion was soon felt by that race in Toledo, as elsewhere; although the heavy weight of caste prejudice was slow in its removal. The name of this organization was originally Warren Chapel, which was changed to First African M. E. Church. In 1864 steps were taken toward the erection of a house of worship, the corner-stone being laid August 1st, of that year. The building was finally completed, and stands adjoining the old Court-house, on Erie Street. The Pastor in 1887 was Rev. T. W. Haigler, the membership numbering 123.

ZION'S M. E. CHURCH (Colored), on Beach Street, near Michigan, was organized in 1884. Its Pastor in 1887 was Rev. William Campbell, and its membership 45.

THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, of Toledo (composed of Colored people), was organized in 1868. Its house of worship is located at the corner of Woodruff and Canton Avenues. Its Pastor in 1887 was Rev. J. H. Meadows.

OTHER CHURCHES.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Work in connection with this denomination has been in progress in Toledo more or less prominently since 1838. The first record found of that

kind, is an announcement that "an exposition of the doctrines of Christianity, as they are held by the Unitarian denomination," would be delivered at the Unitarian Chapel, April 1st of that year. It would seem that such provision for services was not permanent, since in September, 1840, it was announced that there would be "Unitarian preaching at the Presbyterian Church (corner of Cherry and Superior Streets), to commence at the usual time of opening meeting." In January, 1862, J. B. Marvin was ordained as a Minister of the Unitarian Church, on which occasion Rev. Moncure D. Conway, of Cincinnati, Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and Rev. S. S. Hunting, took part. Mr. Marvin became the Pastor of the Unitarian Church, then occupying a frame building on the present site of Masonic Hall (Northwest corner of Adams and Superior Streets), which had been built for a Campbellite Baptist Church. Services were maintained at that place for several years, and until the organization of the Independent Church, Rev. F. E. Abbott, Pastor, in 1871, when the building now the property of Central Congregational Church, corner of Adams and Tenth Streets, was erected, and for a time was occupied by that Society.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST was organized in 1868. The first Pastor was Rev. Edward Lorenz. Its house of worship is located at 324 Hamilton Street. In 1869 Rev. Benj. F. Fritz became the Pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Ernst, who, after six months' service, was sent to Germany as a Missionary. Since then the Pastors have been as follows: C. Schneider, 1873-76; J. Sick, 1876-79; J. P. Mosshammer, 1879-83; J. Schalla, 1883-86; Benj. F. Fritz, 1886-87. The Sunday School connected with the Church was organized in 1868.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, organized in 1872. Its house of worship is on Eleventh Street, between Madison and Jefferson. The Pastor, in 1887, was Rev. J. E. McDonald, and its membership 265.

SALEM CHURCH, of the Evangelical Association, was organized in 1874, with Rev. G. Hasenpflug as Pastor, whose successors have been Revs. C. F. Vegele, Th. Suhr, C. Cords, G. Zeigler and Frederick Mueller, the latter now serving. The membership is about 90. The house of worship is at corner of Vance and Division Streets.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH; organized in 1853. House of worship Northwest corner of Scott Street and Canton Avenue. Pastor, Rev. Christopher Schiller.

B'NAI JACOB (Jewish), corner of John and Union Streets. Rev. Joseph Goldberg, Rabbi.

B'NAI ISRAEL (Jewish), worshipping in Clark's Hall, Cherry Street. Rev. Abram Goldberg, Rabbi.

THE FREE CHAPEL.—In 1884, for the purpose of providing accommodations for religious

purposes, unrestricted by denominational views or associations, a building was erected at 205 Tenth Street, which was given the name of Free Chapel. The peculiarity of faith on which this movement is founded, consists in disbelief in human organizations as an agency for the promotion of Christ's Church on earth; and in belief that individual believers should be held together only by the spiritual bonds of a common love and experience of saving faith. Hence, there is with such no society organization. Believers in this faith are scattered throughout this and other countries. The Toledo Chapel was built with means supplied by David T. Newton and others interested in the movement. The title is in the name of Lyman H. Johnson, the Pastor, and successors to be appointed by him. The work is largely promoted by a monthly publication, the *Stumbling Stone*, edited by Mr. Johnson. Worshipers at the Chapel comprise not only residents of Toledo, but also of the surrounding country. Services are held weekly, with semi-annual assemblies in March and November.

TOLEDO BETHEL WORK.

An organization, having for its special object the dissemination of religious intelligence and other like work among the Seamen of the Lakes and Canals of the Western States, was established at Cleveland in 1830. In 1833, a small Chapel was erected in that City, at an expense of \$1,000. In 1835, Rev. D. C. Blood labored for a few months as Chaplain, and left on account of ill health, being succeeded by Rev. V. D. Taylor, who continued until 1839, when Rev. Wm. Day took charge, and afterwards became the General Agent of the Society. The organization was known as the "Western Seamen's Friend Society."

In 1847, Rev. R. H. Leonard was appointed Corresponding Secretary, and soon thereafter the Society was incorporated, and began to extend its operations. In 1853 it had Bethel Stations at Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Wheeling and Pittsburgh. It was then seeking to extend its operations to the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers, and on about 1,000 miles of Canals.

Bethel work in Toledo seems to have been commenced in October, 1847, when Rev. Thos. Cooper, Chaplain of Seamen, arrived. The ladies of Toledo presented to him a Bethel Flag, as a signal for worship, the exercises taking place at First Congregational Church. The first quarters for Bethel work, were in the third story of Mott's Block, Southeast corner of Summit and Monroe Streets. The flag was run up in the morning and left until sunset, to designate the place. Services were resumed at the same place in April, 1848.

In 1852, steps were taken for securing permanent quarters for Bethel work, which re-

sulted in the erection of a brick building on Vine Street, in rear of 272 and 274 Summit. The lot was donated by Charles Butler, of New York, and the funds by citizens of Toledo. The building was dedicated January 22, 1853. The Chaplain at that time was Rev. E. R. Jewett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now of Castalia, Erie County.

September 29, 1857, a meeting of citizens was held for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary to the Western Seamen's Friend Society, Rev. W. W. Williams being in the chair. S. G. Arnold, from a Committee previously appointed, reported a constitution, which was adopted, when Mr. Arnold, Andrew J. Field and Rev. Geo. W. Collier were appointed to report the names of suitable persons to act as officers of the Association, who presented the following, which report was adopted, to wit: President, Chas. A. King; Vice Presidents, City Pastors (W. W. Williams, H. B. Walbridge, E. F. Platt, Joseph Ayres, G. W. Collier, Chas. Ritter); Secretary, S. H. Burr; Treasurer, W. E. Parmelee, Sr.; Directors, H. S. Walbridge, Almon Hopkins, S. A. Raymond, T. H. Hoag, John Eaton, Jr.

In November, 1857, Rev. S. D. Shaffer was elected Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday School; Albert H. Niles, Secretary; and Miss Emily J. Raymond, Treasurer. The experience of the new Superintendent was not in all respects as pleasant as it might have been. At that time the low grounds in the central part of the City, were occupied chiefly by "squatters," or tenants at will, living in small huts, many of these having been built for the use of laborers in the construction of the Canal. This was specially true of the locality bounded by St. Clair, Orange, Huron and Oak Streets, on which in 1857 there was not a single structure, save those referred to. Among the squatters was an Irishman of dissolute habits, who often, by service on the chain-gang, paid penalty for infractions of the law. His wife applied to Mr. Shaffer for food and clothing for her neglected family, which was granted, and the children were invited to the Bethel Sunday School. On Sunday, March 7, 1858, they were not present, and Mr. Shaffer called at the shanty to see what had detained them. He was met by the father with raised axe, which came near taking his life. He warded off the blow with one hand, and knocked down his assailant with the other. The man lost the axe in falling, and soon seized a board and renewed the assault, which Mr. Shaffer warded off and again knocked the man down. The wife now joined her husband in the fight, while several rough neighbors did the same. Mr. Shaffer finally seized the man by the throat, and dragging him along with one hand, beat off assailants with the other. In this way he fought his way out, and finally released his prisoner, whom, during the struggle, he had

knocked down six or eight times. In the fight, he lost his hat, had his coat badly torn, his head bruised, his arm pounded, his watch broken and his cane lost. Nothing but his courage and superior strength saved him from being wholly overcome by his assailants. For the purpose of making good Mr. Shaffer's loss in the *melee*, his friends met at the house of Captain Belden, taking with them contributions of money, provisions and clothing, amounting in value to \$260. Mr. Shaffer's positive and unqualified opposition to vice, and especially to the sale and use of liquors, provoked extreme bitterness on the part of classes concerned—so much so, that processions of his Sabbath School in the Streets were liable to assault from vicious parties, unless protected by the presence of known citizens.

Rev. S. M. Beatty, long a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced his labors as Chaplain of the Bethel, in February, 1862, and continued the same until his death in 1874. Few men have been more faithful than was he.

As the result of change in the channels of transportation, largely from water to rail, the specific work of the Bethel became much reduced in extent, and attention came to be divided between the Sailors and Railroad men. The Bethel building on Vine Street, about 1860, was taken by the First Presbyterian Church, for joint occupancy with the Bethel Society. The changed condition was recognized by the friends of the work, at whose suggestion a building was erected on the Lake Shore Railroad grounds, across the Bayou bridge, for the joint benefit of Seamen and Railroad Men, which was occupied for regular religious services for many years. At that place a Railroad Young Men's Christian Association was organized in May, 1878, with 90 members. Its officers were: President, Wm. H. Kirkley; Vice President, C. H. Buck; Treasurer, Frank J. Wilcoxson; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Sears; Recording Secretary, W. T. Walker.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

June 7, 1859, a meeting of members of different City Churches was held for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Union. Of this meeting Clark Waggoner was the Chairman, and James H. Campbell Secretary. Revs. George W. Collier, W. W. Williams, H. B. Walbridge, E. B. Raffensperger, Oliver Kennedy and E. F. Platt were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for such organization. The Union thus constituted was not of long duration.

Preliminary steps toward the organization of the present Toledo Young Men's Christian Association, were taken by a meeting of citizens at the First Congregational Church, July

25, 1865. The first election of officers occurred at the same place August 29th, who were as follows: President—Henry G. Sheldon; Vice President—Thomas Vanstone; Secretary—Daniel A. Waterman; Treasurer—Milo Bashare; Managers—W. W. Griffith, C. B. Phillips, L. Tiedman, E. H. Van Hoesen, H. L. Phelps, G. W. Nort. An address was then adopted, setting forth the object of the Association as follows:

This Union shall be a social organization of Christians, who, desiring each other's good, will welcome young men who may enter our City, direct them where they may find congenial society, introduce them to the Church, to the Sabbath School, and to the members of this Union, and surround them in every possible way with such influences as will make them feel that Christian brothers care for their welfare.

The arrangements of the Association were so far advanced by November 27, 1865, that rooms for its use were then opened on the second floor of Hartford Block, corner of Summit and Madison Streets, where were supplied tables, chairs, and an assortment of suitable reading matter. The exercises of the occasion consisted of singing, prayers, addresses by President Sheldon, Rev. C. W. Ketcham, St. Paul's M. E. Church; Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, First Presbyterian Church; Rev. Wm. W. Williams, First Congregational; Rev. E. F. Platt, First Baptist, and Rev. S. G. Dawson, Second Baptist Church.

The Association has been maintained with creditable efficiency during the 22 years of its existence. In 1880, through the liberality of its friends, it was enabled to secure permanent quarters by the purchase of the building No. 477 Summit Street, which has furnished liberal accommodations, including Reading Rooms, Hall, Gymnasium and smaller rooms. The officers for 1887 are as follows:

President, H. C. Sprague; Vice President, A. E. Rood; Treasurer, J. J. Freeman; Recording Secretary, A. O. Hill; General Secretary, Willard H. Smith. Directors—H. C. Sprague, A. E. Rood, J. J. Freeman, S. R. McLaren, R. H. Whitney, H. E. Marvin, Thomas H. Walbridge, C. H. Whitaker, John B. Merrell, C. H. Buck, R. A. Bartley, M. H. Davis, H. E. King.

LUCAS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

In 1847, the Lucas County Bible Society was organized for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Scriptures. The 10th anniversary of the Society was held November 29, 1857, when the following officers were chosen: President, Almon Hopkins; Vice President, Wm. Baker; Secretary, Rev. Wm. W. Williams; Treasurer, S. H. Keeler; Depositary, S. H. Burr; Auditor, C. A. King. Addresses were made by Rev. E. W. Smith, State Agent; Wm. Baker, John Eaton, Jr., and Rev. G. W. Collier.

The officers of the Society for 1887, were as follows: President, Marion Lawrance; Vice

Presidents, Pastors of City Churches; Treasurer, J. W. Hiatt; Secretary, E. W. Lenderson; Depositary, T. J. Brown.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

In December, 1864, a Branch of the United States Christian Commission, operating in the interest of the Soldiers of the Union Army, was organized in Toledo. At a preliminary meeting held on the 7th of that month, the following committee were appointed for arranging for such organization:

Rev. Wm. W. Williams and W. W. Griffith, of First Congregational Church; Rev. E. F. Platt and H. J. Hayes, of First Baptist Church; Rev. C. W. Ketcham and Almon Hopkins, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. J. W. Alderman and C. T. Wales, of Ames Chapel; Rev. H. B. Walbridge and D. B. Smith, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. E. B. Raffensperger and Thos. Vanstone, of First Presbyterian Church; Rev. P. F. Schneider and John C. Wuerfel, of German Methodist Church. Of this Committee, D. B. Smith was the Chairman.

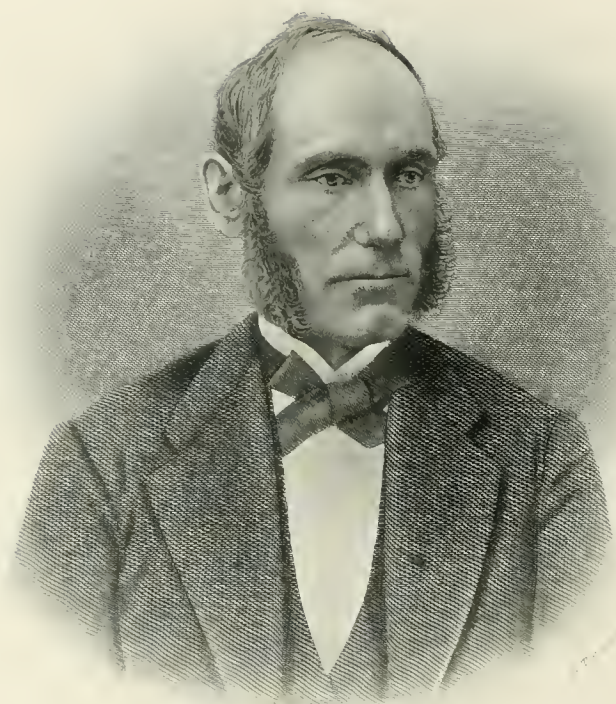
December 8th, the Commission was organized, with the following officers: President, Wm. Baker; Vice President, Almon Hopkins; Recording Secretary, Chas. T. Wales; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. W. Pierson; Treasurer, Denison B. Smith.

In February, 1865, the ladies of the First Congregational Church, Toledo, formed a Society Auxiliary to the United States Christian Commission, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Mary Walbridge; Vice President, Mrs. J. Austin Scott; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Lyman; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Eaton.

Operations in this connection were suspended soon after the date of the foregoing organization, by the close of the War which had made such work necessary. The meantime the Toledo Societies were active in co-operation with the great work of the parent Commission.

ALLEN STREET MISSION.

In August, 1863, steps were taken for providing with religious instruction, the children and youth along and in the vicinity of Allen Street (now Canton Avenue), a locality then destitute of such advantages. At the time stated, a few children were gathered in the kitchen of Henry Williams on State Street. Soon the School became too numerous for its quarters, when it was removed to the Pottery of August Phillips, 233 Cherry Street. Subsequently more permanent accommodations were furnished by the erection of a Chapel on the West side of Canton Avenue, between North and Beach Streets, which was dedicated September 8, 1872, and is yet occupied by the School. Prominent among the active early friends of the work, were C. H. Buck, T. J. Brown, J. M. McKee and others. From the first, it has been non-sectarian in character. November 20,



David Smith

1870, Mr. D. N. Trowbridge became the Superintendent, as he continues to be. The attendance when Mr. Trowbridge assumed charge, was 30 to 40; the average for the past ten years has been 145. For many years past, Mr. A. C. Moore has been the Assistant Superintendent, Charles Reibel the Secretary and Treasurer, and Miss Anna Steincamp the Organist, with Miss Minnie Hall as Assistant.

ADAMS STREET MISSION.

For several years this has been among the prominent enterprises in the interest of the more neglected classes of the young people of the City. In January, 1871, religious services were held in the Theatre Comique, corner of Monroe and St. Clair Streets, an establishment of low order, kept by one Capt. Hamm, after which announcement was then made that on the following Sabbath a Sunday School would be opened at that place. At that time some 90 pupils were arranged in 12 classes. Soon thereafter, the Theatre being closed, other quarters became necessary, and in February, 1871, the School was located at 138 St. Clair Street, and was known as the St. Clair Street Mission. Here the movement took more definite form, including, beside religious instruction, provision for the more pressing temporal needs of the pupils, for which purpose a Relief Society was organized by ladies connected with the work. In March, 1871, St. Clair Mission Division of Sons of Temperance (afterwards known as Crystal Fountain Division) was organized, and was instrumental in reclaiming many intemperate men. In May, 1872, the Mission purchased the building 153 Adams Street, when the School took the name of Adams Street Mission. At the time, the bar of a low saloon was still standing in the room. The Sunday School at this place was inaugurated February 24, 1872. Payment for the building (\$350) was made in April, when it was transformed from an abode of vice and crime to a School of virtue and Christian instruction, which it has continued to be for 16 years. Very soon after the commencement of this Mission, Gen. Patrick S. Slevin, then the Collector of Customs for the District, assumed general charge of the work, and upon resigning his official position, assumed the post and work of City Missionary, which he has continued to this time. From the first Mr. J. Cooper Price has been and yet is Superintendent of the Mission School. To these two gentlemen, chiefly, is due the success of the enterprise. Beside these, were active in the early history of the School, L. M. Skidmore, R. P. Tatt, A. A. Andrews and wife, John Irving, Madison Miller, Clarence Morris, J. R. Osborn, Chas. Douglass, C. W. Everett, C. L. Young and others. Prominent among the Managers and Teachers, have been Mrs. J. E. Morehouse, Geo. W. Ford and wife, L. M. Skid-

more, and others. In 1886, this Mission received from Mr. Robert Hallaran, a prominent business man of this City, since deceased, a donation of \$5,000 for use in providing more adequate accommodations for the work, with which the building, No. 143 Adams Street, was constructed.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The Toledo Sabbath School Union had a celebration September 3, 1869, in which 17 Schools took part, as follows:

First Congregational Church, Rev. W. W. Williams, Superintendent, 350 scholars; Second Congregational (East Side), Rev. R. Quaff, 75; First Baptist, Wm. Baker, 100; Baptist (Fifth Ward) Mission, Frank W. Anderson, 80; Sargent Mission, O. R. Morse, 100; Platt Mission, Frank Braisted, 75; Bethel, J. Cooper Price, 350; First Presbyterian, Thomas Vanstone, 175; Allen Street Mission, J. M. McKee, 125; Westminster, David Smith, 150; St. Paul's (M. E.), A. P. Miller, 250; Lagrange (M. E.), W. H. Bellman, 125; Broadway (M. E.), R. Hunter, 125; African (M. E.), Jas. Lyman, 35; Point Mission (First Congregational), C. H. Buck, 200; Union (East Side), Rev. S. G. Dawson, 100; Lutheran, John Klagy, 110.

Revs. Benj. Frankland and M. Caldwell of Cleveland delivered addresses.

HOME MISSION.

The Home Mission Sabbath School was organized April 15, 1883. It is wholly un denominational, and occupies Union Hall, 316 Erie Street. The officers for 1887 were: L. B. Lake, Superintendent; F. P. Smith, Assistant; C. A. Langdon, Ricka Wackle, and Fannie M. Eddy, Secretaries. Enrollment in 1887, 298.

DAVID SMITH was born at Kilconquhar, Scotland, in October, 1818. In 1832, when he was 14 years of age, the family left Scotland for America. After two narrow escapes from shipwreck, they reached Upper Canada and settled at Pickering. When 17 years of age (1835), David went to Buffalo, New York, where, with his brother, James L., he was employed in the engineer's service of the Buffalo and Niagara Railroad. In 1837, coming to Ohio, he was one of the party who surveyed the line of the proposed Toledo and Sandusky Railroad, which never was built. That engagement completed, Mr. Smith went to Tecumseh, Michigan, and aided in the location and construction of the Palmyra and Jacksonburg Railroad (now substantially the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road). Locating at Tecumseh in 1839, he engaged in the newspaper business with his brother, James L., and published the *Village Record* until 1840, when they sold out. Engaging in the mercantile trade with Geo. W. Ketcham, David continued in the same there until 1850, when the goods were removed to Toledo. The following year, in connection

with the late Hudson B. Hall, also from Tecumseh, Mr. Smith began the manufacture and sale of lumber, their mill for several years being located on the East Side, and subsequently removed to the West Side of the River. In this business Mr. Smith continued until the time of his death. The operations of the establishment, from small beginnings, increased to large proportions and was exceptionally prosperous. For 10 years previous to Mr. Smith's death, which occurred March 29, 1876, his eldest son, Wm. H. H. Smith, was associated with him in business. The exceptional success of the establishment was largely due to the strict and correct habits of business, sound judgment and known integrity, which marked its management, and to which the original proprietors both so liberally contributed. No firm in the City enjoyed such enviable standing in more eminent degree, than did the firm of H. B. Hall & Co., which never deceived a customer, nor knowingly permitted one to be deceived. The business of the establishment, now much enlarged, is conducted by Mr. Smith's two sons (William H. H. and Howard M.) Beginning at the age of 17, Mr. Smith's business life covered a period of over 40 years, and throughout was marked by a degree of energy and integrity seldom shown. But it was not in the department of business—honorable as that was—that he commanded in highest degree the regard of his fellowmen. It was rather in the domestic, the religious and the social relations which he so honorably bore, that his true character found its fullest development. These, far more than the lines of trade, afforded free exercise for his in-born love for men and his high reverence for his Creator, which from childhood so strongly controlled his life. As husband and father, neighbor and citizen, his keen sense of personal obligation to others, was ever shown in a sacrifice of self in the interest of others. The home circle always enlisted his fondest interest. Next to that, he most highly cherished his relations with Christian people. In all the manifold channels for activity in Christian life, he was habitually and zealously employed. For nearly 40 years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and most of that period an office-bearer—as Elder, Trustee, Sabbath School Superintendent, or Chorister—he permitted no opportunity for usefulness to pass unimproved. As a member of Building Committees of the First Congregational and Westminster Churches of Toledo, his devotion of time and judgment was specially useful, and the success of those Societies was largely due to such effective service. In the contribution of material aid, he was no more restrained in his support of religious work, than in the bestowal of personal service. Nor was his active interest confined to Church work; but was manifested liberally in what-

ever ways promised good to his fellow men of whatever class or creed. There was not a social, moral or civil interest of his fellows, that failed to enlist his favorable consideration and his active aid. As a member of the City Council and of the Board of Education, as a Trustee of the House of Refuge, and in other positions of public trust, his services were often sought and always appreciated. It has been truly said of him: "He was emphatically a friend of man—ever ready and cheerful in meeting the command to love his neighbor as himself. Thus, he left a name more precious to his family and friends, than earthly wealth. He lived and died a true Christian, and his memory will ever be fresh and grateful in the recollection of a large circle of friends." "Such a life—in all its substantial elements, is a success, and furnishes an example honorable to the deceased and useful to the living, present and future." Following the death of Mr. Smith, the Sunday School of Westminster (Presbyterian) Church—of which he was the first Superintendent and throughout an active member—adopted a tribute of affection and acknowledgment to his memory, in which it was stated: "We recognize in his sound instruction, loving watchfulness and judicious management, a prominent source of the blessings we now enjoy; and it is a grateful privilege to bear testimony to his untiring fidelity and to commend his high example. Especially would we impress upon all, the great value of the careful study of the Word of God, which, beginning with early childhood, in his native Scotland, was never relaxed, but attended him with increasing devotion to the last. To search the Scriptures, was with him a life-work, and was richly repaid in the well of precious truth ever springing up in his heart and flowing out to refresh and gladden all around him." In 1839, Mr. Smith was married with Miss Sarah B. Mandeville, who, with four children—Wm. H. H. Smith, of Toledo; Mrs. Wm. A. Ewing, of Chicago, Ill.; Miss Florence and Howard M. Smith, of Toledo—survive him. Subsequently (March 7, 1886), Mrs. Smith was called to rejoin the one so long a partner of her younger and more mature life. Sympathizing with and sharing in the works of usefulness which so largely distinguished her husband's life, Mrs. Smith, like him, ever held a prominent place in the social and religious circles where her activities were highly appreciated. This was eminently so, in the different fields of Church and benevolent work, where she is specially missed.

DEMETRIUS NASH TROWBRIDGE.—Among those who have assisted in promoting the manufacturing interests of Toledo, the subject of this sketch deserves recognition as one of the earlier pioneers in developing this source of local prosperity. Mr. Trowbridge is a son



D. H. Frowbridge

of Asahel and Betsey (Murray) Trowbridge, and was born at Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y., July 2, 1825. His father was of English nativity, and a lineal descendant of a family of that name which settled in Connecticut as early as 1650. His mother was of Scotch descent, her ancestors also being early settlers in New England. In 1836 Mr. Trowbridge's parents removed to Niagara County, New York, and settled on a farm. On account of the poor health of his father, Mr. Trowbridge remained on the farm assisting his parents until his 21st year. During this period, the laborious work devolving upon him prevented his securing more than the most limited School advantages. For two seasons following his 21st birthday, he successfully conducted a threshing-machine, doing the threshing for the adjoining farmers. In the fall of 1848, in connection with his brother Lyman, he purchased an interest in a shingle-mill at Lockport, New York, in which business he was engaged until 1852. At the latter date he began with the same brother the manufacture of staves at the same place, which was continued until 1863, when they came to Toledo and continued the same business in a factory where the Union Elevator now stands, in East Toledo. In 1864 another brother (Mortimer) became a partner, from which date the firm was known as Trowbridge Brothers. Another mill was built by them at Napoleon, in 1867. In 1874 the subject of this sketch bought out his brothers' interests in the Toledo mill and sold his interest in the Napoleon mill. Mr. Trowbridge then took his son, Frank E., as a partner, and from that time until 1880 the business was conducted under the firm name of D. N. Trowbridge & Son. In 1878 the mill at the Union Elevator was abandoned, and a plant established at Le Moyne, on the Toledo & Columbus Railroad, 12 miles from Toledo. In 1880 the son formed a partnership with Joseph M. Spencer, the firm name becoming Trowbridge & Spencer, which is still engaged in stave manufacturing. Mr. Trowbridge continued the business at Le Moyne until 1885, when he removed to his present location at Dunbridge, on the Toledo, Columbus & Southern Railroad, 14 miles from Toledo, where he has established a Stave and Heading-Mill, Saw-Mill and Hoop-Mill. In 1883 he built an additional mill at Luckey, on the Ohio Central Railroad, and in 1884 purchased a mill at Defiance. In the former his brother, M. A. Trowbridge, was partner for a short time, but at the present time his son-in-law, N. B. Eddy, is a partner in both concerns under the firm name of Trowbridge & Eddy. Mr. Trowbridge is at the present time one of the largest Stave manufacturers in this section, furnishing at his three mills employment to 150 men. The general business office is located on Summit Street. Mr. Trowbridge was married in 1849 to Dorothy Ann Moag, of Lockport, New York. Four

children have been born to them, all of whom are living and have reached ages of maturity. In order of birth they are as follows: Helen Augusta, wife of N. B. Eddy; Frank E., Eleanor Elizabeth and Marietta. Politically, Mr. Trowbridge has always been guided by his conviction of right, and no man is stronger in his allegiance to his conviction of duty and the course his conscience approves. A measure or a principle he believes to be founded in the right would receive his support regardless of what other men might do. Moral courage has never been lacking in him to desert any party when he believed it in the wrong. He cast his first vote as a Democrat, but when the Free Soil party came into existence, he attached himself to that organization, a step which brought upon him the ridicule and almost personal persecution of his former party friends. Upon the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization and remained with it until 1872, when the question of the legal suppression of the liquor traffic became a prominent issue. This cause appealed to him as one of the objects most desired for the well-being of society. Accordingly he joined the ranks of the Prohibition party, and from that day to this has been one of the most active members in this section of the country. He has ever been ready, at whatever sacrifice of time and money, to aid in promulgating and instilling in the minds of the people the aims and purpose of a cause he firmly believes will yet be crowned with success. The firm position taken by Mr. Trowbridge on this question, in the early organization of the Prohibition party, made him at the time one of the very few advocates of the cause in this City. But the idea which was then ridiculed and denounced, he since has the satisfaction to see develop into one of the most commanding questions before the people of this country. While men may differ with Mr. Trowbridge on questions of expediency and methods of carrying out desired reforms, still, it is not too much to say, that no man who knows him ever questioned the honesty and sincerity of his motives in any position he assumes, either of a political, social or moral nature. The rare quality of moral courage is the strongest element in his character, and this naturally enlists the confidence, respect and esteem of all good men. In all that pertains to religious affairs, Mr. Trowbridge has always been a zealous worker. Ever since he came to Toledo he has been a member of the First Congregational Church, in which for over 20 years, he has been a prominent office-bearer. For the last 19 years he has been Superintendent of Allen Street Mission, where his unremitting labors have materially assisted in the building up of that worthy institution. Every deserving work of charity in this City finds in him an earnest, liberal supporter, while on all questions affecting the

public prosperity, he ever evinces the spirit which should actuate a progressive citizen and well-wisher of the public good.

LAKESIDE CAMP-GROUND.

In the year 1871, it was proposed by a number of older residents of Ottawa County, who, in their younger days, had enjoyed annual Camp Meetings, that there be established a Camp-Ground somewhere in the Island and Peninsula portion of the County. Giving practical form to such proposition, these parties purchased a tract of land on the North shore of the Peninsula, and nearly opposite Put-in Bay, which they, through Reverend Leroy H. Belt, then Presiding Elder of the Toledo District, tendered to the Central Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within whose bounds the property was located, upon the condition that the same should be adopted and maintained as the Camp-Ground of the Conference. The offer was accepted, and the location was given the name of "Lakeside." Trustees in Trust were elected (partly of Ministers and partly of Laymen), to hold the Grounds, for the purpose named. Both the owners and the Trustees soon found the undertaking to be more than they had contemplated; but earnest steps at once were taken toward the execution of the plan. A Dock, a Hotel, Dining-Hall, and system of sewerage, water-supply, and lighting of the grounds were soon commenced. In 1872, several Toledo parties took stock in the Land Company. These included L. M. Skidmore, Chas. W. Bond, J. Vogle, C. A. Croninger, J. W. Hiett, and E. W. Lenderson. To the Church the Land Company deeded the auditorium, parks, sole police control, and power forever to prohibit the sale of lots for purposes adverse to the nature, scope and design of the enterprise; at the same time binding the Company to furnish water, lighting, ice, sewerage and boarding and sleeping accommodations; while reserving to itself the right to hold or sell lots as surveyed. The Church was bound to hold meetings on these Grounds for not less than the five following years, and with intermissions of not to exceed two years thereafter.

After the first year it was deemed best to associate other Conferences with the one owning these rights. The Articles of Association under which the Church became corporate, were then so changed that such other Conferences might at any time participate in ownership and management. The North Ohio, the Central German, and the East Ohio Conferences all have since become thus associated, and under their united management and control, Sabbath School Encampments, Camp-

Meetings and Lecture Courses are there annually held. Upon the Grounds a commodious Dock, a fine Hotel, several Dining-Halls, a good Store, Ice-houses, Meat-shops, &c., have been erected by the Land Company, and two large auditoriums—one for the English and one for the Germans—have been erected. Over 350 Cottages have been put up by individual owners, so that Lakeside has become a "Village in the Woods." Many families have their permanent houses here. Hence, there are established a Post-Office, Church and School.

Water transportation was the only means for getting to and from Lakeside for several years; but as the certainty and pleasure of this means of travel depended upon the weather, a Railroad has been constructed to Marblehead and Lakeside from Danbury, where it forms a junction with the Lake Shore Railway. The stock of the Land Company is now principally owned by two men resident at Lakeside—Messrs. Samuel R. Gill and Barney Jacobs—who spend most of their time attending to the demands of this fast growing enterprise. People of all denominations have their Cottage-houses here, and upon the platform at Lakeside are annually heard speakers without regard to sect or political association; and in the annual programmes of entertainment, Religion, Education, Social Reform, all are cultivated and encouraged alike. To these Grounds annually flock thousands of people for recreation, instruction and pleasure during the heated season of the year, the Grounds being open from July to September. These Grounds were dedicated by the eloquent and talented Rev. Dr. Eddy, since which time they have been visited by about all the most noted speakers of the country.

The first President of Lakeside Association was Rev. Joseph Ayers, who served one year; the second was Dr. F. S. Hoyt, who served two years; the third was Rev. E. Y. Warner, who served three years; the fourth was Rev. Leroy H. Belt, who served seven years; the fifth was Rev. C. Case, who served one year; and the next, Rev. Manchester, who served one year. The present incumbent (1887) is Rev. John Mitchell. Of the Lakeside Land Company, E. C. Griswold is now the President; S. R. Gill the Secretary, and Barney Jacobs the Treasurer.

Rev. B. T. Vincent is Superintendent of the Sunday School Encampment. Here, under Dr. Vincent, as at Chautauqua under his brother, Dr. John H. Vincent, are all the modern Sunday School methods taught. The success of the Lakeside enterprise, in the religious, scientific and social advantages furnished by it, as well as in the financial aspect, is quite exceptional; with every prospect of further growth in the same direction for many years to come.

PART IX.
LITERARY.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE first public movement in this section in behalf of Common School Education, consisted of a meeting of the friends of that cause, held at the Presbyterian Church in Perrysburg, November 17, 1837, which was called to order by Mr. Henry Bennett, when S. R. Austin was made President, and P. H. Crowell, of Maumee City, Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting to be the improvement of Common Schools in the Maumee Valley, by elevating the standard of their character; when Messrs. Hickox, Henry Darling and S. R. Austin were appointed a committee on resolutions. The afternoon meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones of Maumee City. The committee reported a constitution, when Messrs. Henry Reed, Hickox and Sadler addressed the meeting on the deficiencies and means of improving the system of Common School Education. Rev. Mr. Birdsell addressed the meeting on the necessity of having professional Teachers, and the duties of Trustees, Directors and private individuals. Messrs. John C. Spink, Elijah Huntington and Henry Darling were appointed a committee to recommend officers for the Society. The name of the organization then was the "Educational Society of the Maumee Valley;" its object, "To improve the condition of Common Schools, and to elevate the standard of education by disseminating information on the subject, and adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable and conducive to these objects." The officers chosen were: President, Dr. H. Conant, of Maumee City; Vice President, John Evans, Defiance; Hazael Strong, Napoleon; Jessup W. Scott, Miami; Andrew Coffinbury, Perrysburg, and Pierre M. Irving, Toledo. Recording Secretary, S. R. Austin; Treasurer, John Webb, Perrysburg.

At that time there were in Ohio about 8,000 School Districts, in which about 490,000 scholars were taught for over two months of the year, although the greater portion were in School during the Winter months only, the Summer Schools being chiefly in the Cities and Towns, and attended mainly by young children. The annual expenses of the School system of Ohio then, for tuition, books, fuel, etc., were about \$500,000. The State Superintendent, Samuel Lewis (to whom the people of Ohio are deeply indebted for the advanced educational system they now possess), estimated that at least 5,000 regular Teachers—to serve through the year—were required, to support whom the

sum of \$200,000 was necessary, or \$125,000 more than was then provided. "This," says Mr. Lewis, "might be supplied by various taxes—such as tavern and grocery taxes. These should be taxed high, and then if men will drink, the money paid by the drinking man will principally go to educate his children." Ohio then had 3,000 School Districts without School buildings.

The first official record found pertaining to Public Schools in Toledo, was made October 18, 1836, when the Trustees of Port Lawrence Township laid off the Township in 16 School Districts. James M. Whitney was then Township Clerk.

By act of the Ohio Legislature, passed in 1837, the Public Schools within the City of Toledo were committed to the care and management of the City Government; and accordingly, September 25, 1837, the Council divided the City into three School Districts, as follows:

No. 1—That part of the City Easterly of Locust Street.

No. 2—Between Locust and Adams Streets.

No. 3—The territory West of Adams Street.

As nearly as can now be ascertained, the first female teacher, if not the first teacher, in Toledo, was Miss Harriet Wright, a niece of Governor Silas Wright, of New York. She was born in Vermont, May 8, 1812, and came to Toledo in 1834. In 1835, she taught a School in the frame building on Erie Street, elsewhere shown as the first Court-house of Lucas County. January 25, 1835, she was married with Munson H. Daniels, then of Toledo, and soon thereafter the first Sheriff of Lucas County. Mrs. Daniels died in Toledo, July 20, 1842, aged 30 years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, which denomination then had no organization in Toledo. She was a woman of superior qualities and highly esteemed. At the approach of death she said, "I am prepared to die. I have no desire to live, but for my husband's sake."

Following Mrs. Daniels were various teachers, male and female, in the three Districts, without classification as to studies, books or other system. Very imperfect record can be found of these.

From the files of the *Blade*, it is learned that October 1, 1838, Charles W. Hill, City Clerk, gave notice for an election to determine "upon the leasing, erecting or purchasing of a sufficient number of School-houses, and the leasing

or purchasing of a lot or lots on which to erect such houses for the Schools of the City; and also how much money should be raised for such purposes, and the purchase of fuel for School-houses." The result of this vote is not ascertained.

The extent of School privileges found here in 1839, may be judged by the fact, that in April of that year John Berdan and E. S. Dodd jointly advertised for "a gentleman qualified to take charge of a limited number of scholars."

In 1839, the City Council elected John Berdan, Samuel B. Scott and Oliver Stevens as School Directors.

The pioneer Charity School of Toledo was opened in "the room over the Tailor-shop on Lagrange Street" (the shop of Levi Snell), on the 17th of June, 1839, under the superintendence of "the Benevolent and Charitable Society." It was designed for Girls under 15, and Boys under eight years of age. Children of "indigent parents of good report," were supplied with books and articles of clothing when necessary. Moderate compensation from parents able to make such, was expected. For particulars, reference was made to the residence of Samuel Allen, near the School-room. During the Fall term there were taught 12 children at half price; eight at less than half; and some at one-third price; beside 10 gratuitously, and also furnished with books and clothing to fit them to attend. It seems at that date there was no Public School in Toledo.

December 20, 1840, the City Council passed "an ordinance for the regulation of Common Schools in the City of Toledo," by which provision was made for three Directors for each District in the City (the Districts being the Wards), in whose charge would be the Public Schools. It was also provided "that in all cases during the period when the public money should be applied to the support of the Schools, said Schools shall be free for all the *white* children of the District, under such regulations as may be adopted to secure to each one equal participation therein." In this connection, it should be borne in mind, that at that time, none but "white children" had in Ohio or elsewhere in this country, any "rights which white men were bound to respect"—it then being unlawful in this State even to employ a colored person for common labor. At the time named, the City Council elected the following School Directors, to wit: 1st Ward—John Berdan, Jacob Clark and Samuel Allen; 2d Ward—Peter H. Shaw, L. S. Lownsbury and Edward Bissell. 3d Ward—Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., Wm. Hoskins and Joseph Turner.

June 25, 1842, was reported to the Council, a vote of two mills on the dollar by District No. 2, for rent of School-building, which was approved. Also, was presented a report that District No. 3 had voted *one* mill on the dollar for like purpose; which was approved.

This action by the Council was not specially hopeful of the advance of popular instruction in the infant City. It will be borne in mind, that at that time, expenses for tuition were met by charges, which each pupil was required to meet, and to which alone the teacher must look for his pay, the District—as already seen—furnishing only the house and fuel. How far one mill on the dollar of the small taxable valuation of that time went toward the support of educational privileges for a District, may be imagined. The Schools were then in operation but a few months of the year—chiefly in winter—and the imperfect advantages furnished were practically denied to many children unable, from distance from the Schools, to attend with regularity.

At a public examination of pupils in District No. 1 (Lower Town), March 27, 1847, prizes were awarded for excellence as follows: To Zebulon C. Pheatt (now of the firm of Emerson & Co.), for improvement in penmanship; to Miss J. M. Peek, for proficiency in Natural Philosophy; and to Miss Mary E. Lownsbury, for ability in book-keeping.

In December, 1847, there were in Toledo four Schools, averaging about 100 pupils each. The pioneer School-bell then made its advent.

So far as can now be ascertained, the first step toward the permanent improvement of the means of education in Toledo, consisted of an ordinance passed by the City Council, May 14, 1842, "for the erection of School houses in the City of Toledo." David Crane was then the President of that body, and Edson Allen the Clerk. The ordinance provided for a vote by the electors of the several School Districts, to determine whether or not grounds be purchased and School buildings erected; and also as to renting buildings for School purposes, the amounts to be paid for such purposes, and also for fuel. Reports of such votes were to be made to the Council, and when approved by that body, the requisite tax would be levied upon the property taxable in the District, "not including the property of black or mulatto persons" (for the reason that colored children then had no right to public instruction of any sort). June 7, 1842, report was made to the Council, that the electors of District No. 1 had voted for a tax of 15 mills on the dollar, for the purchase of a lot and erection of a School-house thereon; and also, that two mills had been voted by that District for expenses of School-house rent, fuel, etc., for the year. The vote for a School-house was disapproved by the Council, as involving too large an outlay; and that for renting accommodations was approved. At the same session, the Council disapproved a vote by District No. 2, for a levy of 23 mills for building a School-house.

Miss M. Howlett opened a Select School in a building on the corner of Superior and Lagrange Streets, in July, 1841, teaching English

branches. Rates—Alphabet, \$1.00 per term; Spelling and Reading, \$1.50; Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, \$2.00; Higher Branches, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

In December, 1841, Thomas Dunlap, Jr., taught such a School at the corner of Superior and Lagrange Streets, in a building which now (1887) constitutes a portion of the residence of Dr. S. S. Thorn. The teacher of this School is yet a resident of Toledo.

In October, 1843, Charles Dodge opened in what was known as the Court-room building, Northeast corner of Summit and Cherry Streets, a Select School, including, with the English branches, Spanish, French, German, Latin and Greek languages. Terms for English department, \$3.00 per term; for other languages, \$5.00. Mr. Dodge is still a resident of Toledo.

In the winter of 1844-45, Miss Jenks taught a School for young ladies and misses in a building at the corner of Summit and Cherry Streets.

Levi S. Lownsbury opened the Toledo Academy (day and evening) in January, 1846, in Mott's Block, corner Summit and Monroe Streets.

The condition of things thus stated continued, with such degree of improvement as a total lack of system and requisite means permitted, until the fall of 1848, when the late Francis Hollenbeck, then a resident of Perrysburg, furnished the Toledo *Blade* articles setting forth the need and the practicability of improvement in the School facilities of the City. The effect of such discussion was, to call attention to the entire want of system and efficiency in the existing plan, when a petition was presented to the Legislature for the extension to Toledo of the "Akron law," originally passed in 1846, and already successful in that Town. This petition was circulated by the late Simeon Fitch, Jr. Though not meeting the unanimous sentiment of the people of Toledo, there was no active opposition, and the law asked for was passed. In May, 1849, on a popular vote, this law was accepted by the City, and steps at once taken for putting the system into operation. Among the friends of the movement active in its support, are named Austin Willey, Roswell Stowe, Daniel Swift, Alfred Stowe, Levi S. Lownsbury, Jas. M. Whitney, Dennison Steele, Thos. Dunlap, Edward Bissell, Sr., Daniel Segur, and C. I. Scott.

The first Board of Education consisted of Ira L. Clark (President), Decius Wadsworth, Simeon Fitch, Jr., John P. Freeman, Samuel B. Scott, and Morgan L. Collins. There were then in the City three small buildings used for School purposes, all amounting in value to about \$1,500; but the Board was without furniture fit for use, as they were without funds for the purchase of such. They leased rooms for a Central Grammar School, and for Primary Schools in the four Wards of the City, in

which latter were 489 pupils enrolled. For the supply of indispensable furniture, the members of the Board generously made advances from private means, and set the new system in operation so far as the conditions permitted. The first check to their movement was the refusal of the City Council to approve a levy of three mills on the dollar for School purposes.

There was nothing very surprising in these facts. The radical change of policy then being instituted—from that of popular indifference to and practical neglect of the great interest of education, to recognition of responsibility by the community for the free education of all children—was well calculated to challenge discussion and provoke antagonism. It is doubtful if greater advance in any public matter ever was known, than was involved in the new School system then struggling for acceptance by those upon whom its burthens, new and not slight, were to fall. Toledo was by no means an exception in any hesitation at first shown in that connection. On the contrary, it was even then in advance of the average sentiment of Western Cities. In due time, through the patient and persistent efforts of earnest friends of the new system, opposition was so far overcome, that it was accepted and established on a basis of popular support, which 38 years of experience, with all its labors and expense, has not been able to shake; and to-day, it may be truly said, that in no other City in Ohio is the policy of Free Education more firmly grounded in the popular feeling, than in Toledo; while in no other have the serious burthens incident thereto been more cheerfully met, than here. What these have been in taxation, is indicated by the statement of School property elsewhere given. The more fully to invest the Board with independent action in the matter of means for the prosecution of its plans, the law made that body independent of the City Council in the matter of tax levies for School purposes. To this feature has the system been in great measure indebted for its remarkable efficiency and success.

With other needs provided for, everything at the outset of the new system depended upon the efficiency of its executive head. As in all other organizations, without a competent Superintendent, no extent of provision could give success. This is specially true as to the beginning of untried ventures. Fortunately, the Toledo Schools did not have to wait for such important support. The Board secured the services of Rev. Anson Smyth.

At the opening of the new School system in 1849, the High and Grammar Schools occupied a frame building, 204 Summit Street, near Adams, on the lot now occupied by Meilink's furniture establishment, where they remained until the increase in pupils made demand for larger accommodations. The Grammar De-

partment was then removed to a frame building constructed for the purpose on Superior Street, between Adams and Oak, which subsequently was used by an Unclassified School, then by the Central Mission Sabbath School, and now constitutes the rear portion of two dwellings. In 1853, both these departments were removed to the new High School building, then first occupied.

The first important step toward the provision of suitable School-houses for the City, was taken in the construction of the Lagrange Street building, which was completed and occupied in April, 1852. Referring to that structure, the *Blade* said: "It is an edifice of which every citizen of Toledo has great reason to be proud—a splendid result of the common effort, by which, during the past two years, the Schools of our City have been raised from a condition of absolute worthlessness, to one embracing all the improvements and perfections of modern energy and investigation." Of the condition of the Schools themselves, that paper said: "We doubt if any Schools in the country were in worse condition than ours, when Rev. Anson Smyth took charge of them; and we confidently challenge any Superintendent in Ohio to make an exhibition of Schools now in better condition."

The next and still more important step in the progress of the new School system, was the provision of a Central building, which, while furnishing much-needed accommodations for the higher grades of Schools, should also constitute a sign of the completeness and permanence of the new order of things. That was an end much more easily conceived than reached. A glance over the condition of affairs from the earliest history of the City to that period, will show something of what the friends of the movement had to overcome, preliminary to the advance which they sought to be made. A plan for a High-School building, prepared in 1853, contemplated the two wings which since have been supplied, the main building only being then undertaken. This was 56x102 feet; 3 stories high; of stone and brick; with 26 rooms—those of the first and second stories, 15½ feet high; and of third story, 21 feet. On the third floor was a lecture-room, 86x53½ feet, with capacity for 1,800 persons. A tower was provided with a large clock, having three seven-feet dials. Above this was placed a bell weighing 4,305 pounds, with the inscription on one side, "Toledo High School, May 1st, 1854," and on the other, "To Learning's Fount, the Youth I Call." The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this building took place August 11, 1853, with the co-operation of the Board of Education, the City Fire Department and the Odd Fellows of Toledo. John Fitch was President of the Day; Denison B. Smith, Rev. H. B. Walbridge and Rev. J. T. Caples, Vice Presidents. Committee of Arrangements—

Matthew Johnson, E. B. Brown and C. W. Hill. Marshal of the Day, Gen. Jos. W. Brown, with Gen. C. B. Phillips, Major J. R. Bond, John W. Walterhouse and Dr. V. Braun, as Aids. A procession was formed, which marched to the site of the proposed building, where prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Walbridge; an address and the laying of the corner-stone by the Grand Master of Odd Fellows; an address by Lorin Andrews, Agent of the State Teachers' Association; and benediction by Rev. Mr. Caples.

In a historical statement of the Toledo Public Schools, prepared by Superintendent D. F. DeWolf, in January, 1876, it is stated as to the School buildings:

The rule for ten years has been not to erect a building on less than 40,000 square feet of land, and in most cases there is more than this for permanent buildings. The standard size of single rooms, accommodating 56 pupils or less, has been for ten years, 34x28 feet, and not less than 14 feet from floor to ceiling, with ample halls 14 feet wide, and a large play basement for each sex—these last with white-washed walls, generally lumber floors, and well warmed and ventilated; also quarters for janitor, and most carefully constructed out-buildings. The windows of the late buildings are arranged to secure sun in each room a part of the School hours, and to throw the light on one side of the pupils only, and never in the face of the teacher. The methods of heating have advanced from ordinary Wood-Stoves, by way of Chilson's ventilating Stove, and Chilson's and Boynton's hot-air furnaces, to steam heating. It was found that the first furnished no ventilation, except by drafts of cold, and hence heavier air along the feet of the pupils; the second, no heat; the third, no means of control during pressing winds, nor of supplementing the meagre supply of heat in windward rooms. Steam coils are now run through air chambers in the basement, which receive a supply of fresh air from outside the building, by means of large tubes. This air, being heated, is brought into the rooms for ventilating purposes, and is partly relied on for warmth, while coils are also run around the sides of the room, or stacked in different places, to supply by radiation the heat of this warm air. Flues with ample openings at the floor, are relied on to take off the vitiated air, and the elasticity of the incoming heated air, as it rises to the ceiling, is depended on to press the cold and vitiated air out of the floor openings. There are still placed in flues near the ceiling, small registers; but these are now intended to be so small as never entirely to relieve the pressure of the hot air on the mass, and thus stop the circulation through the floor registers. They are always kept closed while warm air is coming into the room, as otherwise the heated air establishes a direct current to them, leaving the mass of the air in the room stagnant. The window sash have panes tightly puttied in on both sides, leaving a half-inch space of dry air between the panes. The descending current occasioned by the contraction of the air of the room as it impinges on the large surface of cold glass, is avoided, and a prolific source of rheumatism, croup and diphtheria is removed. So long, however, as any occasions remain for letting in direct drafts from windows to remove the tainted air, which is also itself the occasion of diphtheria, debility and nervous diseases, the end has not been reached. Whether this can be effected without a blower, such as is now used in the Washington School of Chicago, or some other mechanical means, is still uncertain. The

subject of proper heating and ventilation still needs study. Its importance cannot be over-estimated.

This quotation is made here, as a way-mark, to indicate the progress then made in Toledo toward the more perfect and complete plans of School buildings which future study and genius shall provide.

The first public exhibition of the Toledo High School took place at Union Hall, March 12, 1852. It consisted of reading of compositions and declamation; and was also the first event of the kind in the City. The programme was substantially as follows:

First, was Master Charles O. Brigham, with a Latin salutatory. Next, was Master Thomas B. Mott, with an English salutatory. Following, came Miss Frances L. Collins, with a composition, "The Apparent and the Real;" Miss E. E. Belknap, "Proper Sphere of Woman;" Miss Julia Bissell (now Mrs. Asa Backus), "Genius;" Miss Isabella Harmon, "Jubal;" Miss L. R. Fitch (now Mrs. E. B. Hyde), "Europe;" Miss Anna E. Swift (now Mrs. Norman Waite), "Our School and School Room."

Then came Master J. M. Blodgett's oration on the Bible; followed by a dialogue ("Public Opinion"), written by Henry T. Bissell, the parts being sustained by the author and Master Richard W. Howard; oration, "Man makes his own Character," by N. A. Cone; dialogue, "Byron and Franklin," written by Master Warren S. Waite; oration on Colonel Lehmanowsky, a noted Polish patriot, at that time traveling and lecturing in this country. Following, was an oration by "the youngest scholar in the School" (Master William H. H. Smith); a dialogue on "Women's Rights"—a question then recently prominent in the country—Master Abram W. Colton having the part of the "Bloomer," and Master Cone, that of the "Bloomer's" husband; while Master Brigham had that of "the impudent imp of the printing office," sometimes known by another title. The exercises were concluded with an oration on Greece, and Valuedictory, by Henry T. Bissell.

The effect of this exhibition seems to have been marked and beneficial. The audience—the largest ever seen in the hall—were most favorably impressed with the first showing of the new school arrangement, to the unexpected success of which is no doubt largely attributable the firm foundation in popular feeling which ever since has given unfailing support to Toledo's educational system. The pioneer superintendent (Rev. Anson Smyth), and much less the young lads and misses taking part in the exercises, could not then appreciate the far-reaching strength they were giving to that great interest. Of those taking part on that occasion (now 36 years ago), there are known to be still living Messrs. Smith, Brigham and Colton, and Mrs. Waite, at Toledo; and Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Backus elsewhere.

The first class graduated from the High School, was that of 1857, Wm. H. H. Smith, Olive Parmelee and Amos W. Crane.

Exercises of the graduating class of the High School took place June 24, 1859, were as follows:

Prayer by Rev. W. W. Williams. Address by H. L. Hosmer. Music. Compositions by Miss Ada F. Orcutt, Miss Laura A. Parmelee, and Miss Apphya Avery. Latin Colloquy by Emerson E. Hasty, A. F. Orcutt, Apphya Avery, Sarah Collins and L. A. Parmelee. Poem, by E. E. Hasty. Conferring diplomas, by President Hill. Class Song, by E. E. Hasty.

The Winter term of the Toledo Public Schools closed with an exhibition, March 8, 1861, when the following was the programme:

1. Opening Song. 2. Salutatory—James Young. 3. Declamation—Burton Taylor. 4. Dialogue—Ellen Murphy, Gertie Fowle, Lena Kraus, Nettie King, James Young, Alex. Young. 5. Declamation—Albert Stevens. 6. Paper—read by Esther Mooers and Mary Chamberlain. 7. Declamation—Edward T. Waite. 8. Class of girls from Gymnasium. 9. Declamation—Frank Scott. 10. Song—Adele Reed, Minnie Hampton, C. S. Crossman. 11. Declamation—Camillus Fahnestock. 12. Dialogue—Fairfield, Fisk and Panner. 13. Declamation—Otto Kraus. 14. Song—Miss Hampton and Mr. Crossman. 15. Declamation—Roswell J. Cheney. 16. Class of Boys from Gymnasium. 17. Declamation—George Colby. 18. Declamation—Ethelbert S. Griffith. 19. Song—School.

Matthew Brown, J. Austin Scott, Mrs. S. A. Raymond, Mrs. J. Austin Scott, and Miss L. Sizer, Committee appointed to examine paintings and drawings of scholars under instruction of Miss Sarah Marshall (now Mrs. John H. Peck), reported, highly commending oil paintings by Misses Stebbins and Church; Crayon and Monochromatic drawings by Misses Holloway, May, Whitney and Gertrude Smith; and pencil drawings by Misses Sophie Hill, Kate Shoemaker, Carrie R. Waggoner, Sophie Watson, Lottie Haskell, Belle Brownlee, Alice Hall, Lottie Steele, Fanny Rowland and Evelyn Shepard, and Emery D. Potter, Jr.

Public exercises in connection with the close of the school year, June 28, 1861, consisted of prayer by Rev. W. W. Williams; address by Rev. Anson Smyth; oration by John J. Hunker; composition by Helen M. Jones; oration by Cyrus W. Breed; composition by Myra L. Dorr; oration by Henry A. Forsyth; composition by Rachel Tyler; music, conducted by C. S. Crossman; conferring of diplomas by Judge E. D. Potter.

The School year (1861-62) closed with the usual graduating exercises, June 26, 1862. In reporting the same, the *Blade* said: "It is a fact worthy of note, that all the young men of the Graduating Class of 1862, have been, or are now, engaged in the service of their country; and all but one are now 'in the field,' the exception having been a member of the 14th Regiment in its three-months service." The programme of the evening was as follows:

Prayer, by Rev. H. B. Walbridge. Colloquy—The Peril and the Triumph—Mary E. Eldridge, Lottie A. Steele, Mary E. Haskell, Carrie Cheney, Emily Springer, Sophie Watson, Belle Hammell, Lucy D. Collins, Julia A. Steele. The Class Song was by Miss Emily Springer, set to music by Prof. Crossman.

The male members of the Class then in the Army, were W. Hunt Walbridge, Emery D.

Potter, Jr., and Ralph Osborn. The male graduate was Andrew J. Wales.

A prominent and fitting feature of the Hall on the occasion of the graduating exercises of the Toledo High School, July 1, 1864, consisted of a decoration in the form of a Shield, composed of 74 Stars—the number of boys who had within the preceding six months been in the School, and also in the Union Army. Interwoven near the top of the Shield, were the words, "Honor to Our Braves;" below this, and in the center, were the words, "In Memoriam;" and surrounding these, wrought in the border of the Shield, the initials of seven graduates, who had fallen martyrs to the cause of Freedom, to wit: Theodore Sawyer, at Dalton, Ga.; G. Duncan Forsyth, at Richmond, Va.; George M. Ballard, at Petersburg, Va.; Hamilton C. Colton, at Cumberland, Md.; Amos H. Miner, at 2d Bull Run battle; Mason Cressey, at Chickamauga; and James T. Bailey, at Fort Wagner, S. C. Over the stage in front, was the American flag, festooned with a wreath of flowers and leaves; in rear, against the wall, the motto of the class, "Plus Ultra," and above these the words, "God Save the Union."

SUPERINTENDENTS OF TOLEDO SCHOOLS.

The first Superintendent of the Public Schools of Toledo, was Rev. Anson Smyth, who had been for several years the Pastor of First Congregational Church of that City. He continued in charge of the Schools until February, 1856. Upon him devolved the special responsibility of organizing and inaugurating a system of education entirely new to the people. Old notions and practices had to be removed, and the better so introduced as to be made acceptable. The embarrassments of such a work can be appreciated only by those who have passed through it. Mr. Smyth was exceptionally successful in his service. In the language of the Board of Education, he "performed the duties of Superintendent with great ability and untiring industry." Subsequently, Mr. Smyth served with equal credit for two terms as State Commissioner of Common Schools. He afterwards was Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cleveland, where he died in 1886, leaving a wife and one daughter (Mrs. Samuel Eddy).

February 4, 1856, Mr. John Eaton, Jr., succeeded to the office of Superintendent. He came from New Hampshire and from Dartmouth College, and acted as Superintendent until March 7, 1859. Of his service, the Board said: "The untiring industry, zeal and fidelity which have characterized Mr. Eaton's service as Superintendent, are well known, and appreciated by the friends of education acquainted with his course, and merit our special commendation." The high qualities shown in Toledo have given Mr. Eaton success in far more promi-

nent fields of labor since leaving Toledo. Completing a clerical course of study, he was ordained for the ministry in 1861, and soon after the commencement of the Rebellion he accepted an appointment as Chaplain of the 27th Ohio Infantry, which position he held until detailed by Gen. Grant as "Superintendent of Contrabands," in April, 1863, holding such position until the organization of the Bureau of Freedmen about the close of the War. In 1869, he was appointed by President Grant as United States Commissioner of Education, which office he held, with special honor, for over 16 years, and until he resigned, in 1885, to accept the Presidency of Marietta College, Ohio.

The successor of Mr. Eaton as Superintendent of Toledo Schools, was Mr. Moses T. Brown, who remained in faithful and successful administration of the office until he resigned, in April, 1864. Most of the time since leaving Toledo, Mr. Brown has devoted his attention mainly to giving instruction in elocution, and largely in connection with Tuft's College, Boston.

Col. Daniel F. DeWolf became Superintendent of the Toledo Schools in 1864. He was formerly in charge of the Public Schools of Norwalk and Tiffin. During the War he was in the Union Army, serving as Major of the 55th Ohio Infantry. He served as Superintendent from 1864 until 1876. To his energy, watchfulness and judgment, the Schools were much indebted for the good degree of efficiency and success which attended them for the 12 years of his service. He was subsequently twice elected State School Commissioner, in which position he displayed the same qualities with success, as in Toledo. He is now (1887) engaged in agricultural pursuits in Georgia, where he removed in consideration of the ill health of his son Clarence, who died in December, 1887.

The successor of Col. DeWolf was Mr. Almon A. McDonald, who served acceptably for six years and until July, 1880. Subsequently he was Superintendent of Toledo House Correction.

Mr. McDonald was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Dowd, who was in service for six years. During that time he commanded the confidence and respect of pupils and parents, as of the Board of Education.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Dowd, in 1886, Mr. Harvey W. Compton was appointed Superintendent, and continues to act as such to general acceptance.

As shown, there have been during the 38 years of the existence of the Public Schools, seven Superintendents, averaging over five years' service each. It is a fact noticeable and creditable to Toledo, as well as to the individuals concerned, that of these officers, two served for two terms each as State School Commissioner of Ohio, while another was for 16 years United States Commissioner of Education, each serving with credit and success.

TEACHERS IN TOLEDO SCHOOLS.

Following is a full list of Teachers in the Toledo Public Schools, from their organization, in June, 1849, until February, 1859, covering the first ten years of School history. Their names are thus given here, that more full record be made of the important part they bore in securing success and permanence to the system which has grown to such large proportions and become so prominent an agency in the best progress of the City. As upon the fidelity, courage and efficiency of the subordinates and privates of an Army, even more than upon those in command, depends the question of results; so to faithful, intelligent, painstaking Teachers, more than upon Directors and Superintendents, must the people rely for the highest success of their School system. It has been Toledo's good fortune, from the first, to have, in rare degree, fidelity and efficiency alike in the Officers and Teachers of their Schools. The exceptions in the case serve only to make more clear the rule. Did space permit, it would be a pleasure to continue this list of names through the 38 years of faithful service by the Teachers in these Schools. The Teachers for the first 10 years of the Schools, were as follows:

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Anson Smyth, November 5, 1850, to February 4, 1856.
John Eaton, Jr., February 4, 1856, to March 7, 1859.
Moses T. Brown, March 11, 1859, and continued.

FEMALE TEACHERS.*

Auld, Mrs. J. C., 1856, and continued; 4th Ward and Grammar.
Brigham, Miss Harriet, Sept., '49, to July, '50; 2d Ward.
Bissell, Miss Harriet, Sept., '52, to Nov., '54; 3d Ward Primary.
Brooks, Miss Margaret, Jan. to April, '54; Lagrange Primary.
Brown, Miss L. A., Sept., '55, to July, '58; Lagrange Primary.
Burr, Mrs. E. E., Sept., '56, and continued; Lagrange Primary.
Chollett, Miss Marie, Spring '51; 2d Ward Secondary.
Colby, Mrs. M. G., March, '53, to July, '55; 4th Ward and Lagrange.
Corning, Miss Emily, Winter '53-'54; Lagrange Secondary.
Chase, Miss Susan, Fall 1853.
Caine, Miss E. J., Winter 1855-'56; Lagrange Secondary.
Chadwick, Miss Susan, Spring term '54; Assistant, 4th Ward.
Deyo, Miss Fannie M., Sept., '49, to '54; 3d Ward Secondary.
Dodge, Miss Delia F., Spring term '54; Lagrange Primary.
Eels, Miss J. A., Fall '50 to Spring '52; Grammar.
Eddy, Miss E., Fall '51 to July, '52; Assistant, High School.
Eastman, Miss Martha, Fall '53 to '57; Assistant, High School.
Emrie, Miss Sally J., Fall '56; Assistant Grammar.
Eaton, Miss Caroline, Sept. '56, and continued; Asst. High School.
Elldridge, Miss S. E., Sept., '58, and continued; Asst. Lagrange Secondary.
Fisher, Miss H., Fall and Winter '53 and '54; 4th Ward.
Fairchild, Miss Louisa, Sept., '53, and continued; 4th Ward.
Forsyth, Miss Charlotte, Sept., '55, and continued; 4th Ward Primary.
Fairchild, Miss Clarissa, Spring '55, and continued; 3d Ward Primary.
Graves, Miss Sarah, Spring '50, to July, '58; 4th Ward Primary.
Goe, Miss M. R., Spring '51; 2d Ward.
Gardner, Miss Sarah E., Sept., '56, to July, '57; Lagrange Prim.
Gorrill, Miss E. A., April, '57, to Jan., '58; Whittlesey Primary.
Gilbert, Miss S. N., Sept., '57, and continued; Asst. High School.
Howe, Miss H. A., Spring '53; 3d Ward Secondary.
Hathaway, Miss Julia S., Sept., '55, to July, '56; 4th Ward Grammar.
Harrington, Miss Philinda, April, '56, to July, '56; Assistant Lagrange Secondary.
Hitchcock, Miss J. A., Dec., '57, to July, '58; Unclassified.
Hunter, Miss H. L., Sept., '57, and continued; Yondota School.
Hill, Miss M. A., Sept., '58, to Jan., '59; Whittlesey Primary.
Isham, Miss Jane L., Spring '51; 3d Ward.
Keeler, Miss Amelia E., April, '56, to March, '57; Whittlesey Primary.
Kellogg, Miss Nancy C., Sept., '56, and continued; Assistant Grammar.

* Thirty-five of these had been married when this list was prepared in March, 1859.

Kennedy, Miss C., Oct., '57, and continued; 4th Ward Primary.
Lownsbury, Miss S., Fall '49; 2d Ward Primary.
Lawrence, Miss —, 1850; 2d Ward Primary.
Lapham, Miss Sarah A., Sept., '52, to July, '53; Asst. High School.
Lull, Miss Julia A., Sept., '57, and continued; Lagrange Sec.
Lehman, Miss Agnes E., Aug., '58, and continued; Lagrange Primary.
Mott, Miss Marie, Spring '53; Lagrange Secondary.
Montgomery, Miss Frances, Spring '54; Asst. 4th Ward Primary.
McCutcheon, Miss M., Fall and Winter '54-'55; 4th Ward Prim.
Miner, Miss Abby E., Fall and Winter '55-'56; Asst. Grammar.
Marvin, Miss M. N., Fall 1856; 4th Ward Secondary.
McCoy, Miss E. E., Sept., '56, to April, '57; Unclassified.
Minot, Miss Harriet E., Nov., '56, to Dec., '58; Asst. Grammar.
Nelson, Miss Cora L., April, '54, and continued; Lagrange and 4th Ward.
Nelson, Miss S. C., April, '55, to July, '56; Assistant Grammar.
Odell, Miss E. L., May to July, '57; 4th Ward Secondary.
Platt, Miss Augusta, Spring 1855; Lagrange Primary.
Pitt, Miss Catherine A., April, '57, to July, '58; Yondota School.
Paronale, Miss Olive L., Aug., '58, and continued; Assistant High School.
Patterson, Miss A. A., Aug., '58, to Dec., '58; Whittlesey Sec.
Roe, Miss Sylvia, Winter '52-'53; Asst. 2d Ward Secondary.
Richmond, Mrs. A., Sept., '56, and continued; Whittlesey and unclassified.
Secor, Miss Sarah, Aug., '56, to July, '57; 3d Ward and Lagrange.
Sloan, Miss Julia A., Spring '54; Lagrange Primary.
St. John, Miss Sarah, Fall and Winter '54-'55; Asst. Grammar.
Swain, Miss Mary E., Spring 1855; Asst. Grammar.
Storrs, Miss H. F., March, '57, to July, '57; Lagrange Secondary.
Stevens, Miss Lucy A., Oct., '57, and continued; Asst. Lagrange.
Schenck, Miss Ellen, Fall 1857; Asst. Lagrange Secondary.
Tupper, Mrs. Mary E., Sept., '49, to April, '50; Asst. Grammar.
Titus, Miss M. C., Nov., '51, to March, '55; Lagrange Primary.
Turner, Miss S. S., Fall and Winter '51-'52; Grammar.
Tolman, Miss Mary, Sept., '52, to July, '54; Asst. Lagrange Sec.
Tirus, Miss Anna, Sept., '56, and continued; Lagrange Street.
Williams, Miss Laura, 1850; 4th Ward.
Wright, Miss Caroline, Fall and Winter 1851-'52; 1st Ward Primary.
Watson, Miss Harriet, '51 to '53, and '57 to '58; 3d Ward and Whittlesey.
West, Miss Mary E., Sept., '53, and continued; 3d Wd., Lagrange Grammar.
Whitney, Miss Caroline, Spring '53 to March, '54; Lagrange Primary.
Wood, Miss Fanny H., Spring term, 1854; Asst. High School.
Wells, Miss Maria B., Fall and Winter, '52-'53; 3d Ward Secondary.
Woodruff, Miss Pamela, Sept., '54, to April, '56; 4th Ward Secondary.
White, Miss Mary J., Sept., '55, to July, '57; Lagrange Primary.
White, Miss Jennie, Sept., '57, to July, '58; Lagrange Primary.
Young, Miss Margaret, Sept., '49, to July, '50; 2d Ward.

MALE TEACHERS.

Ball, George F., Sept., '49, to Nov., '50; Grammar.
Barbour, O. F., Sept., '54, to July, '55; Unclassified.
Chadwick, W. F. S., May, '51, to July, '55; Grammar.
Chase, John A., Spring 1854; 3d Ward.
Cook, John G., March, '54, to July, '54; Lagrange Secondary.
Crandall, F. M., Sept., '54, to March, '55; Prin. High School.
Converse, W. A. C., Sept., '57 and continued; Prin. High School.
Darling, D. H., Sept., '54, to July, '55; Lagrange Secondary.
Ellis, John, Spring term, 1852; 4th Ward.
Foster, Watson, Spring term, 1855; Prin. High School.
Hitchcock, Rev. Wm., Feb. to March, 1851; 3d Ward Secondary.
Harris, Wm. H., Winter term, 1856; Unclassified.
Kinney, J. R., March, '53, to March, '54; Principal Grammar.
Pease, Don A., March, '53, to March, '54; Principal Grammar.
Palmer, A. B., Feb., '56, to July, '57; Principal High School.
Smyth, Rev. Anson, Nov., '50, to July, '54; Prin. High School.
Scott, Charles L., Winter and Spring '52-'53; 2d Ward Secondary.
Shaw, W. D., appointed—never served; Principal High School.
Thomas, E. D., Sept., '55, to Dec., '55; Principal High School.
West, A. B., June, '52, and continued; Lagrange and Prin. Gram.
West, C. D., Sept., '55, to Jan., '56; Unclassified.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

Bingham, Mr. S. L., Spring '55, one year; Vocal Music.
Crossman, Mr. C. S., Sept., '56, and continued; Vocal Music.
Waltz, D. F., Fall '54 to Oct., '55; Piano.
Sherring, Miss Kate, Oct., '55, to Dec., '56; Piano.
Bischoff, Mr., Dec., '56, to March, '57; Piano.
Evarts, Miss W., March, '57, to Oct., '57; Piano.
Titus, Miss H. A., Oct., '57, and continued; Piano.
Vordtriede, Julius, Spring '55, to July, '58; German.
Koch, E. W. E., Sept., '58, and continued; German.
Graves, C. P., Nov., '55, and continued; Penmanship.

COLORED SCHOOL.

Mitchell, John, Fall and Winter, '52-'53.
Cornish, Wm. C., Fall 1857 and continued.

SALARIES IN 1859.

Superintendent—John Eaton, Jr.	\$1,200
Teacher German—Julius Vordtriede	450
Teacher Vocal Music—C. S. Crossman	400

Teacher Penmanship—C. P. Graves.....	\$400
Teacher of Piano—Augusta Titus (paid by scholars).	
High School—W. A. C. Converse.....	800
Miss Caroline Eaton.....	450
Miss S. N. Gilbert.....	400
Grammar School—A. B. West.....	800
Miss M. E. West.....	300
Miss H. E. Minot.....	275
Miss N. C. Kellogg.....	275
Lagrange St. Secondary—Miss J. A. Lull.....	350
Miss Lucy A. Stevens.....	200
Girls' 2d Primary—Miss L. A. Brown.....	300
Boys' 2d Primary—Miss Anna Titus.....	275
Girls' 1st Primary—Miss J. White.....	250
Boys' 1st Primary—Mrs. E. E. Barr.....	300
3d Ward Secondary—Miss L. Fairchild.....	325
3d Ward Primary—Miss C. Fairchild.....	300
4th Ward Secondary—Miss C. L. Nelson.....	300
Mrs. J. C. Auld.....	300
4th Ward 2d Primary—Miss S. S. Graves.....	300
4th Ward 1st Primary—Miss C. Kennedy.....	275
Whittlesey Secondary—Miss H. Watson.....	300
Whittlesey Primary—Miss H. E. West.....	275
Yondota—Miss A. L. Hunter.....	275
Unclassified—Miss J. C. Hitchcock.....	350
Colored—Mr. W. C. Cornish.....	275

Following is a list of Teachers in Toledo Public Schools, for the year 1863-4, together with their salaries, respectively :

	Salary.
Moses T. Brown, Superintendent.....	\$1,500
W. A. C. Converse, Principal High School.....	1,200
H. E. Horton, 1st Assistant, do.....	550
Jesse Williams, 2d Assistant, do.....	500
E. W. Dickerson, Principal Grammar School.....	1,000
Julia A. Lull, Assistant, do.....	400
James H. Smart, Principal Intermediate.....	800
H. C. Minott, 1st Assistant, do.....	300
Nancy C. Kellogg, 2d do.....	300
Cora L. Nelson, 3d do.....	300
Stephen Smart, Principal Lagrange St. Sec.....	550
Elizabeth Southard, 1st Assistant, do.....	275
Almira Dorr, 2d do.....	200
Anna Gordon, Third Ward Primary.....	300
Helen L. Mills, Fourth Ward Primary.....	300
S. C. Eldridge, Fourth Ward Second Primary.....	300
Bessie C. Hill, Fifth Ward Second Primary.....	300
Ada L. Hunter, Sixth Ward Second Primary.....	300
Celia Bengough, Lagrange St. 1st Primary (Boys).....	300
Julia Dodge, Lagrange St. 2d Primary (Boys).....	300
Anna Titus, Lagrange St. 1st Primary (Girls).....	300
Maria Smith, Lagrange St. 2d Primary (Girls).....	300
Emily Southard, Third Ward Primary.....	300
Mary Eldridge, Assistant Third Ward Primary.....	225
Marian Forsyth, Fourth Ward 1st Primary.....	225
Charlotte Forsyth, Fourth Ward 2d Primary.....	300
Celia Huntington, Fifth Ward 1st Primary.....	300
Mary Rowe, Fifth Ward 2d Primary.....	225
Sophia Freeman, Clinton Park Primary.....	225
E. W. E. Koch, German and Gymnastics.....	650
C. S. Crossman, Teacher of Music.....	120
R. P. Clark, Teacher of Colored School.....	275

Teachers and salaries for 1876-77 were as follows :

Mann High School—R. M. Streeter, Principal, \$1,800; Miss S. R. Folger, Assistant, \$1,000; Irene Brown, Assistant, \$650.

Mitchell High School—Herbert S. Hutchinson, Principal, \$1,200; Orpha E. Parmelee, 1st Assistant, \$600; Carrie M. Card, 2d Assistant, \$550.

Webster Grammar School—Arthur W. Blaine, Principal, \$1,200; Mattie M. Cronise, Assistant, \$650; Emma M. Taylor, Assistant, \$650; Ella Taylor, Assistant, \$525.

Worcester Grammar School—Sarah E. Ensign, Principal, \$900; L. Helen Baldwin, Assistant, \$650; Minnie B. Neeley, Assistant, \$550.

Lyon Grammar School—Mary E. Ott, Principal, \$900. Willard Intermediate Lucy R. Robbins, Principal, \$900; Lilly Hayes, Assistant, \$500.

Special Teachers—M. Friedburg, German, \$950; Margaret Otten, German, \$600; Ella Bell, French, \$700; Carrie G. Luce, Drawing, \$450; N. M. Dane, Music, \$1,250.

Stiekney Avenue School—Maggie E. Hamilton, Primary Intermediate, \$650; Maria Moore, Junior Intermediate, \$550; Sarah Smith, Senior Secondary, \$550; Nellie M. Ensign, Junior Secondary, \$500; Mattie L. Sumner, Senior Primary, \$450; Emily L. Norton, Junior Primary, \$550; Mary E. Law, Junior Primary, \$450.

Lagrange School—Ellen A. Nicholas, Principal and Intermediate, \$700; Lizzie Kneale, Assistant, \$425; Jennie Brownlee, Senior Secondary, \$500; Amelia Morton, Assistant, \$500; Sadie Hayes, Junior Secondary, \$500; Sarah D. Jermain, Senior Primary, \$500; Sarah J. Foley, Junior Primary, \$500; Celia Huntington, Junior Primary, \$500; M. Loenshal, German Secondary, \$750; Maria P. Hirth, German Secondary, \$500.

Sherman School—Jessie C. Burdick, Principal and Senior Primary, \$700; Jennie Dunlap, Senior Primary, \$425; Sarah Wright, Senior Secondary, \$500; Mary M. Jaquet, Junior Intermediate, \$550; Fannie Peck, Junior Secondary, \$450; Clara E. Humberger, Junior Secondary, \$450; Lizzie King, Junior Primary, \$425; Nellie Beach, Junior Primary, \$425; C. Clagg, German, \$475.

Andrews School—Marie Hubbard, Principal and Senior Secondary, \$700; Ella Dorr, Junior Intermediate, \$525; Belle Wiley, Senior Secondary, \$525; Cecilia Lillelund, Junior Secondary, \$500; Georgie Dorr, Senior Primary, \$450; Lucy M. Nicholson, Junior Primary, \$500; Nellie Taylor, Junior Primary, \$500; L. A. Ibershoff, German Secondary, \$650; Julia M. Marx, German Primary, \$400; Marie Frank, German Primary, \$475.

Jefferson School—Charlotte S. Forsyth, Junior and Senior Primary, \$700; Ella Dean, Junior Intermediate, \$600; Julia E. Carkeener, Secondary, \$525; Sophie E. Mandeville, Junior Secondary, \$500; Lizzie Maher, Junior Primary, \$425; L. R. Konopak, German, \$600.

Warren School—Alice Bangs, Principal and Senior Secondary, \$600; Sarah Mulholland, Junior Secondary, \$525; Martha Cahoon, Senior Primary, \$525; Mary E. Galvin, Junior Primary, \$450.

Washington School—Myron H. Twitchell, Principal and Senior Secondary, \$650; Lizzie E. Duguid, Senior Secondary, \$500; Libbie Mansfield, Junior Intermediate, \$525; Marietta Johuson, Junior Secondary, \$500; Celia Bengough, Senior Primary, \$500; Aggie Hoffman, Junior Primary, \$450; Julia Card, Junior Primary, \$425; J. S. Hirth, German, \$500.

Lewis School—Anna Titus, Principal and Senior Primary, \$650; Ada Ritchie, Senior Secondary, \$500; Mrs. L. R. Konopak, Junior Secondary, \$500; M. Ella Waggoner, Junior Primary, \$400.

Irving School—Adelia Thompson, Principal, \$450.

Lincoln School—Mattie Mettler, Principal and Secondary, \$550; Carrie Danzy, Primary, \$500.

Oliver School—Carrie Adams, Secondary, \$500; Augusta Smith, Primary, \$500.

Allen School—Grace Crumbaugh, Principal, \$400.

Rogers School—Wm. E. Barker, Principal, \$500; Jennie Gridley, Assistant, \$425.

Howland School—G. C. Perrine, Principal, \$500.

TEACHERS—1887-88.

Following is a list of Teachers in the Toledo Public Schools, with the years of service, as found January 1, 1888:

H. W. COMPTON, Superintendent of Schools.

Years of Service. HIGH SCHOOL.

- 4 Harry C. Adams, Principal.
- 15 Sarah Folger, Assistant.
- 9 Mabel Cronise, Assistant.
- 16 Carrie Card, Assistant.
- 14 Ada Ritchie, Assistant.
- 15 L. Helen Baldwin, Assistant.
- 1 William McPherson, Assistant.
- 9 G. F. Lok, Assistant.

WEBSTER GRAMMAR.

- 6 Norman E. Hutchinson, Principal.
- 18 Martha M. Cronise, Assistant.
- 19 Emma M. Taylor, Assistant.
- 15 Jennie Brownlee, Assistant.
- 14 Sadie Hayes, Assistant.
- 8 Della Ellinwood, Assistant.
- 13 Fannie Peck, Assistant.

WORCESTER GRAMMAR.

- 20 Sarah C. Ensign, Principal.
- 15 Sarah D. Jermain, Assistant.
- 4 Mary Dunlap, Assistant.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

- 8 Marie Petit, French.
- 1 Nellie Fockens, Drawing.
- 15 Martin Friedberg, German.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL.

- 15 S. E. Mandeville, Principal.
- 10 Mattie Telford, Senior Intermediate.
- 3 Louise King, Junior Intermediate.
- 4 Belle Bangs, Senior Secondary.
- 6 Maggie Holly, Junior Secondary.
- 5 Minnie Redding, Junior Primary.
- 1 Millie Conlisk, Junior Primary.

SOUTH SCHOOL.

- 13 R. F. Platt, Principal.
- 4 Florence Beamer, Junior Intermediate.
- 18 Della W. Howard, Senior Secondary.
- 3 Josie Miner, Junior Secondary.
- 8 Emma Miner, Senior Primary.
- 3 Bridget Cassidy, Junior Primary.
- 1 Ada Bigelow, Junior Primary.
- 3 Catherine Seiler, German Primary.
- 1 Mary McGuire, Junior Primary.
- 1 Ida Zurfluh, Junior Primary.

BROADWAY SCHOOL.

- 6 Frank L. Maguire, Principal.
- 15 Ella French, Junior Intermediate.
- 22 Lucy Wright, Senior Secondary.
- 3 Delia A. Keleher, Junior Secondary.
- 10 Anna Murray, Senior Primary.
- 9 Lizzie Sheahan, Junior Primary.
- 1 Kittie Fish, Junior Primary.
- 11 C. Hillenkamp, German Secondary.
- 3 Nellie Balfe, Junior Secondary.
- 4 Hulda Buettner, German Primary.
- 5 Alice Ingraham, English Primary.
- 1 Pauline Thorbruggen, German Primary.

ST. CLAIR SCHOOL.

- 19 F. C. C. Mau, Principal and Secondary (Ger. Alt.)
- 5 Ella Mooney, Secondary (Eng. Alt.)
- 11 Mrs. Thorp, Senior Intermediate.
- 12 Emma Ingraham, Senior Intermediate.

Years of Service.

- 11 L. Dittenhaver, Junior Intermediate.
- 7 M. Sharkey, Senior Secondary.
- 2 Emily Normanton, Junior Secondary.
- 1 Susie Normel, Senior Primary.
- 4 Anna Normanton, Junior Primary.
- 3 Maggie Brennan, Junior Primary.
- 4 Minnie Halbach, Junior Primary.
- 1 Anna Kruse, German Primary.
- 11 Alice Cochrau, Junior Grammar.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

- 12 M. E. Anthony, Principal.
- 8 Theo. Wileox, Senior Intermediate.
- 11 Marion A. Hill, Junior Intermediate.
- 11 Mrs. Welch, Junior Intermediate.
- 9 Louise Bond, Senior Secondary.
- 1 Myrtle Whitney, Senior Secondary.
- 13 Mariefta Johnson, Junior Secondary.
- 8 Hattie Johnson, Senior Primary.
- 4 Mary Rood, Junior Primary.
- 9 Therese Schmuck, Junior Primary.
- 9 Augusta Sraecler, German Primary.
- 11 Anna Nicholas, Junior Grammar.

HOAG SCHOOL.

- 14 Ella Conlisk, Principal and Intermediate.
- 4 Hannah Murphy, Secondary.
- 8 Mary Pickett, Senior Primary.
- 4 Anna Pickett, Junior Primary (Eng. Alt.)
- 11 Otilie Hermann, Junior Primary (Ger. Alt.)

STICKNEY SCHOOL.

- 16 Mary P. Hirth, Principal and Junior Grammar.
- 10 Sarah Bixby, Senior Intermediate.
- 3 Fannie Harnit, Junior Intermediate.
- 3 Sara Beatty, Senior Secondary.
- 4 Annie Walker, Senior Secondary.
- 2 Jennie Jones, Junior Secondary.
- 2 Tillie Ecker, Junior Secondary.
- 2 Anna Radbone, Senior Primary.
- 4 Susie Haviland, Senior Primary.
- 12 Jennie Gridley, Junior Primary.
- 3 Jessie Featherstone, Junior Primary.
- 1 Anna Wuerfel, German Primary.

LAGRANGE SCHOOL.

- 21 Ellen A. Nicholas, Principal and Junior Intermediate.
- 2 E. Flanagan, Senior Secondary.
- 7 Anna Hirth, Junior Secondary.
- 15 Mrs. S. J. Foley, Senior Primary.
- 10 Margaret L. Hubbard, Junior Primary.
- 5 Sadie Featherstone, Junior Primary.
- 5 Lizzie Schiller, German Secondary.
- 7 Clara Spielbusch, German Primary.

ERIE SCHOOL.

- 19 Marie A. Hibbard, Principal and Senior Intermediate.
- 17 Cecilia Lillelund, Junior Intermediate.
- 5 Lottie O'Brien, Senior Secondary.
- 13 Ella Hayes, Junior Secondary.
- 5 Jennie U. Hayes, Junior Secondary.
- 3 Louise Corlett, Senior Primary.
- 10 Ella King, Senior Primary.
- 8 Hattie Brown, Junior Primary.
- 1 Dollie Fisher, Junior Primary.
- 12 Albert Mayer, Prim. and Sec. (Ger. Alt.)
- 9 Rosa Lang, German and English Senior Primary.
- 10 Alice Pugh, Primary and Secondary (Eng. Alt.)

WARREN SCHOOL.

- 18 Alice Bangs, Principal and Senior Secondary.
- 5 Ella Galvin, Junior Grammar.
- 7 Linda Ricards, Senior Intermediate.

Years of
Service.

- 4 Emma Sargent, Junior Intermediate.
 7 Helen Rollund, Junior Intermediate.
 1 Nettie Marker, Senior Secondary.
 3 Belle Austin, Junior Secondary.
 9 Lottie Sargent, Junior Secondary.
 6 Anna Morse, Senior Primary.
 6 Bessie McGaw, Senior Primary.
 6 Rose Galvin, Junior Primary.
 7 Fannie McLain, Junior Primary.

SHERMAN SCHOOL.

- 15 L. R. Konopak, Principal.
 Cora Orwig, Senior Intermediate.
 5 Vesta Dowler, Junior Intermediate.
 3 Susie Canneff, Senior Secondary.
 1 Hattie Dustin, Senior Secondary.
 8 Mary Brennan, Junior Secondary.
 6 Ada Burchfield, Junior Secondary.
 10 Fannie Carrington, Senior Primary.
 1 Ola Fleming, Senior Primary.
 7 Flora Timpany, Junior Primary.
 1 Ella Taylor, Junior Primary.
 3 Anna Nitschke, Junior Primary.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

- 15 Mary M. Jaquet, Principal and Junior Grammar.
 3 Julia Hunter, Senior Intermediate.
 10 Mrs. Anna C. Mayer, Junior Intermediate.
 3 Delia Sharkey, Intermediate and Secondary.
 2 Mary Eldridge, Senior Secondary.
 11 Julia Campbell, Junior Secondary.
 11 M. A. Hannin, Senior Primary.
 9 Ella Geelan, Senior Primary.
 8 Alice Campbell, Junior Primary.
 Clara Dennison, Junior Primary.
 3 Kate Tiedtke, German Primary.
 3 Laura Whitney, Junior Secondary.

EAST TOLEDO SCHOOL.

- 18 Mattie Mettler, Principal and Junior Intermediate.
 11 Lizzie Humphrey, Junior Grammar.
 5 Emma Meyers, Senior Intermediate.
 14 Jennie Mettler, Senior Secondary.
 11 Maria Farst, Junior Secondary.
 12 Emma V. Brown, Senior Primary.
 3 Belle Barlow, Senior Primary.
 2 Irene Remelsbecker, Junior Primary.
 1 Kate Sullivan, Junior Primary.
 7 Mary Wiedeman, German Primary.
 9 Edna Smith, Junior Secondary.

NEBRASKA SCHOOL.

- 12 Ed. Lemberger, Principal.
 7 Anna M. Conliss, Senior Secondary.
 4 Mary Wright, Senior Secondary.
 3 Della Dallett, Senior Secondary.
 11 Clara Gordon, Junior Secondary.
 8 Elsie Kreuger, German Secondary.
 1 Hattie Morlock, Junior Secondary.
 4 Emma Fenneberg, Senior Primary.
 7 Mary Klotz, Senior Primary.
 2 Grace Stainthorpe, Senior Primary.
 5 Olga Heyn, Senior Primary.
 6 Lillie Donnelly, Junior Primary.
 2 Lena Zurfluh, Junior Primary.
 3 Jeannette Williams, Junior Primary.
 1 Ella Frey, Junior Primary.
 1 Dora Rosenthal, Junior Primary.

SOUTHEAST TOLEDO.

- 7 May Brown, Principal and Intermediate.
 10 Olive Brown, Secondary.
 8 M. T. Downey, Senior Primary.
 1 Nellie Westcott, Junior Primary.

Years of
Service.

NORTH TOLEDO.

- 12 Carrie Adams, Principal and Intermediate.
 1 Jennie Vallette, Secondary.
 5 Eleanor Flannigan, Primary.

MANHATTAN SCHOOL.

- 7 Helen Dimick, Principal and Secondary.
 1 Grace Skeldon, Primary.

IRONVILLE SCHOOL.

- 11 Norma Wynn, Principal, Intermediate and Sec.
 3 Norma Jacobs, Primary.

BROWN'S ADDITION SCHOOL.

- 6 Lillie Warner, Principal and Secondary.
 5 Kate Geelan, Primary.

PARKLAND.

- 7 Janet Timpany, Principal and Secondary.
 6 Addie Larned, Primary.

WALBRIDGE.

- 6 Louise Hoffman, Primary.

JUNCTION.

- 6 Luella Odell, Ungraded.

HOWLAND.

- 5 May Snow, Ungraded.

TREMAINESVILLE.

- 5 Mary Riley, Primary and Secondary.

ALUMNI TOLEDO HIGH SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1857.

- Amos W. Crane, Olive L. Parmelee,
 William H. H. Smith.

CLASS OF 1858.

- Apphya C. Avery, William Corlett,
 Charlotte A. Coy, Amos W. Crane,
 Delia Curtiss, Geo. Duncan Forsyth,
 Ella A. Hanks, Fannie M. Hanks,
 Emerson E. Hasty, John L. Johnston,
 Margaret A. Littelund, Fannie E. Love,
 William H. H. Smith.

CLASS OF 1859.

- Apphya C. Avery, Sarah Collins,
 Sophia Freeman, Joseph F. Fulton,
 Emerson E. Hasty, Ada F. Orcutt,
 Laura A. Parmelee.

CLASS OF 1860.

- Marion S. Forsyth, Eliza M. Spencer,
 George F. Spencer, Elizabeth G. Southard,
 Charles J. Swift, John A. Waite.

CLASS OF 1861.

- William W. Bolles, Cyrus W. Breed,
 Myra S. Dorr, Henry A. Forsyth,
 John J. Hunker, Helen M. Jones,
 Rachel Tyler.

CLASS OF 1862.

- Carrie Cheney, Lucy D. Collins,
 Mary E. Eldridge, Mary E. Haskell,
 Belle Harnwell, Ralph Osborn,
 Emery D. Potter, Jr., Emily Springer,
 Charlotte A. Steele, Julia E. Steele,
 W. Hunt Walbridge, Sophia Watson,
 Andrew J. Wales.

CLASS OF 1863.

Belle Bodley, Belle Brownlee,
 Alex. H. Ewing, Edward H. Fitch,
 Julia Fitch, Spencer L. Fraser,
 Kate A. Hamilton, Lottie H. Haskell,
 Andrew H. Hunker, Helen A. Ketcham,
 Maggie B. Laughlin, Ellen S. Phelps,
 Mary S. Rogers, Jennie Shaw,
 Evelyn A. Shepard, Eleanor Southard,
 Mary J. Wilcox, Eliza M. Whitney,
 Sue C. Wood, Maria A. Woodruff,
 Annie E. Yardley.

CLASS OF 1864.

Almira H. Ballard, Harriet G. Chase,
 Ella Darling, Camillus S. Fahnestock,
 Gertrude S. Fowle, Mary H. Hayes,
 Francis M. Huffman, Elizabeth E. Sawyer,
 Frank A. Scott, Mary B. Shoemaker,
 Harriet E. Shurtz, Charles L. Spencer,
 Louise E. Stephan, Burton H. Taylor,
 Josephine A. Williams.

CLASS OF 1865.

Emma J. Ballard, George F. Colby,
 Anna Fleet, Edwin Jackson, Jr.,
 Ella S. Knight, Wesley C. Palmer,
 Carrie E. Platt, Frank A. Scott,
 Louise E. Stephan, Lucy S. Wright.

CLASS OF 1866.

Hattie S. Baldwin, Alice J. Burns,
 Libbie G. Dawson, Avery S. Hill,
 Robert M. Hubbard, Eliza M. Kent,
 Laura M. Kraus, Nellie Mandeville,
 James L. Montgomery, Carrie E. Platt,
 Belle Roemer, Frank A. Scott,
 Alice J. Steele.

CLASS OF 1867.

Hattie S. Baldwin, Irene Brown,
 Kittie J. Chase, Jennie Clift,
 Hattie Curtiss, Susie P. Flagg,
 John F. Fulton, Eliza M. Kent,
 James Laughlin, Rynhold Opitz,
 Myron H. Parmelee, Hattie L. Peck,
 Carrie D. Southard, Sibyl Williams.

CLASS OF 1868.

Mary Bond, Irene Brown,
 Alice S. Chamberlin, Belle Flint,
 Ella E. Luce, Addie C. Nettle,
 Mary R. Pomeroy, Erwin P. Raymond,
 Abbie R. Underwood, Charles O. Whitney,
 Belle W. Young.

CLASS OF 1869.

Oshea S. Brigham, John Fitch, Jr.,
 Martha Lillelund, Grace Osborne,
 Julia Smith, Rebecca Williams.

CLASS OF 1870.

L. Helen Baldwin, George H. H. Bodette,
 Jennie A. Brownlee, Carrie Danzey,
 Frank P. Foulkes, Ella G. Hall,
 Sadie H. Hayes, Florence S. Hooper,
 Arthur D. Howell, Edmund S. Lorenz,
 Ella W. McIntyre, Amelia Morton,
 Paul B. Palmer, Byron F. Ritchie,
 Andrew J. Snell, William K. Smith,
 Ella M. Tourtillotte.

CLASS OF 1871.

Annie H. Baldwin, Mary E. Berdan,
 Lucy W. Bevier, Carrie M. Card,
 Abbie F. Crosby, Emma M. DeWolf,

Arthur Q. Draper,
 Maggie S. Gilchrist,
 Frankie M. Hoag,
 Mary M. Jaquet,
 Orpha E. Parmelee,
 Belle Wylie.

CLASS OF 1872.

Herbert Baker, Ida M. Berdan,
 Samuel S. Blanchard, Sarah Case,
 Alden Crane, Ella B. Dorr,
 Harry D. Earl, Edna Gregory,
 A. C. Harris, Florence McCormick,
 Sallie Mitchell, Mary Morton,
 Fannie Peck, Lizzie Peck,
 Alice Snyder, Ella Taylor,
 Thomas H. Walbridge, Tutie Williams,
 Mary Young.

CLASS OF 1873.

Jennie Balfe, Emma Boice,
 Ida Consaul, Charles Cook,
 Lauren Dunlap, William Eggleston,
 Mary Galvin, Martin Gitskey,
 Lillie Hayes, Jennie Hoffman,
 Clara Homberger, Ada M. Jones,
 Mary Jones, Lizzie King,
 Samuel Kohn, Robinson Locke,
 Carrie Luce, Josie McGuire,
 Aggie McKinnon, Lillie Miller,
 Harry Miller, Lillie Mooney,
 Charles Moore, Dwight A. Pelton,
 Frederick G. Reed, Ada M. Ritchie,
 Fannie Segur, Jennie Smith,
 Sarah Wheeler.

CLASS OF 1874.

Alice Atkins, Nellie Beach,
 Mary Conway, George Detwiler,
 Georgie Dorr, Rine Fish,
 Kittie Fitch, Sarah Gardner,
 William Geroe, Rachel Gitskey,
 Sarah Hammond, Fannie Hoffman,
 Ellen Jones, Arthur Keeler,
 Christian Klag, John Klag,
 Lizzie Kneal, Mary E. Law,
 Alonzo A. Lott, Lizzie Maher,
 William V. McMaken, Randolph Miner,
 Amanda Ridenour, Mary Rimell,
 Carrie Roller, Jennie Schurtz,
 Clara Slevin, Mary Smith,
 Thomas J. Smith, Jennie Stock,
 Hattie Sprague, Minnie Stock,
 Carrie Walbridge, Philip Welker,
 Charles H. Whitaker, John Vogel,
 Mattie Wylie.

CLASS OF 1875.

Arthur Ernest Baker, Rufus H. Baker,
 Caroline B. Bailey, Lizzie M. Baldwin,
 Minnie J. Barker, Pamela Berdan,
 Charles H. Breed, Emma V. Brown,
 Jennie L. Bump, Julia M. Card,
 Carrie A. Cheney, Frank H. Church,
 Nellie Cook, Eva C. Darling,
 Mary H. Draper, Charles C. Eggleston,
 Ida M. Fallis, George W. Farley,
 Rathbun Fuller, Katie Gilchrist,
 Jennie Gridley, Charles E. Kent,
 Walter E. Ketcham, Hattie L. Luce,
 Anna L. Murray, Jennie Norton,
 Flora E. Olds, Edward C. Perry,
 Millard E. Richards, Jessie F. Ridenour,
 Arthur J. Seor, Frank H. Tanner,
 Emma J. Tinker, Joshua F. Vogel,
 Mary Ella Waggoner, William S. Young.

CLASS OF 1876.

Annie C. Acklin,
Louisa Bond,
Luella L. Bostwick,
Vories P. Brown,
John P. Delphey,
Maria Farst,
Kittie DeF. Forbes,
George S. Harnit,
Anna Ketcham,
Frank E. Klauser,
Minnie A. Lewis,
Stella V. Montgomery,
Wm. H. Parsons,
George E. Rouse,
Alice Slevin,
Alta Southard,
Ella E. Trowbridge,
Anna R. Weber,
Sylvia N. Woodin,

M. Jennie Baldwin,
Oakalla Bigelow,
Lizzie Brown,
Carrie Claffin,
Fannie Enright,
Alma Fassett,
Ella A. Galvin,
Kittie W. Jermain,
Ella C. King,
Kate Lenderson,
Effie E. Manor,
Ella L. Mooney,
Anna Pratt,
Henry E. Rouse,
Jennie Stewart,
Ella May Stewart,
Katie B. Warner,
Henry W. Wilhelm,
Jennie Wylie.

CLASS OF 1877.

Cora Benson,
Emma E. Brown,
Cora A. Clark,
Harriet M. Corl,
Jessie F. Davis,
Sarah D. Dearborn,
George L. Freeman,
Josephine Gitskey,
Mary W. Howard,
Isabella Rowena Hunt,
Hattie C. Johnson,
Wilmot A. Ketcham,
Katherine F. Kreiger,
Mabel Lampman,
Mary Maher,
Elizabeth E. Marx,
Lewis E. Newman,
Douglass Norton,
Henry G. Pratt,
Henry H. Suydam,
Henry C. Vordtriede,
William F. West,

Caroline Bond,
Fannie L. Carrington,
Frank E. Cole,
Charles N. Cox,
William Cranston,
Wm. Fitch Dewey,
Grace Gardner,
Minnie J. Hall,
Ellen Starr Howell,
Jessie A. Jennison,
Harry M. Kelsey,
Frank I. King,
D. E. Lampman,
Lulu B. Lewis,
Mary S. W. Maples,
Kate Alida Moore,
Carrie M. Norton,
George A. Reynolds,
Leonora E. Smith,
Marietta Trowbridge,
Charles W. West,
Alice P. Woodworth,

Carrie H. Wright.

CLASS OF 1878.

Emma Anliker,
Fannie L. Baker,
Alice A. Berdan,
Harriet A. Brown,
Alice B. Burnap,
Ida A. Card,
Josephine Cooke,
Jeanette E. Cooper,
Ida J. Curtis,
Margaret S. Fitzgerald,
Mary C. Frankeberger,
Ada Hayes,
Minnie H. Hone,
Herman R. Klauser,
Flora A. McLain,
Lewis A. Rhodes,
Ellen M. Rolland,
Frank E. Southard,
Halbert B. Warren,
Milbourn S. Wright,

Thomas B. Atkinson,
Wm. M. Bellman,
Maria A. Bond,
Cora L. Burbank,
Alice B. Campbell,
Alida A. Chapin,
Charles H. Cooke,
Mabel Cronise,
Eden V. Delphey,
Herman Friedburg,
Selig Gitskey,
Engene Head,
Ezra E. Kirk,
Sarah T. Mabley,
Ada R. Phillips,
Alice C. Rolland,
Julia A. Smith,
Lewis E. Storne,
Lyra V. Williams,
Mary E. Wylie,

Alice G. Young.

CLASS OF 1879.

Anna C. Beach,
Allie E. Brown,
Mary Etta M. Brown,
Minnie B. Brown,
Charlotte F. Brigham,
James E. Chapin,
Jeanette Claffin,

Addie R. Barr,
May A. Brown,
Ella J. Brown,
Julia S. Berdan,
Sarah L. Balfe,
Julia E. Crane,
Mattie E. Cheney,

Ida R. Cheney,
Mary W. Dunlap,
Ola M. Fleming,
Joseph A. Granger,
Parks Hone,
Edward B. Hitchcock,
Idalette Hunter,
Anna Kaechele,
Virginia Lungren,
Ella McAnan,
Olive C. Pratt,
Harriet E. Perry,
Mary L. Smith,
Josie D. Scribner,
Kate M. Schnetzler,
Ophelia O. Wilcox,

Jessie L. Case,
Henry H. Dawson,
Laura A. Ford,
Archie Gassaway,
Gisella Hoffman,
Eloise P. Hunt,
Emma E. Koehler,
Eleanor L. Kline,
Isabel C. Love,
Anna J. Nitschke,
Charles A. Prue,
Roxana Robinson,
Fannie J. Sellery,
Carrie M. Sawyer,
Lucy Janet Vogel,
Alida W. Wales.

CLASS OF 1880.

George Atkinson,
May Benson,
Anna Conliss,
Ida Davis,
Louisa Fey,
Wm. Haviland,
Elsie Krueger,
Edith Kent,
Sadie Luce,
Minnie Moellenberg,
Luella Odell,
George Perry,
Minnie Redding,
George Ridenour,
Clara Spielbusch,
James B. Sherwood,
Mary West,
Alim Wheelock,
Hattie Weck,

Mary Baker,
Albert Barker,
William Cole,
Clara Elkington,
Belle Granger,
Irving B. Hiatt,
Perry Keen,
Mary Long,
Louisa McMillan,
Grace Nort,
Mary Phillips,
Edward Parsons,
Fred. Rundell,
Eva M. Scott,
Luella Swain,
Julia Tanner,
Eva M. Wilson,
Perry Waite,
Carrie Woods,

Nettie Whitton.

CLASS OF 1881.

Julia Babcock,
Ada Bigelow,
Minnie Blass,
Addie Bond,
Kate Brainard,
Lilian Clark,
William Case,
Ella Dallet,
Minnie Dodge,
Hattie Frankeberger,
Luella Gilbert,
Alice Gunn,
Maggie Holly,
William Keen,
Anna Morse,
Anna Odell,
Lottie Raymond,
Prentice Rood,
Nora Sherwood,
William Warner,
John B. Uhl,

Nellie Balfe,
Stella Black,
Gertrude Boake,
Lou Bachelder,
William Barkdull,
Alice Cuddeback,
Charles A. Cottrell,
Mary Denison,
Lily Donnelly,
Maggie Cassaway,
Mary Gross,
Kate Hubbard,
Fred. Haviland,
Gertie Lampman,
Anna McCabe,
Alice Otis,
George Rogers,
Annie Scott,
Gertie Wachenheimer,
Elisba Southard,
Ella Young.

CLASS OF 1882.

Jennie Black,
Mary Brayne,
Lizzie Burnap,
Louise Ford,
Nellie Lenderson,
Mary Rood,
Lizzie Schiller,
Jessie Wood,
Jennie Hayes,
Charles Bellman,
Herbert Fitch,
Eugene Larimore,
George Squires,
Will Vogel,

Fannie Boake,
Zula Bright,
Sadie Featherstone,
Anna Koehler,
Ella Marx,
Jennie Russell,
Libba Taylor,
Emma Myers,
Susie Canneff,
Elmer Engelhardt,
Charles Koch,
Albert Masters,
Jay Tillinghast,
George Jackson.

CLASS OF 1883.

Addie M. Anderson,
 Chloe Bedortha,
 Anna S. Brailey,
 Mary R. Calkins,
 May C. Fraser,
 Jessie Featherstone,
 Nettie G. Gillette,
 Lizzie Heiming,
 Fannie Harnit,
 Giva Keeler,
 Stephanie Marx,
 Florence Marsh,
 Anna Parker,
 Grace Stainthorpe,
 Daisy Whitney,
 M. H. Burgert,
 Milo Melchers,
 Judd Richardson,
 Florence L. Beamer,
 Belle Bangs,
 Alice A. Cooke,
 Alice P. Dennison,
 Mary Featherstone,
 Rebecca Gitskey,
 Lizzie Gerkins,
 Minnie F. Holbrook,
 Susie Haviland,
 Mary Loftus,
 Josie McLyman,
 Annie Normanton,
 Mary L. Pratt,
 Nettie Williams,
 Maria Waite,
 Robert Evans,
 Chas. Roulet,
 Lyman Wachenheimer,
 Albert S. Waite.

CLASS OF 1884.

Cora Baird,
 Nellie Bickel,
 Florence Bodwell,
 Louise Corlett,
 Rachel Dallet,
 Della Dallet,
 Dollie Fisher,
 Clara Hay,
 Grace Jones,
 Susie Love,
 Daisy Lorenz,
 Minnie Pheatt,
 Jessie Parney,
 Jessie West,
 Fred. Brown,
 Charles Haviland,
 Ed. Kirk,
 Sarah Beatty,
 Lottie Black,
 Bridget Cassidy,
 Jennie Cook,
 Mabel Daniels,
 Laura Hitchcock,
 Mabel Hamm,
 Libbie Keith,
 Belle Lawton,
 Josie Miner,
 Jennie Vallette,
 Minnie Valentine,
 Annie Wuerfel,
 Frank Cooke,
 Fred. Kirkby,
 Irwin Millard,
 George Trost.

CLASS OF 1885.

Alta Bortree,
 Carrie Blank,
 Anna Berdan,
 May Coon,
 Etha Daiber,
 Mary Eldridge,
 Grace Gifford,
 Carrie Hahn,
 Jennie Jones,
 Frances Lloyd,
 Grace McMahon,
 Emily Normanton,
 Irene Remelsbecker,
 Kate Swigart,
 Frank Baldwin,
 Henry Eberth,
 Louis Metzger,
 Otto Marx,
 John Raymond,
 Joseph Uhl,
 Kate Bair,
 Emily Bellman,
 Lillie Bramwell,
 Eva Caldwell,
 Tillie Ecker,
 Nellie Flanagan,
 Grace Hallaran,
 Grace Harding,
 Susie Knight,
 Angie Lowmsbury,
 Bertha Melvin,
 Anna Radbone,
 Dora Rosenthal,
 Lily Thrift,
 Frank Chapman,
 Elliott Hunt,
 C. McKecknie,
 Zebbie Pheatt,
 Will Slevin,
 George Waite,
 Laura Whitney.

CLASS OF 1886.

Gussie Acklin,
 Sadie Adelsperger,
 Florence Case,
 Jessie Cully,
 Nettie Cunningham,
 Grace Cary,
 Laura Cober,
 Mittie Campbell,
 Mildred Conlisk,
 Maude Davis,
 Hattie Dustin,
 Mabel Fassett,
 Kittie Fish,
 Fannie Merrell,
 Nettie Marker,
 Mary McGuire,
 Laura Raitz,
 Stella Richardson,
 Kate Sullivan,
 Lutie Schaal,
 Grace Skeldon,
 Alice Wagner,
 Myrtie Whitney,
 Byron Case,
 Carl Knights,
 Myron Martin,

Grace Gordon,
 Susie Hornel,
 Belle Irvine,
 Mamie Janes,
 Hattie Morlock,
 Minnie Marker,
 Carrie Morgan,

Tracy Macgregor,
 Charles Oswald,
 Charles Pheatt,
 Will Smith,
 Elliott Talmadge,
 Harry Wachter,
 Oliver Hiett,

Clara Millard.

CLASS OF 1887.

Nellie Bash,
 Lettie Brower,
 Nettie Deither,
 Clara Dennison,
 Minnie Hales,
 Mamie Huston,
 Emily Packer,
 Kate Sheahan,
 Anna Taylor,
 Jeannette Atkinson,
 Ford Belford,
 Frank Bridgman,
 Charles Fisher,
 Frank Hull,
 Howard Kitchen,
 Guido Marx,
 Frank Moore,
 Carl Rogers,
 Edward Ferris,

Winnie Bickel,
 Amelia Bruksieker,
 Aggie Dillon,
 Tina Ecker,
 Jennie Huber,
 Emma Laug,
 Jessie Platt,
 Marion Smith,
 Alice Waite,
 Hattie Valentine,
 Herbert Bissell,
 Joseph Dallett,
 Richard D. Hollington,
 John Hamlyn,
 Lynde Kirtland,
 Ernest Meissner,
 Burdge Richardson,
 Carl Wuerfel,
 Frank Tracy.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1866, at a meeting of graduates the High School Alumni Association was organized, with the following officers: President, W. A. C. Converse; Vice President, Wm. H. H. Smith; Secretary, Emery D. Potter, Jr.; Treasurer, Wm. Corlett; Executive Committee, Mary D. Chase, Caroline Eaton and Mary E. Eldridge.

The Association's first public meeting was held June 26, 1867, when an address was made by Wm. Baker, Esq., an original poem was read by John L. Johnston, and a chronicle by Emerson E. Hasty. W. A. C. Converse was then re-elected President; Libbie Sawyer, Vice President; Geo. F. Colby, Secretary; and Henry G. Neubert, Treasurer; and Eliza Spencer, W. H. H. Smith and Laura A. Parmelee as Executive Committee. In December, 1867, E. D. Potter, Jr., was elected President, Mary D. Chase Secretary, and Ralph H. Waggoner to Executive Committee. Subsequently, the following named persons were elected to the positions named: President, W. H. H. Smith; E. E. Hasty, Wm. Corlett, B. F. Ritchie, Libbie Sawyer, Mary Pomeroy, Mrs. S. Waldron, Vice Presidents; Helen Beach, Secretary; Eliza Spencer, B. F. Ritchie, Myron H. Parmelee, Executive Committee; H. G. Neubert, Treasurer.

Following is a list of members of the High School who served their country in the War of the Rebellion, those marked with a star (*) having been graduated from that School, to wit:

W. H. H. Smith*, Class of 1857, Co. H, 1st O. V. A.
 Geo. Duncan Forsyth*, 1858 (shot at Libby Prison, April 14, 1864).

John L. Johnston*, 1858, 84th O. V. I. (died at Louisville, Ky., hospital).

Wm. Corlett*, Co. H, 1st O. V. A.
 Joseph F. Fulton*, 1859 (killed by Mexican banditti in Texas).
 Geo. F. Spencer*, 1860, Co. H, O. V. A.
 Charles J. Swift*, 1860, 84th O. V. I.
 John A. Waite*, 1860.
 Cyrus W. Breed, 1861, U. S. Navy.
 John J. Hunker*, 1861, U. S. Navy.
 Andrew J. Wales*, 1862, 14th O. V. I.
 Emery D. Potter*, Jr., 1862, 84th O. V. I.
 W. Hunt Walbridge*, 1862.
 Spencer L. Fraser*, 1863, 84th O. V. I.
 H. Burton Taylor*, 1864, 84th O. V. I.
 George McCracken, killed at Cleveland, Tenn.
 Wilbur F. Arnold, 18th U. S. I., died at Fort Ringgold, in Texas, 1867.
 Robert Bliven.
 Ed. F. Browne, Navy.
 Robert L. Chamberlin, Geo. Farley, 14th O. V. I.
 Charles Hamblin, 14th U. S.
 Ralph H. Waggoner, Geo. Hazlett, 130th O. V. I.
 James Brownlee*, 14th O. V. I.
 George M. Ballard, 67th O. V. I. (killed at Bermuda, 1864).
 Mason Cressy, 14th O. V. I. (killed at Chickamauga).
 E. Williams, Wm. P. Gardner, 9th O. V. C.
 Orlin S. Hayes, 111th O. V. I.
 Henry Raymond, 84th O. V. I.
 Romayne R. Rogers, 14th O. V. I.
 Theo. Sawyer, 27th O. V. I. (killed at Dallas, Ga.)
 W. Hunt Walbridge, 84th O. V. I. (died in Chicago.)
 Wm. Murphy, 1st O. V. A.
 James Harris, Frank Y. Commager, John Dennis, Nicholas B. Eddy, 1st O. V. A.
 Amos Minor, 25th O. V. I. (killed at Bull Run.)
 Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr., 1st O. V. A.
 C. H. Raines and Hamilton C. Colton, 84th O. V. I. (latter died at Cumberland, Md.)
 Clarence Morris, 1st O. V. A.
 D. Mooney, Ralph Osborn, 84th O. V. I.
 Chas. N. Stevens, 84th and 128th O. V. I.
 Theo. Ballard, 67th O. V. I.
 Cecil A. Hall, 1st O. V. A.
 Fred. B. Shoemaker, 130th O. V. I.
 A. H. Wood, 14th O. V. I.
 Evander Hamilton, 130th O. V. I.
 Henry G. Neubert, 14th O. V. I.
 Frank McCord, 1st O. V. A.
 R. D. Barker, John G. Avery, 14th O. V. I.
 J. Wolcott, 67th O. V. I.
 Jacob Pfanner, 84th O. V. I.
 Chas. Chesebro, 25th New Jersey.
 Theo. J. Curtis, 67th O. V. I. (died in 1874.)
 M. H. Parmelee, 130th O. V. I.
 Walter B. Kirk, 14th O. V. I. (killed at Jonesboro, Ga., 1864.)

CHURCH AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Following is a list of Church and Private Schools in Toledo in 1887:

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Name of Principal.</i>
Fröebel Kindergarten	Miss M. E. Law.
Good Shepherd	Rev. T. P. McCarthy.
Immaculate Conception	P. S. Garraghan.
Lutheran Trinity	
Manual Training School	Ralph H. Miller.
Ohio Business University	Edmund J. H. Duncan.
Sacred Heart (German)	
Salem, Lutheran	Rev. G. F. Rausch.
St. Anthony's (Polish)	Rev. Orzechowski.
St. Francis de Sales	John Byrne.
St. Hedwig's (Polish)	Franciscan Sisters.
St. John's (Lutheran)	C. Prottegeier.

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Name of Principal.</i>
St. John's (German Lutheran)	Rev. C. Beckel.
St. Joseph's (Catholic)	Rev. Louis Braire.
St. Louis (Catholic)	Louisa St. Denis.
St. Lucas (German)	
St. Mark's (German)	Rev. Carl Huebner.
St. Mary's (German Catholic)	
St. Patrick's Academy	Rev. E. Hannin.
St. Paul's Lutheran	
St. Peter's (German Catholic)	Rev. P. Donnenhoffer.
St. Peter's (German Lutheran)	Wm. Distel.
Select School	Miss L. S. Battelle.
The "Best" Short Hand School	J. W. Melchior.
Toledo Business College	M. H. Davis.
The Misses Smead's School for Girls	
Misses Marian, Mary E. and Caroline L. Smead.	
Toledo Industrial School	Mrs. N. M. Landis.
Trinity School	
Ursuline Convent	

In the Autumn of 1884, The Misses Smead's School for Girls was opened in Toledo, under the management of Misses Marian, Mary E. and Caroline L. Smead, previously with the Bryan School, Batavia, New York. The branches taught were English, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Science, Music, Drawing and Painting. For three years, the School occupied buildings in the First Ward of the City. In 1887, what is known as the "Fitch Place," the former residence of Judge John Fitch, on Woodruff, near Ashland Avenue, was taken for its use.

In September, 1884, Mr. J. W. Melchior opened in Toledo a School for teaching short-hand writing, which is known as "The 'Best' Short-hand School." The system mainly pursued is Pitman & Graham's Standard Phonography; while Cross's Eclectic System is taught, if desired. The chief object sought, is the preparation of pupils for service in the various departments of business and the professions. In this, the School has met with success, large numbers of its graduates, of both sexes, now being in positions of usefulness and profit.

TOLEDO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The election for members of the Board occurs in April, annually, a portion being chosen each year. The following is a list of members of the Board of Education for the years named, to wit:

1849. Ira L. Clark, President; Decius Wadsworth, Secretary; Simeon Fitch, Jr., Treasurer; John P. Freeman, S. B. Scott, Morgan L. Collins.

1850. S. B. Scott, President; D. Wadsworth, Secretary; S. Fitch, Jr., Treasurer; J. P. Freeman, M. L. Collins, David Smith. (Mayor Brigham and Dr. Jacob Clark, *vice* Messrs. Freeman and Wadsworth.)

1851. S. B. Scott, President; Alex. Henderson, Secretary; S. Fitch, Jr., Treasurer; M. L. Collins, Jacob Clark, C. W. Hill.

1852. S. B. Scott, President; Ezra Bliss, Secretary; M. L. Collins, Treasurer; Alex. Henderson, C. W. Hill, John Fitch.

1853. Ezra Bliss, President; S. Fitch, Jr., Secretary; S. B. Scott, Treasurer; Alex. Henderson, C. W. Hill, John Fitch.

1887. Members—Thomas Temple, Joab Squire, H. D. Pierce, Chas. Zirwas, Franklin Hubbard, Barton Smith, Rynhold Opitz, Bernard H. Broer. President, Chas. Zirwas. Treasurer, R. Opitz. Superintendent, Harvey W. Compton. Clerk, H. W. Compton. Assistant Clerk, Lizzie King. Superintendent of Buildings, Henry Conrad.

The Presidents of the Board of Education have been as follows:

Ira L. Clark	1849
Samuel B. Scott	1850-52
Ezra Bliss	1853-54
Charles W. Hill	1855-77
David H. Commager	1878-80
Wesley S. Thurstin	1881
Symmes H. Bergen	1882
D. H. Commager	1883
Charles Zirwas	1884 and
Franklin Hubbard	1885
John C. Rike	1886

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The following catalogue of text books used in 1859, will indicate something of the course of instruction then pursued:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Arithmetic, Stoddard's Juvenile; Dictionary, Webster's; Geography, Monteith's No. 1; Orthography, Wright's; Primer, McGuffey's; Physiology, Miss Beecher's Calisthenic Exercises; Readers, McGuffey's 1, 2, 3; Spellers, McGuffey's; Moral Lessons, Cowdery's.

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT—Arithmetic, Stoddard's Juvenile and Intellectual, and Davies' New Common School; Dictionary, Webster's; Geography, Monteith's No. 3, and Fitch's Mapping Plates; Grammar (German), Ahn's; Orthography, Wright's; Physiology, Miss Beecher's Calisthenic Exercises; Readers, McGuffey's 3, 4; Speller, McGuffey's.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT—Arithmetic, Stoddard's Intellectual and Davies' New Common School; Dictionary, Webster's; Geography, McNally's, and Fitch's Mapping Plates; Grammar (English) Clark's, (German) Ahn's; Orthography, Wright's; Physiology, Miss Beecher's Calisthenic Exercises; Readers, McGuffey's 4, 5; Speller, McGuffey's.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT—Arithmetic, Davies' University; Algebra, Davies' Elementary and Robinson's University Edition; Astronomy, Comstock's; Analysis (English), Ricard & Orcut's Sel. Prose and Poetry; Anabasis (Xenophon's), Crosby's Edition; Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Book, and Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Botany, Wood's; Book-keeping, Mayhew; Chemistry, Youmans'; Cicero's Select Orations, Folsom's Edition; Dictionary, Webster's; Geometry, Davies' Legendre; Geology, St. John's; Geography, Fitch's Physical; Grammar, Andrews & Stoddard's Latin, Crosby's Greek, Ahn's and Woodbury's German; Greek Lessons, Crosby's; History—United States, C. A. Goodrich's, Universal, Worcester's; English, Goldsmith's; Natural, Paley's; Philosophy of Natural, Smellie's; Greek Lexicon, Liddell & Scott's; Latin Lexicon, Andrews' and Leverett's; Logic, Whately's; Philosophy, Parker's Natural, Wayland's Moral, Upham's Mental; Physiology, Cutter's and Miss Beecher's; Readers, McGuffey's 5th and 6th, and Andrews & Stoddard's Latin; Rhetoric, Boyd's; Sallust, Andrews'; Surveying, Davies'; Virgil, Cooper's.

In his report for 1858, President Hill called attention to the fact, that the High School furnished equal privileges to the two sexes; and

in contrast therewith, cited the case of New York City, which had a boasted Free Academy for Boys, but no High School for Girls. He also referred to the High School of Philadelphia, organized in 1838, with no provision of that sort for Girls. Boston's High School, established in 1821, was solely for the male sex until 1855; while Chicago had no such provision for Girls until 1856. On the contrary, at the very outset of Toledo's School system, equality in sex was recognized and provided for—a fact worthy of special record.

"The Coronation of the Rose, as Queen of Flowers," was presented in High School Hall, Toledo, under the direction of Professor C. S. Crossman, Teacher of Music, May 9, 1862. The programme was about as follows:

The chorus, "We are the Flowers," was sung by 40 young ladies, each dressed with reference to the flower she represented. Mrs. C. O. Brigham (now deceased) and Miss Sophie Hill furnished piano music. The Recluse was personated by Prof. Crossman. The solos were as follows: Rose—Maggie Laughlin; Lily—Carrie R. Waggoner; Crocus—Cora Scott; Dahlia—Maria Woodruff; Heliotrope—Sarah Yardley; Mignonette—Nellie Keith; Japonica—Mary Williams; Sunflower—Sophie Commager; Violet—Julia Scott; Tulip—Josephine Williams; Hollyhock—Mary Bluff; Dandelion—Sarah Koch; Touch-me-not—Emma Parmelee.

The Nightingale was represented by a flute. Upwards of 30 "Heather Bells" were on the persons of as many little misses dressed in white, who "came from the hill side" to aid in the coronation.

Miss Martha Eastman, one of the most successful instructors of the Public Schools, having resigned such position, left Toledo for California, in May, 1862. Subsequently she was married in that State, where she died.

Of 2,000 enrolled pupils of the Toledo Public Schools for year ended September 1, 1857, but six died; as did the same number during the preceding year.

The first female School Examiner for Lucas County, was Miss Henrietta P. Ainger (now Mrs. W. T. Ridenour), who was appointed as such in May, 1870.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The first School Reports for Lucas County were those of 1836, when returns were made for the several Townships. These included Districts Nos. 2 and 3, Port Lawrence, the first then having 51 and the latter 65 scholars. District No. 1 made no report.

At the same time other Districts in the County reported as follows:

WAYNESFIELD—District No. 1	78	Scholars.
" " 2	293	"
" " 3	103	"
" " 4	60	"
" " 5	41	"
Total	575	"

WATERVILLE—District No. 1	131 Scholars.
“ “ 2	54 “
Total	185 “
SWAN CREEK AND WING—District No. 1	35 Scholars.
Total return for the County	914 “

The amounts of moneys collected for School purposes in the County in 1836, were as follows:

Port Lawrence Township	\$365.64
Waynesfield	212.87
Waterville	33.27
Swan Creek and Wing	8.37
Sylvania	5.53
York	1.00
Total collections	\$626.68

The following were the returns of children and youth entitled to school privileges within the County of Lucas, in 1840, and in 1850, to wit:

	1840.	1850.
Port Lawrence	330	1,316
Waynesfield	420	817
Waterville	205	406
Sylvania	208	302
Wing*	41	136
Swan Creek*	151	
Springfield	183	355
Providence	64	166
York*	160	
Clinton*	153	
Gorham*	112	
Chesterfield*	116	
Royalton*	125	
Amboy*	179	
Gorham*	146	
Oregon	75	166
Richfield	96	147
Spencer		128
Washington	280	450
Manhattan	166	204

Total for the County 3,190 3,643

*Set off to Fulton County in 1850.

The following table shows the number of youth in Toledo entitled to School privileges; the number of colored children in the City; the number of the latter in School; the total enrollment of Schools; average attendance; and number of Teachers employed, 1850 to 1858, inclusive; and also, like statistics for 1887:

Year.	Total of School Age.	Colored School Age.	Pupils in Col'd Schools.	Total School Enrollment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Teachers Employed.
1850	1010	---	---	682	---	8
1851	1258	---	---	735	510	9
1852	1318	26	---	628	400	10
1853	1854	---	27	1039	---	12
1854	2122	37	30	1218	643	14
1855	2454	25	34	1301	914	19
1856	3101	49	32	1609	1113	20
1857	3078	68	32	1893	1078	27
1858	3044	77	31	1941	1024	27
1887	24500	---	---	9370	7157	189

The total receipts and disbursements for the Public Schools from 1850 to 1858, inclusive, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1850	\$1,178 63	\$347 15
1851	8,595 81	7,607 36
1852	11,921 19	10,666 86
1853	11,722 30	10,484 00
1854	36,507 52	31,500 53
1855	28,118 37	34,330 35
1856	30,506 86	24,648 78
1857	15,494 34	19,589 02
1858	16,340 36	13,081 45
Totals for 9 years	\$160,385 38	\$152,255 50

As will probably be understood, the larger amounts expended during seven years, included payments for buildings.

The following is a statement of disbursements for support of the Toledo Public Schools for the year ending April 5, 1858:

Paid Superintendent and Teachers	\$10,898 59
For telegraphing and contingent expenses.	31 71
For brooms, mats, cups, scrapers, pails, &c.	103 68
For books, stationery and printing	140 81
For water-cooler for High School	8 00
For taking enumeration of youth	33 20
For moving Colored School House	35 00
For repairing and casing High School clock	25 00
For keeping same in order 1 year.	25 00
For repairs on High School grounds and Unclassified School	133 67
For stoves, chairs, pipe and repairs of stoves	135 44
For posting books and copying	20 00
For lime for vaults	10 00
For repairs of furniture	32 25
For Janitors' salaries and care of houses	693 77
For fuel—coal and wood and preparing same	792 63
For interest to Ketcham, Berdan & Co. on money borrowed to pay teachers.	88 78

Total disbursements \$12,707 53

The estimated expenditure for the following year amounted to \$15,207.50.

The statement of disbursements for the year ending August 31, 1887, showed a total expenditure of \$175,832.13. Of this amount, \$95,084.94 was for salaries of Teachers, Superintendent, Clerk, Janitors and Superintendent of buildings; \$32,938.29 for improvement, furniture and repairs; and \$6,617.35 for miscellaneous expenses.

In 1858 the City owned eight buildings for School purposes, to wit:

BUILDING.	Size.	Rooms.	Material.	Built.	Value.
Superior St. (207).	33x53	6	Brick.	1850	\$ 6,500
Illinois Street	33x53	8	“	1850	800
Lagrange Street	60x94	13	“	1852	14,000
Unclassified	22x50	3	Wood.	1853	750
High School	56x102	26	Brick.	1854	50,000
Yondota	25x45	4	Wood.	1855	3,400
Whittlesey Street	34x64	8	Brick.	1858	10,500
Colored School	23x46	3	Wood.	1856	1,450
Totals		71			\$87,400

At this time (November, 1887), there are 26 School buildings, with 176 rooms, beside 20 rooms in the Manual Training building; making a total of 196 rooms. Following is a list of School buildings in use, with cost of same to August 31, 1887:

Central	\$109,981	58
Eric School	74,972	64
Lagrange	32,813	72
Stickney	43,213	11
Sherman	56,024	96
Jefferson	50,623	85
Washington	57,330	86
Illinois	26,880	01
Nebraska	46,294	71
Nebraska Annex	10,238	28
South	24,006	16
East Toledo	45,353	25
Broadway	45,635	48
Warren	45,329	72
St. Clair	32,999	84
Hoag	12,337	76
Southeast Toledo	15,042	86
Brown's Addition	849	42
North Toledo	4,203	38
Manhattan	177	28
Parkland	4,336	44
Junction	896	71
Walbridge	4,929	18
Ironville	1,063	06
*Howland (East Toledo)		
*Tremainesville		

Total cost

* Became the property of the Board by the extension of the City limits.

REPORT FOR 1887.

	No. Teachers Employed.	Pupils Registered.	Average Daily Attendance.	Daily Att. per cent. in Enrollment.	Ave. No. Pupils Per Teacher.	No. Cases Taught.	No. Promotions to Higher Grades.	Failures in Examination, June.
High School*	7	323	282	97	40	209	210	35
Grammar Schools	16	676	568	96	36	459	371	107
Intermediate Schools	29	1,335	1,124	95	39	615	837	172
Secondary Schools	52	2,593	2,052	91	39	1,870	1,339	538
Primary Schools	77	4,259	3,014	89	40	3,570	1,862	340
Ungraded	5	181	117	85	23	156	74	22
Superintendent	1							
Totals	189	9,370	7,157			6,859	4,693	1,214

* Also two Special Teachers in High and Grammar Schools.

The ages of pupils in Toledo Public Schools in the year 1887, were as follows:

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6 years	708	709	1,417
7 "	476	483	959
8 "	556	506	1,062
9 "	556	518	1,074
10 "	540	496	1,036
11 "	475	444	919
12 "	441	439	880
13 "	423	330	753
14 "	275	255	530
15 "	131	210	341
16 "	107	128	235
17 "	48	52	100
18 "	14	35	49
19 "	1	8	9
20 "	4	1	5
25 "	1		1
Totals	4,756	4,614	9,370

The number of pupils of different ages entering Junior Primary grade as beginners, is as follows: 1,207 were 6 years old; 115, 7; 51, 8; 12, 9; 3, 10; 1 was 11, and 1 was 12.

The youngest pupils in the High School were 13 years old (a boy and a girl); the youngest in Junior Grammar (one boy and four girls), 11 years old; the youngest in the Junior Intermediate (a girl), nine years old. The oldest in Junior Secondary (a girl), 18; the oldest in Ungraded School (a girl), 16 years.

STATE STATISTICS.

A. D. Lord, S. S. Rickley and H. H. Barney, Committee of the Ohio Teachers' Association, in April, 1849, made a report to Samuel Galloway, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Schools, in which were set forth the views of that organization on the condition and needs of the State in respect to education.

After brief statement of existing conditions and consequent needs, the Committee go on to state the nature and advantages of the Union School system; its adaptedness to the wants of different communities; expense of its adoption, etc. In that connection, some figures were given of current expenses of Schools, which will be of interest under the changed conditions.

The salaries then paid to Female Teachers, in "well-regulated Public Schools," varied from \$2 to \$7 per week. In Cleveland, the rates were \$2 to \$5 per week; in Columbus, Primary Teachers received \$160 per year, and Secondary \$200; in Cincinnati, \$192 to \$336; and in Massillon, \$200 to \$400. In Senior or Grammar Schools, in Columbus and Cleveland, \$400; in Cincinnati, \$600. The salary of Principal of High School in Cleveland, and Superintendent in Akron, \$500; of Principal of Union School, Perrysburg, and of the Boys' School, Zanesville, \$600; Superintendent Public Schools, Sandusky, \$700; of Principal Massillon Union School and Superintendent at Columbus, \$800; and of Principal of Central School, Cincinnati, \$1,500—the highest in the list.

The average price of annual tuition in the Cleveland Schools, in 1848, was \$3.96; in Cincinnati, \$7.00; in Massillon, \$6.00; in Public Schools of Philadelphia, for tuition, books and stationery, \$6.49. In 20 Eastern Cities, the lowest average was \$5.66, and the highest average \$14.60, the cost in Private Schools being two to three times that in Public Schools. It had been found in Providence, R. I., that all the children of that City could be educated for \$10,000 less, in tuition, than had been paid for the education of a portion of them in Private Schools, and in Salem, Mass., for \$13,000 less. It was facts such as these, then so strongly urged upon the people and the State Legislature by the Teachers' Association, that mainly operated to the introduction of the Union School system in Ohio soon after the publication of the above mentioned showing.

The following statistics of Cities of Ohio having a population in 1880 of 7,500 and over, are taken from the report for that year of the United States Commissioner of Education :

	Population, 1880.	No. of School Age.	Enrollment in Public Schools.	Estimated Enroll. of other Schools.	No. Public School Buildings.	Sittings in Public School Buildings.	Teachers in Public Schools.	Value of School Property.	School Tax (Mills.)	Salary of Superintendents.	Total Expenditure.	Average Expenses Per Scholar.
Akron	16,512	4,719	3,055	540	8	2,927	56	\$105,000	4.5	\$2,000	\$75,528	\$15 83
Canton	12,258	3,761	2,627	450	7	2,350	49	152,200	5	1,500	39,056	14 05
Cincinnati	255,130	87,618	34,577	16,435	53	36,381	529	2,000,000	3.2	3,500	707,893	22 29
Cleveland	160,146	49,256	24,262	10,056	41	20,416	368	1,663,035	4.7	3,300	386,638	19 34
Columbus	51,065	14,662	7,902	1,927	26	7,288	132	707,584	5.5	3,000	209,670	21 63
Dayton	38,677	11,660	5,902	1,701	13	6,149	104	346,700	-----	2,500	151,818	19 57
Fremont	8,451	2,358	1,017	400	7	1,100	17	60,000	7	2,000	13,889	20 26
Hamilton	12,122	4,990	2,020	1,000	5	2,000	23	125,000	5	1,600	34,513	16 90
Ironton	8,857	2,720	1,807	300	5	1,600	23	39,200	2.88	1,200	21,162	13 09
Mansfield	9,859	2,848	1,905	220	6	2,148	34	140,500	5	1,620	26,346	15 58
Newark	9,002	3,715	1,854	280	6	1,990	36	95,300	5	1,650	22,830	-----
Portsmouth	11,321	3,734	2,150	200	7	1,970	38	180,000	5	1,300	31,397	15 00
Sandusky	15,838	6,166	2,649	900	10	2,750	42	204,000	7	2,000	47,627	15 09
Springfield	20,729	5,683	2,683	800	8	2,733	44	119,819	5.5	2,000	48,364	18 71
Steubenville	12,003	4,373	2,458	400	6	2,032	33	125,900	4.5	1,600	29,082	13 65
Tiffin	7,879	2,944	1,315	-----	5	1,456	23	30,000	5.5	1,200	18,365	17 52
TOLEDO	50,143	14,898	7,615	2,000	23	6,500	109	551,000	6	2,000	139,131	15 31
Zanesville	18,113	5,497	3,103	600	18	-----	62	175,000	3.5	1,200	49,467	22 77

Average Expense per Scholar for the Cities named, \$17.44.

COLOR IN THE TOLEDO SCHOOLS.

As already stated, distinction of race, from the first, was made in the privileges of public instruction in Ohio, as in most, if not all, other States of the Union. And such distinction was chiefly marked by the severity and injustice of its bearing upon the race having the proscribed color. This was the policy of the State, fixed in its laws and made obligatory upon all communities in which instruction should be given under authority of law. No "local option" or other form of escape from such unjust requirement was allowed in any School thus established. Hence, in accepting and acting upon such policy of wrong, Toledo did only what circumstances made inexorable. There is no reason, however, to suppose that the people of this City, in that respect, were either more or less liberal in their sentiment and wishes, than were the average of communities in the North. That average was sufficiently severe to sustain the policy then prevalent, and which continued to prevail until reversed by the radical change in Northern sentiment brought about by the rebellion and its wonderful results. Very gradually the popular sentiment in this City, as throughout the North after the close of the War, began to relax, and a more considerate feeling became manifest. But it was slow.

At one time in the early history of the Toledo School system, the two races were associated in the Schools. This, however, was but a condition of sufferance. All the time, the laws

of the State maintained the right of any parent or guardian of a white scholar, by protest, to drive every colored child from the Schools and into the Streets; and it was not long ere such power was exercised, and the proscribed left without School privileges of any sort. In time, however, the Board of Education established a School for the blacks. It was opened in the old frame building on Erie Street, which in 1835, while used as a School-house, was made more memorable as the first Court-house of the County. It was illy lighted and poorly supplied with facilities, and in strong contrast with the superb provision made for the whites. The location was not central, and many colored children were by distance denied access to the School, even had the accommodations been sufficient for them. Into this one building, were gathered such pupils as were able to gain admission—ranging from the minimum of lawful age to adults. In 1867, with 200 to 300 colored children of School age in the City, of whom not one in five was in this School, the matter of better provision for that class began to be discussed. It was urged upon the Board, by both colored parents and many white citizens, that either colored pupils should be admitted to the other Schools, or equality in privilege be accorded them through the establishment of new Schools. The question, from time to time, was discussed, *pro* and *con.*, with increasing advantage to the cause of justice, until the Spring of 1871, when the public sentiment had assumed sufficient strength for the right to make itself felt in the choice of mem-

bers of the Board of Education, and a majority favorable to equality in School privileges, was obtained at the annual election in May, 1871. As the result of such expression of popular sentiment, the Board voted to remove the bars to equality in privileges, and at the opening of the next School year, in September, all children of Toledo, for the first time, were placed upon a par as to rights to education. From the first, the new policy was a success. The long debarred race at once vindicated their capacity for instruction; while the almost entire harmony of the two races in association, proved the fallacy of predictions that such attempt at co-education would in itself be a failure, while it would be the cause of disaster to the School system. So far from this latter view being correct, it was shown that the two classes of children went along with their studies, almost entirely oblivious of race or caste. It was soon found, that, as from the first predicted by the advocates of the policy of equality, that such association neither made the white child blacker nor the black child whiter; but both better, by the recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, on which their common School relations were based. Another result of the new order of things has been seen in the utter disproof of the theory so actively urged against the policy of justice, that such co-education would lead to greater mixture of races in the family relation. If there has since been any change in that respect, it certainly has not been in the direction predicted. It is found in this case, as in all others, that the recognition of equality in the rights and privileges of citizenship, in no way tends to the practice of miscegenation, so confidently predicted by the opponents of such policy. On the contrary, the result has fully shown, that while thereby the subjects of former oppression are raised in the scale of manhood, their late oppressors are brought to a more just sense of the true character of citizenship.

It is deemed proper in this connection, that the action of the Board of Education, by which the bars to race exclusion in the management of the Toledo Public Schools were finally removed, should be recorded here. It was taken June 26, 1871, when were present C. W. Hill (President), Alonzo Rogers, Calvin Cone, Valentine Braun, Edward Malone, E. V. McMaken and D. Y. Howell. Messrs. Rogers and Cone, a majority of a Select Committee on the subject of education of colored children, made report (Mr. Howell, as a minority, dissenting) as follows:

We find, upon examination, that the law of the State relating to colored children, recites as follows: "Directors or other officers of Schools having authority in the premises in each City or incorporated Village, shall be, and the same are hereby authorized and required to establish within their respective jurisdictions, one or more separate Schools for colored children, when the whole number by enumera-

tion exceeds 20, and when such Schools will afford them, as far as practicable, the advantages and privileges of a Common School education." We also find, that the Intermediate School is the highest grade established in either of the two separate Schools for colored children now under control of this Board; and we are firmly of the opinion, that the present Schools for colored children, do not afford such children, as far as practicable, the advantages and privileges of a Common School education, as the law clearly contemplates they are entitled to; nor do we think it practicable to establish separate Schools for all the grades of this class of children: therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter the colored children of the City shall be entitled to attend any of the Public Schools (for which they may be qualified), in the Wards in which they may reside.

Resolved, That the words, "and Colored Schools," in Article 3, Section 1, of the By-Laws, shall be repealed; also the whole of Section 1 in Article 11.

After the presentation and rejection of an amendment looking to further investigation into the needs of colored children for further School facilities, to a modification of the law on the subject, and to a careful regard for the existing public sentiment on the same, the above report was adopted, on the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Braun, Cone, McMaken and Rogers. Nays—Messrs. Hill, Howell and Malone. The eighth member of the Board (Matthew Shoemaker), then absent, was understood to be favorable to the action taken.

In publishing such action by the Board of Education, the Toledo *Commercial* said:

From this time forward, so far as Toledo is concerned, the road to knowledge is not to be, as heretofore, hedged about with obstructions and dividing lines, based upon prejudice and pride of race; but will be open to the free and unembarrassed competition of all who see fit to enter. The little one will not hereafter be met at the door of a professedly "Free School," and its right to admission subjected to the result of a scientific test, to decide whether or not the Almighty has placed its immortal soul within a skin of "regulation" color. The great and crushing weight of proscribed caste, will no longer rest upon helpless searchers for knowledge, guilty of no offense against their fellows, save the fact, that they are as God made them; and the other fact, that He did not make all other children like them.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In December, 1870, a series of Evening Schools was commenced in Toledo, under the superintendence of D. F. DeWolf, Superintendent of Public Schools. Sessions for free instruction of both sexes in separate rooms were held on three nights of each week, until March 17, 1871, making 37 sessions. The whole attendance was 384—301 males and 74 females; average, 194. Ages of pupils ranged from 13 to 30 years—average 18 years.

Teachers in Male School—A. T. Stebbins, E. W. Lenderson and Guido Marx, Principals; H. S. Holloway, Librarian; F. E. Seagrave, Alice Wagner, Clara Marx, Betty Marx, Katy Welker, Libbie C. Williams, August Wollert, Emma Powell, Julia Carkener, John Klagg, Avery S. Hill, Ella Beatty, Mary Beatty, Addison White, Belle Young, Alex.

Young, R. A. Owens, Sarah Smith, Thomas Cone, Mary Cone, Josephine Cook, W. S. Jackson, Ella Hall, Anna E. Nicholas, Antoinette Nicholas, W. H. Eager, Rebecca Williams, Mart. Campbell, — Bolland, Jennie Brownlee, Amelia Horton, John Lyman, J. J. Hakios, Susan P. Flagg, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Winthrop, Miss Commager, Mrs. Plympton Buck, Mr. Richards, Mr. Witstein, D. Y. Howell, A. D. Howell, John Barton, Arthur M. Stem, A. A. McDonald, Mr. Faulkner, C. A. Gorrill, Abbie Eastman, Ezra Harnett, Mrs. David Ketcham, Maggie Gilchrist.

In Female Schools—R. M. Streeter, Miss H. J. Ainger, Mrs. S. R. L. Williams, Miss E. W. Fitch, Geo. B. Brown, A. R. Seagrave, Miss L. R. Robbins, Principals; Miss Josephine Bruce, Miss Law, Mrs. R. M. Streeter, Miss Buck, Mary Jaquet, Lucy Bevier, Helen Baldwin, Sarah Smith, Eva St. John, Mrs. A.

E. Howe, Laura Kraus, Addie Wheelock, Mrs. E. M. Field, Charlotte S. Forsyth, Clara Harberger, Cannie Mott, Mrs. J. T. Newton.

Superintendent DeWolf bore strong testimony to the fidelity, devotion and efficiency of the several Teachers named, and to the eminent success of the Schools in imparting instruction to the needy pupils. The Board of Education appropriated \$500 for the support of these Schools. Including contributions of citizens, there was on hand at the close of the term property valued at \$509.64.

Evening Schools have been more or less maintained since the date above named.



TOLEDO CENTRAL AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING.

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY.

October 21, 1872, Jessup W. Scott and Susan Scott, his wife, conveyed to the "Toledo University of Arts and Trades," an incorporation created for that purpose, 160 acres of land in Adams Township, adjacent to the City line, and "estimated in value at \$80,000, in trust for the promotion of education in the Arts and Trades and related Sciences, in addition to what is furnished by the Public Schools of the City." The design, as set forth in the deed of trust, was as follows:

To establish an institution for the promotion of knowledge in the Arts and Trades and the related Sciences, by means of lectures and oral instruction; of models and representative works of arts; of cabinets of minerals; of museums, instructive of the mechanic arts; and of whatsoever else may serve to furnish Artists and Artisans with the best facilities for a high culture in their respective occupations, in

addition to what are furnished by the Public Schools of the City. Also, to furnish instruction in the use of phonographic characters, and to aid their introduction into more general use, by writing and printing. And also, to encourage health-giving, invigorating recreations.

The Trustees of the proposed institution, as named by the deed, were Jessup W. Scott, William H. Scott, Frank J. Scott, Maurice A. Scott, Richard Mott, Sarah R. L. Williams, William H. Raymond, Albert E. Macomber, Charles W. Hill, and, also, *ex-officio*, the Mayor and the Superintendent of Public Schools in Toledo, and the Governor of the State of Ohio. Richard Mott was subsequently elected President of the Board of Trustees.

By a subsequent amendatory deed to said Toledo University of Arts and Trades, Jessup W. Scott and wife released the Trustees from some of the conditions imposed in the first

deed, so that the trust fund might be used to advance education in the Arts and Trades in connection with any Municipal or State fund or system of Public Education. This change was made at the earnest solicitation of his son, Frank J. Scott, who had long been impressed with the importance of grounding all educational work on the broad basis of the free Public School system.

In 1868, Mr. F. J. Scott published in the *Radical Review*, of Boston, an original and suggestive essay entitled "The Future Palaces of America," in which the possibilities of the free public educational system of the United States, if carried to its legitimate extent, were eloquently presented. The necessity of securing practical education in the Arts and Trades upon the same basis already adopted by the States for primary and classical education, was thus fortunately recognized by Mr. J. W. Scott in time to execute the amendatory deed just before his death.

April 1, 1873, with funds given by William H. Raymond the Trustees of the said University of Arts and Trades purchased the property known as Raymond Hall, corner of Adams and Tenth Streets, for the purpose of beginning the work of such institution. The property was purchased at public sale, and the situation was deemed a desirable one. The gift from Mr. Raymond amounted to \$15,000.

After the death of Jessup W. Scott, which occurred January 22, 1874, his widow, Susan W. Scott, and their three sons, carried out his known wish to have the University further endowed by the joint conveyance to the Trustees of the University of real property in the City of Toledo, estimated in value at \$50,000.

In the Summer of 1873, Mr. Frank J. Scott procured in Europe for the School of Design a very valuable collection of studies in Architecture and Mechanical Arts, consisting of books, photographs, engravings and lithographic prints in great variety.

January 14, 1875, the Trustees of the University of Arts and Trades arranged to open the School of Design in Raymond Hall two hours during five evenings of each week, also on each Saturday, and Mr. Wm. Young was employed as instructor. May 1, 1875, Mr. Young was called away from Toledo, and Mr. C. J. Shipley was employed in his place. Subsequently Mr. E. O. Fallis took charge of the school. This School of Design continued for several seasons and imparted valuable instruction to large classes of pupils, but there being no funds to maintain it, it had to be discontinued.

January 18, 1884, the Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades resolved to make a tender of the entire University property to the City of Toledo, on condition that the City would assume the trust under and by virtue of the powers conferred in Sections 4095

to 4105 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

The property was formally presented to the Common Council, and after full consideration by the Committee on Education and University, was accepted by resolution adopted February 7, 1884. Subsequently this acceptance was duly embodied in an ordinance under which the Common Council established the "Toledo University."

The inauguration of the Manual Training School (which was outlined in the proposition of the Trustees of the University, as an inducement to the assumption of the Scott trust property by the City) was suggested by Albert E. Macomber, whose attention had been called to the success of the Manual Training work systematized by Prof. E. M. Woodward, of St. Louis. That School was at once recognized by the Scotts as the long-desired model for the commencement of School Education in the Arts and Trades. The Toledo City Council and the Board of Education promptly appointed most of the Trustees under the old trust in the new Board, and levied a tax of two-tenths of a mill on the dollar of taxable property, to enable the Board to start a Training School. Prof. John W. Dowd, then the Superintendent of Public Schools, gave to the project his active and earnest support, and set aside one of the larger rooms in the High School building for use as the Shop of the School. Mr. Ralph H. Miller, a recent graduate of Prof. Woodward's School at St. Louis, was made Superintendent, and his first year's work was such as to assure the complete success and high usefulness of this system of teaching.

During the year 1885, the Trustees succeeded in disposing of a portion of the property given by Susan Scott and sons for the University, and with the proceeds (with the concurrence of the Board of Education), erected the commodious East wing of the High School building, known as the Scott Manual Training School.

The practical effect of the united action of these two Boards, is to so enlarge the scope of public instruction in Toledo, as represented by the Grammar and High School, as to include instruction in the practical arts, domestic economy, together with free-hand and mechanical drawing. The course, including this instruction, will be known as the "Manual Training School Course."

The object of the Manual Training School is to furnish instruction and practice in the use of tools, with such instruction as may be deemed necessary in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a High School course. The tool instruction as at present contemplated will include carpentry, wood turning, pattern making, iron chipping and filing, forge work, brazing and soldering, the use of machine shop tools, and such other instruction of a similar character as may be deemed advisable to add to the foregoing from time to time; it being the intention to divide the working hours of the student, as nearly as possible, equally between manual and mental exercises.

The Manual Training School clearly recognizes the pre-eminent value and necessity of intellectual development and discipline. This School exacts close and thoughtful study with book as well as with tools. It proposes, by lengthening the usual school-day a full hour, and by abridging somewhat the number of daily recitations, to find time for drawing and tool-work, and thus to secure a more liberal intellectual and physical development—a more symmetrical education.

One great object of the School is to foster a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent labor, and the worth and respectability of laboring men. A boy who sees nothing in manual labor but mere brute force, despises both the labor and the laborer. With the acquisition of skill in himself, comes the ability and willingness to recognize skill in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft, he regards the workman with sympathy and respect.

It is not assumed that every pupil who enters this School is to be a mechanic. Some will find that they have no taste for manual arts, and will turn into other paths—law, medicine or literature. All will gain intellectually by their experience in contact with things. The grand result will be an increasing interest in manufacturing pursuits, more intelligent mechanics, more successful manufacturers, better lawyers, more skillful physicians, and more useful citizens.

All the shop-work is disciplinary; special trades will not be taught, nor will articles be manufactured for sale. The scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual education should be as broad and liberal as intellectual. A shop which manufactures for the market, and expects a revenue from the sale of its products, is necessarily confined to salable work, and a systematic and progressive series of lessons is impossible, except at great cost.*

The formal opening of the School in the new building was duly commemorated by an important Educational Convention, held on the 4th and 5th of December, 1885. Many prominent speakers of National reputation were present and delivered addresses in explanation and commendation of the plan to be carried out. This number included Ex-President Hayes, who presided; Dr. C. M. Woodward, Managing Director of the St. Louis Manual Training School; Prof. Felix Adler, Managing Director of the Workingman's School, of New York City; Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, Dean of the School of Domestic Economy in the Iowa Agricultural College; Colonel Augustus Jacobson and Hon. Charles H. Ham, of Chicago, and Dr. Henry H. Belfield, Director of the Chicago Manual Training School.

The Manual Training School is maintained under the joint control of the Toledo Board of Education and the Directors of the Toledo University. A perspective view of the building erected for the use of the Manual Training School and the High School building is given at the commencement of this article. It is four stories high. The Manual Training department is provided with rooms as follows: First Floor—Machine shop, Wood-working shop,

Tool room, and Wash rooms. Second Floor—Domestic Economy room, Wood-workshop, Office and Wash-rooms. Third Floor—Domestic Economy, Drawing-rooms, Library and Lavatory. The plan opposite, of the second story of the joint building will show something of the connection of the High and Grammar Schools and the Manual Training School.

In the first announcement of the Manual Training School, it was stated that while the course of practical instruction then adopted was designed for the industrial education of boys, the purpose was to furnish like privileges for girls. To that end, the Directors made investigation in regard to ways and means of such addition to school provision, the result of which was the establishment of the Department of Domestic Economy, which was opened for pupils in September, 1886. This movement was based upon the assumption that a pleasant home is an essential element of broad culture, and one of the surest safeguards of morality and virtue. It is arranged with special reference to giving young women such liberal and practical education as will inspire them with a belief in the dignity and nobleness of an earnest womanhood, and incite them to a faithful performance of the every-day duties of life. The design of this course is to furnish thorough instruction in applied Housekeeping, and the sciences relating thereto, and students will receive practical drill in all branches of housework; in the purchase and care of family supplies, and in general household management; but will not be expected to perform more labor than is actually necessary for the desired instruction.

The action of Mr. Jessup W. Scott, so fully sustained by Mrs. Scott and their sons, could hardly have been more opportune, occurring as it did at the time when the matter of industrial training in connection with public literary instruction was beginning to attract attention from the more intelligent and considerate friends of education. With all the foresight so manifest in Mr. Scott's action, it has already been made evident that he "built better than he knew;" for he could not have foreseen the rapid and general appreciation of the policy in public instruction which constituted the basis of his liberal provision. He could not have supposed, that within the short space of 13 years, the public sentiment of the country would become so strongly fixed in favor of his general plan, that in a portion of the Public Schools of 25 States of the Union, industrial training would be engrafted on the course of instruction; or that in 40 educational institutions, ranging from Universities to local Public Schools, such training would have a place. While the youth of Toledo will have abundant cause for gratitude to Mr. Scott and to his family, they will not overlook the fact, that the prompt and liberal realization of his plan, has been due

*First annual report of the Directors of the Toledo University, December 31, 1885.

largely to the enlightened co-operation of the people of Toledo, which alone, in so short a space of time, could have attained important results, which promise so much for the youth of the City. Another consideration gives special importance to the provision of manual School training now so rapidly being introduced. Reference is here made to the tendency already so general among Labor organizations toward the restriction and limitation of the Apprenticeship system among the industrial pursuits of the country. So effective has such policy now become, that the proportion of apprentices in most of the leading branches of industry has been very largely reduced, with the prospect of continued and increased restriction. The harmful, as well as unjust, results of such policy, must be apparent to all reflecting minds. The bare suggestion, that workmen in possession of a trade, and of the means of support thus assured, shall be permitted to establish, in their own behalf, a monopoly in such advantages, to the exclusion of others their equals in every respect, is revolting to every sense of justice, and especially repugnant to the broad principles of equality on which American institutions must rest. Just how long such flagrant wrong may be able to embarrass the exercise of equal rights to education and to its application in active life, can not now be known; but the "sober scound thought" of a free people will not fail to remedy so manifest a wrong. Meantime, the beneficent system of Manual Training in connection with the Public Schools, promises much toward counteracting such evil. Through such agency, large numbers of youth of both sexes will be instructed in both rudiments and practice of industrial pursuits, which will be far better than the ordinary apprenticeship, and will thus, in comparatively short time, be greatly advanced in preparation for skilled labor. That Toledo, so far from being behind, is well abreast other Cities of the land in this good work, furnishes just cause for congratulation among her citizens; and they have the additional reason for just pride, that such enlightened liberality is shown irrespective of the sex of its beneficiaries. What is to be the record in coming years, of the results of this system of industrial instruction, future historians must record. Suffice it now to say, that it is the suggestion of an enlightened regard for the best interests of the country, sustained and made practical by the best sentiment of the people upon whose liberality it must rely for success.

The Officers and Instructors of Toledo University for 1887, were as follows:

Directors—Wm. H. Scott (President), Guido Marx, F. J. Scott, A. E. Macomber, M. D. Carrington, D. J. O'Hara, Henry Kahlo, W. G. Hagenberg, Maurice A. Scott, Theodore J. Brown, Daniel C. Shaw, J. Kent Hamilton (Mayor).

Ralph H. Miller, Superintendent of Manual Training School and General Instructor.

Noah W. House, Instructor in Iron Work, Wood Turning, Wood Carving, &c.

Geo. S. Mills, Instructor in Drawing.

Geo. S. Waite, Instructor in Carpentry, &c.

Miss Nellie E. Rawson, Instructor in Domestic Economy Department, Cookery, &c.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

In December, 1857, the Educational Association of Northwestern Ohio held a session at Bryan, Williams County, when A. B. West, of Toledo High School, was the President, and W. F. Milliken, Secretary. Mr. West read a paper on Graded Schools, which was adopted. Different resolutions pertaining to School management were acted upon, and the interests of Education discussed. The following officers were chosen:

President—John Eaton, Jr., of Toledo; Secretary—E. W. Lenderson, of Waterville; Vice Presidents—J. W. McKim, Defiance Co.; Amos Hill, Fulton Co.; Samuel L. Adams, Henry Co.; Wm. H. Ogden, Williams Co.; Francis Hollenbeck, Wood Co.; Dr. Oscar White, Lucas Co.; Jacob Carr, Hancock Co.; D. G. Blakeslee, Paulding Co. Executive Committee—B. F. Southworth, Dr. W. Ramsey, J. G. Haley, W. A. Smith, E. W. Lenderson, W. A. C. Converse, S. A. Spear, B. B. Woodcox. Mr. A. Schuyler delivered an address on the study of Mathematics.

The following officers for this Association were chosen in December, 1887:

President—W. T. Jackson; Vice President—W. W. Weaver; Secretary, F. M. Ginn; Executive Committee, J. W. Zeller, C. W. Williamson, J. W. Knott.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The pioneer literary association in Toledo, was the Toledo Lyceum, organized (chiefly, if not solely, for debate) as early as November, 1837. Its first Secretary was Charles W. Hill. The next Secretary was the late Hiram Walbridge, whose youth and early manhood were spent in this City, but whose prominence in business and public life, was gained chiefly in New York. The Lyceum was mainly devoted to the discussion of current public questions, among which were these: "Has Congress the Constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?" "Would it be good policy for Congress to admit Texas into the Union?" (The Texan revolution against the Mexican Government was then in progress, with doubtful issue.) "Are women entitled to all the political rights and immunities of men?" "Does marriage contribute more to the happiness of man, than celibacy?" (The recognition of "man" only as the party whose "happiness" was to be looked after in the discussion, was suggestive if not significant.) This Society seems to have continued through the Winter.

The first literary organization here looking to permanence and including library facilities,

was the "Toledo Young Men's Association." It commenced its operations December 1, 1838. The original copy of its constitution, in the handwriting of the late Hiram Walbridge (an active member of the Association), is now in the hands of his brother, Horace S. Walbridge. It was organized under a charter granted by the Ohio Legislature, the incorporators therein named being Charles W. Hill, Charles E. Brintnal, J. Baron Davis, John Fitch, Hiram Walbridge, Ezra E. Stevens and John R. Osborn. The declared object was the establishment of "a Lyceum and a Public Library in the City of Toledo." The library was to be kept open during stated hours on all days, Sundays excepted. The constitution bore the names of the following members:

Charles E. Brintnal,	V. H. Ketcham,*
John Fitch,	H. R. Brooks,*
C. W. Hill,*	Levi Snell,*
J. Baron Davis,*	Edward Bissell, Sr.*
Hiram Walbridge,*	O. A. Crane,
J. R. Osborn,	Wm. Knox,
L. S. Lownsbury,*	Thomas S. Manly,
Daniel O. Morton,*	Charles B. Phillips,
A. W. Fairbanks,	John R. Bond,*
W. N. Richardson,*	H. L. Wood,
R. K. Foster, Jr.*	Decius Wadsworth,*
John Poag,*	Andrew Stevens,*
J. A. Titus,*	E. H. Fassett,
H. G. Cozens,*	Dr. Jacob Clark,
George P. Clark,*	David Genlick,*
S. S. Blanchard,*	Frederick Bissell,*
Edward Gilman,	Peter H. Shaw,
Emery D. Potter,	George R. Perkins,*
Daniel McBain,	S. Moore,*
James Myers,*	J. A. Hoisington,*
Jerome B. Myers,*	E. S. Dodd,*
Myron H. Tilden,	John Berdan,*
J. D. Shepard,	Wm. A. Calkin,
Daniel Segur,*	Charles McLean,
John C. Fory,	S. D. Erwin,
Elijah Porter,*	Andrew Palmer,
E. Lathrop,*	Caleb F. Abbott,*
C. McLouth,*	L. McL. Lambert,*
J. Hibbard,*	Abraham Potter,*
Samuel B. Scott,*	Charles Ira Scott,
Edson Allen,	Thomas Dunlap, Jr.,
J. B. Gardner,	S. A. Raymond,
Crawford Nightingale,	H. G. Wilson,
	P. Palmer.

Those marked with a star (*) are deceased.

Of the 66 members named, about 16 (or one-fourth) are now living, after the lapse of 49 years. Considering that Toledo then contained not exceeding 1,000 inhabitants, with limited means for the support of literary interests, the above list of names is quite creditable in numbers.

The following officers were chosen December 6, 1838:

President, Andrew Palmer. Vice President, John R. Osborn. Secretary, Joseph B. Gardner. Treasurer, John Poag. Trustees—Charles E. Brintnal, John Fitch, Charles W. Hill, J. Baron Davis, Caleb F. Abbott, Daniel McBain, J. Avery Titus.

In November, 1841, the following named officers were chosen:

President, E. D. Potter. Vice President, C. W. Hill. Secretary, Hiram Walbridge. Treasurer, John R. Bond. Trustees—Daniel McBain, Daniel Segur, Thomas Dunlap, J. Hibbard, C. I. Scott, L. McL. Lambert, S. S. Blanchard.

The Association, though starting out auspiciously, soon suffered from lack of active interest, and by 1843 was virtually dead. In December of that year, it was revived, and the following officers chosen:

President, John Fitch. Vice President, S. B. Scott. Secretary, Hiram Walbridge. Treasurer, J. R. Bond. Trustees—C. W. Hill, Henry Bennett, Wm. W. Van Ness, Andrew Palmer, Charles M. Dorr, Mayor Brigham, Sidney M. Layton.

In December, 1845, a Committee consisting of Wm. Baker, Dr. Calvin Smith and Chas. I. Scott, reported this Association as in good condition, with 40 members. It then had a library of 400 to 500 volumes, mostly donations, which, with 10 periodicals, were open to the use of members who paid \$2 per year. The hope was expressed, that a sufficient sum to meet expenses might be raised, which was placed at \$100 per year—the receipts of the preceding year having been \$65, with \$60 due from members. It was much desired that a course of lectures be provided, for which purpose the Court-room of the Court-House could be had.

February 26, 1847, the Association discussed the following practical question: "If the charter gives the power, should the City Council of Toledo take immediate measures to drain Mud Creek, and levy a general tax to meet the expenses?" The result of such discussion is not recorded; but steps ere long were taken to "drain Mud Creek," which now is well built up with residences and business buildings.

November 28, 1853, the Association chose the following officers:

President, H. L. Hosmer. Vice President, J. M. Ashley. Secretary, E. D. Nye. Treasurer, Dr. S. F. Forbes. Trustees—Anson Smyth, Chas. Pratt, C. E. Perigo, John Sinclair, Samuel A. Raymond, Chas. J. Wood, C. O'Connell.

The following officers were chosen October 4, 1858:

President, Chas. J. Wood. Vice President, E. Dwight Nye. Corresponding Secretary, John Walbridge. Treasurer, Wm. Henry Smith. Trustees—John Sinclair, Edwin S. Platt, John Walbridge, Wm. H. H. Smith, Charles Bauch, John H. Moulton, Jas. H. Boggis.

The lecturers before the Association during the winter of 1857-8, were as follows: E. D. Nye, Ed. Bissell, Jr., Rev. E. F. Platt, W. A. C. Converse, Chas. Kent, Dr. A. F. Bissell, John Eaton, Jr., James J. French, and C. J. Wood, all residents of Toledo.

In October, 1862, the following officers were elected:

President, Moses T. Brown. Vice President, Chas. Pratt. Secretary, Alfred W. Gleason. Treasurer,

John L. Johnston. Trustees—Oliver S. Bond, A. W. Gleason, J. K. Hamilton, Richard Waite, J. L. Johnston, T. P. Brown, J. N. Elting.

The annual election held October 3, 1864, was marked by proceedings quite unexpected and unusual. The Association, after varied experiences, had then reached considerable vitality and promise, having for some time sustained a reading-room supplied with newspapers and magazines, and an annual course of lectures. There were at that time about 150 members. As usual in such cases, two tickets had been put in nomination, with the view, through a little good-natured personal rivalry thus provided for, of eliciting greater interest. The election proceeded as usual from 8 till 9 o'clock P. M., the two tickets running about even. The polls were to close at 10. Soon after 9 large numbers of voters began to appear, being chiefly persons never before seen there or known as members. As these arrivals continued, it was discovered that they came from the McClellan Club Room, adjoining the Reading Room, and that they were conducted to the polls by leading Democrats, through whose agency large numbers of persons had suddenly become members, for the evident purpose of controlling the election of officers, and through them the Association. The ruse was a success, so far as the choice of officers was concerned. The following were chosen:

President, D. B. Smith. Vice President, John N. Drummond. Secretary, Newton Marsh. Treasurer, Chas. H. Eddy. Trustees—W. W. Jones, J. B. Carson, P. H. Birkhead, Nathan Reeve, H. P. Platt, Asa Backus, and Robert A. Wason.

Some of these gentlemen were Republicans. The reason assigned by the managers of the movement for their action was, that the Association had been managed too much in the interest of the Republican party, while the Democrats had been denied their proper recognition in either the literature provided or the lecturers employed. The reply made to this was, that while 11 only of the 163 members had been Democrats, and 152 Republicans, four of the daily papers taken were Democratic, and seven Republican; and that engagements had been sought with five Democratic lecturers for the ensuing winter. The fact that this case occurred during a Presidential campaign, may in great measure explain the matter.

On the 27th of October, the members and friends of the old Board of Directors, met and organized anew, under the name of "Toledo Library Association," with the following officers:

President, Chas. A. King. Vice President, Richard Waite. Secretary, Wm. H. Fish. Treasurer, Chas. H. Eddy. Directors—John Sinclair, John H. Doyle, L. F. Hubbard, James H. Maples, R. A. Wason, Chas. B. Roff, and F. B. Dodge.

This action was taken largely with the understanding that the Board chosen on the 3d of October were willing to turn over the property and affairs of the old organization to the new, which was done.

The new Association at once entered upon successful operation, its means from memberships and donations being judiciously employed in the provision of current and permanent reading matter. In 1867 it issued a catalogue of books, being the first of the kind in Toledo. The Association then had about 4,600 volumes, and some 500 members, of whom 33 were life members. About 15,000 volumes were drawn during the preceding year. The Reading Room was supplied with 19 Daily, one Semi-Weekly and 18 Weekly papers; 12 Monthly and five Quarterly Magazines. The officers of the Association for 1867-68, were as follows:

President, John Sinclair. Vice President, Robert A. Wason. Secretary, Chas. F. Adams. Treasurer, Elijah H. Norton. Trustees—C. A. King, John Sinclair, Neh. Waterman, R. A. Wason, Edwin Jackson, W. A. C. Converse, Calvin Barker, E. H. Norton, W. H. H. Smith, Stephen H. Camp, Henry Hall, C. F. Adams, Albert E. Macomber. Librarians—Samuel C. Stiles and George F. Colby.

The general officers of the Association had been:

President—1864-67, C. A. King.
Vice President—Richard Waite, 1864-65; Henry Bennett, 1866.
Secretary—1864, Wm. H. Fish; 1865, W. H. H. Smith; 1866, C. F. Adams.
Treasurer—1864-65, C. H. Eddy; 1866, Isaac W. Holman.

The Association was continued with more or less of success, but with general popular favor, until the transfer of its property to the Public Library, in 1873, when the organization ceased to exist. The City was much indebted to the enterprise and liberality of its managers and supporters for material public benefits during its existence.

The Toledo Young Men's Literary and Debating Society was organized in 1858, and composed chiefly of graduates and members of the Toledo Public Schools. The first anniversary of the Society was held April 24, 1859, consisting of a supper, at the close of which toasts were presented and were responded to by W. H. H. Smith, Theo. Sawyer, Wm. Corlett, E. A. Durbin, and Robert S. Chamberlain.

In November, 1859, a public exhibition was given, with the following programme:

Salutatory—Theo. Sawyer. Oration—T. H. Ellison, Jr. Declamation—Chas. J. Swift. Oration—James W. Clark. Dialogue. Oration—Wm. Corlett. Declamation—Ralph H. Waggoner. Oration—Wilbur F. Arnold. Poem—John L. Johnston.

The fourth anniversary of the Society was held at the Oliver House, April 23, 1862, the

programme including a supper, after which regular toasts were responded to as follows :

"Our Society"—Ralph H. Waggoner. "American Literature"—A. Leonardson. "Our Army and Navy"—James W. Clark. "The Ladies"—E. Hamilton. Volunteer toasts were responded to by J. Kent Hamilton, Moses T. Brown and John H. Doyle.

TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The establishment and successful management of the Public Library have been largely due to the active interest therein taken by Wm. H. Scott, the President of the Board of Trustees. Upon his return to Toledo in 1865, he became connected with the Toledo Library Association, and sought by personal attention and material contribution, to place the same upon a proper basis. It soon was made evident, that the requisite means for such purpose could not be secured; when Mr. Scott became satisfied that nothing less than a Free Library, under the auspices of the City and supported by taxation, would meet the demands of the case. After protracted effort, he secured the approval of the plan by the Trustees of the Library Association, when he prepared for such purpose a bill, which was passed by the Legislature. Whereupon, the City Council, "deeming it essential to establish a Library and Reading Room," passed a resolution providing therefor and authorizing the levy of a tax for such purpose. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of nine members, which was organized June 24, 1873. By the organic law, the Board of Education was directed to "transfer to the custody and control of the Trustees of the Library whatever library or libraries may be in their possession or control, except such books of reference, maps, or charts, as the Board of Education may think proper to retain for use in School buildings, and thereafter no tax shall be levied by such Board of Education for a Library fund." The Library Association, by vote of its members, had instructed its Directors to transfer all its property—the Public Library assuming all liabilities. After paying all debts of the Association, there was left to the credit of the Library fund \$333.86. The number of volumes received from the Library Association, was 4,878, a number of maps and engravings, two lots on Forrer Street, and \$105 in cash. Col. D. F. DeWolf, Superintendent of Schools, with Wm. H. Scott, Chairman of the Public Library Committee, selected from the School Library 1,320 volumes, to be retained for the use of the Public Schools.

The new Library was opened to the public November 3, 1873, at Northeast corner of Summit and Madison Streets, with 6,198 volumes. From the first, popular appreciation of the movement was manifested, 4,457 volumes having been drawn during the first month; which favor has followed the establishment to the present time. The chief embarrassment now experienced, arises from the lack of adequate accommodations for the large and growing supply of books, which in 1887 numbered nearly 25,000.

The proportion of volumes issued to the number in the Library, furnishes the best test of the favor with which such institutions are held. In 1887, with 25,000 volumes, the circulation was 113,458 volumes; or over four times the number on hand. The latter number was an increase of 10,750 over 1886. The largest monthly issue for 1887, was 11,639, in March, and the smallest monthly issue, in July, 7,579. The largest weekly issue, March 7th to 13th, 2,664; and the smallest, June 27th to July 4th, 1,638. The largest daily issue was February 12th, 704; and the smallest, July 27th, 225. The daily average for the year was 371. The daily average for 1886 was 335.

The comparative record of Toledo and other Cities with Free Libraries, is found to be as follows for 1886:

Cities.	Vols. in Library.	Home Circulat'n.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	93,659	112,152
Brookline, Mass.	31,632	47,921
Chicago	129,121	626,825
Cincinnati	168,444	210,966
Dayton	22,941	90,097
Detroit	59,653	147,616
Indianapolis	39,590	169,369
Kansas City	15,000	28,192
Lawrence, Mass.	25,541	104,152
Milwaukee	35,906	76,375
Newton, Mass.	25,084	90,230
Providence, R. I.	34,758	82,179
St. Louis	61,578	111,835
St. Paul	12,995	55,649
Taunton, Mass.	25,757	63,607
Toledo	22,777	102,788
Toledo (1887)	25,000	113,458

As seen, the average circulation of the 15 other Cities named, is 240 per cent. of volumes in Library, while that of Toledo for same year was 408 per cent., and for 1887, 452 per cent.

It is proper here to state that Toledo was the first City of Ohio to provide a Free Library for its citizens, independent of the Public Schools, as it was one of the first in the Western States.

CHAPTER II.

PUBLIC PRESS.

IN no other manner has American appreciation of the Press, as an agency for the promotion of mental, moral and material prosperity, been more clearly shown, than in the prominent position given the same in nearly every advance of population and development in the great West. Close with the School-house and the Church, and always co-operating therewith, the Newspaper has gone, as soon, and often before, the conditions gave reasonable assurance of meagre support. Its effectiveness has been recognized by the adventurous investor of capital in local enterprises, no less than by those seeking moral and intellectual benefits from its presence. These co-operating influences, stimulating the characteristic enterprise of Printers, did much toward the early presence of the Press throughout the pioneer settlements of the West. The result very often was, that such ventures proved altogether premature, and for lack of adequate support, entailed severe toil, protracted struggle and ultimate failure. The story of this department of pioneer experience, if fully written, would be one to place the Printers and Publishers prominent in the list of sufferers of the "early time." As already suggested, the value of the Press as an agency, led to its employment by the projectors of Cities and Towns, the "peculiar advantages" of whose localities could not be made known without such medium; and often a press and type went forward with the first shipment of goods to the chosen site. In this respect, the Maumee Valley was by no means an exception, since in some cases we find the Press here even in advance of the School-house and the Church.

The first newspaper issued within the present limits of Ohio, was The Centinel of the Northwest Territory, at Cincinnati, in 1793. The Cincinnati Gazette claims lineal descent from the Centinel. The second was the Scioto Gazette, at Chillicothe, in 1800, by Nathaniel Willis, grandfather of N. P. Willis. It is still published, with its original name.

The third paper published in Ohio was the Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald, started at Marietta about December 1, 1801, with Wyllis Silliman as Publisher, and Elijah Backus (grandfather of Abner L. Backus, of Toledo) as Editor. A copy of the first number, with others, is now in the library of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass. The establishment was sold out by the Sheriff in 1808, and the

paper suspended. The last Publisher of the paper (Samuel Fairlamb) died in the Muskingum County Infirmary, at an old age, about 1861. The paper was revived, and after many changes, came to have its present name, the Marietta Register. The press first used, had a wooden frame, with a stone bed, and evidently was of the Ramage patent, elsewhere referred to in this volume. It was burned in a fire in 1859, nothing of it now remaining save the bed, which is used for the top of a table. Full files of this paper since 1813, are now in the College Library, at Marietta.

The first newspaper published in the lower Maumee Valley, was the Miami of the Lake, which was started at Perrysburg, December 11, 1833, by J. W. Scott and Henry Darling. In June, 1834, J. Austin Scott bought the establishment, and associated with himself as Publishers, J. H. McBride and Henry Reed, Jr. In February, 1835, Mr. Scott disposed of his interest to Mr. McBride. Subsequently, under different names, it was published by H. L. Hosmer, H. T. Smith, Wm. P. Reznor and others.

In May, 1834, James Irvine Browne came to Toledo, from Easton, Penn. He was then about 28 years of age, a gentleman of education and refinement, and withal, quite a poet. He came under an arrangement with Edward Bissell and others, for the purpose of starting and conducting a newspaper, and it was expected that the printing press and materials would soon follow. Delays were caused in different ways. In the first place, there was no building which could be occupied for such purpose, and it was necessary to await the construction of the building which was to become Toledo's first printing office. It was located on the South side of Lagrange Street, about half-way between Summit and Water, on the second floor of a two-story frame building, and over a grocery and provision store kept by Daniel Washburn. Then a contest arose between "Upper" and "Lower Towns," for the location of the new paper. Finally, about the 1st of August, the materials arrived, a compromise between the "Towns" was effected, and operations commenced. Mr. Browne set up his own type, and worked his own press, having neither "Jour." nor "Devil" to assist him. About the 15th of August, 1834, appeared the first number of the Toledo Herald, the first newspaper issued within the present limits of

Lucas County. It was a very creditable sheet, in both contents and appearance. But three or four numbers were issued, when Mr. Browne was taken sick, necessarily suspending the paper.

Soon thereafter the paper was revived, under the name of the Toledo Gazette, and with the same management. Its early issues were somewhat irregular, over seven months or 32 weeks having elapsed during the publication of 21 numbers. Like the Herald, it was started by Mr. Browne, who was the publisher in March, 1835.* When he withdrew, is not known. In May, 1836, Sam. Allen gave notice that he was the owner of the office, and had purchased all interest in the paper from its second number, and in the advertising from March 15, 1836. July 2, 1836, Curtis A. Bana resigned as Publisher. The materials of the Gazette office were subsequently purchased by the late Adolphus Kramer, for use in establishing a newspaper at Hartford (then in Sandusky, now in Ottawa County). The financial collapse of 1837 prevented such use of them, and in the year following (1838) they were sold to a joint stock Company of Democrats at Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and were used in printing the Sandusky County Democrat, some of them probably yet remaining in the office of the Fremont Messenger.

The next paper established at Toledo and in the County, was the Blade, which was started early in 1836. The earliest copies now to be found, are in the files preserved by Abel W. Fairbanks, who, in connection with L. L. Willard, became a publisher in May, 1837. Mr. Fairbanks has placed the people of Toledo under special obligation to him, by donating to their Public Library complete files of that paper during his connection with it, about 13 years. Mr. Willard continued with the Blade but a few months, when Mr. Fairbanks became sole Publisher. During the political campaign of 1840, Andrew Palmer, formerly a Democrat, but an active supporter of Harrison for President, edited the paper, continuing as such until December of that year. In April, 1841, S. S. Blanchard became a partner in the publication of the paper, continuing as such to July, 1842, at which time Edward A. Graves appeared as sole Publisher, with Daniel McBain as Editor—Mr. Fairbanks then taking the Job Printing and Bindery departments of the business. Mr.

McBain became a co-Publisher in January, 1843, and remained such until July, following, when he and Mr. Graves gave place to Mr. Fairbanks, as Publisher, who was alone until March, 1844, at which time Jessup W. Scott became the Editor, and continued as such until July, 1847, having, meantime, been associated as Publisher, from March, 1845.

May 16, 1846, marked a point of progress of special importance in the paper's history. At that time appeared the first issue of the Tri-Weekly Blade. For ten years the Weekly edition had struggled for bare existence, against the obstacles and embarrassments common to like enterprises in young Towns, a portion of the time called to divide with vigorous competitors the limited support possible for the local press. July 19, 1847, H. L. Hosmer became a partner as Publisher and the Editor, remaining until March, 1849. Then Mr. Fairbanks resumed as Publisher, with Dr. Graham, as Editor; which arrangement closed in October following.

April 17, 1848, a second important advance was made, in the issue of the first number of the Daily Blade, the size of the sheet being 20x26 inches. In January, 1850, Stephen T. and H. L. Hosmer took the establishment, with the latter as Editor, Mr. Fairbanks then leaving Toledo to become a partner of Josiah A. Harris, in the publication of the Cleveland Herald. January 29, 1852, S. T. Hosmer withdrew, and Peter E. Latimer and Samuel Andrews, with H. L. Hosmer, formed the firm of Latimer, Andrews & Co., Mr. Hosmer acting as Editor. In January, 1853, Hosmer, Andrews & Co. became the Publishers, Mr. Hosmer still being the Editor, with G. G. Lyon as his associate. This arrangement was closed in May following (1853) by the sale of the establishment to Joseph R. Williams, who both published and edited the paper for most of the time until September, 1856. At that time Clark Waggoner, of Toledo, and G. T. Stewart, of Norwalk, for \$6,000, bought the establishment, including the newspaper, the job printing office and the book bindery. Samuel G. Arnold, for some time previous in charge of the editorial department, remained in that capacity until the Spring of 1858, and was succeeded for a few months by Wm. C. Earl, when Mr. Waggoner took charge of the paper as Editor, and continued as such until his withdrawal from the establishment in August, 1865. In January, 1857, Alonzo D. Pelton became a partner in the business, and in September, 1865, became sole proprietor, with David R. Locke, as Editor. In 1867, Mr. Locke and John Paul Jones became partners in the firm of A. D. Pelton & Co. In 1868, Dr. A. P. Miller taking the interest of Mr. Pelton, the firm of Miller, Locke & Co. took the paper, who were succeeded by Locke & Jones, Mr. Locke continuing as Editor. In 1874 Mr. Jones became sole proprietor, with E. A. Higgins as

*Mr. Browne was the Publisher of this paper, as of the few issues of the Herald, only in the sense that his name appeared as such, because he was in charge of the office. He probably had no pecuniary investment in the business. The proprietors were leading property owners of Toledo, who employed such agency for promoting their interests. Very prominent in that connection, was Andrew Palmer, himself a practical Printer, and a former Publisher in the State of New York, who turned his experience to account, as more stated in the biographical sketch of that gentleman elsewhere in this volume.

Editor; and was succeeded in 1876, by Dr. Miller and T. P. Brown, Dr. Miller being the Editor. In August of that year, the Toledo Blade Company was organized, with A. P. Miller as President and Editor; T. P. Brown as Vice President; and Frank T. Lane, as Secretary and Treasurer. During the same year Mr. Loeke became the President and A. W. Gleason the Vice President of the Company. This corporation published the three editions of the Blade, and also Locke's Monthly and the American Farm Journal (two monthly publications previously started), until March, 1877, when Alex. Reed and Heman D. Walbridge (as the Toledo Newspaper Company) became the Publishers of the Daily and Tri-Weekly editions, and continued as such until 1878, the Weekly edition and the Monthly issues still being published by the Blade Company, which resumed control of the Daily and Tri-Weekly in 1878, and since that date has continued to publish all editions of the Blade, the monthly publications, meantime, having been suspended. Mr. Lane has acted as Business Manager since the organization of the Blade Company in 1876, and Mr. Loeke as Editor since 1878. The present officers are, D. R. Locke, President; A. W. Gleason, Vice President; and F. T. Lane, Secretary and Treasurer. Beside those already named, Rev. Robert McCune, now of Ironton, Ohio; Abram P. Miller, now of Minnesota; W. H. Busby, now of Chicago; John H. McElroy, now of Washington, D. C.; and S. S. Knabenshue and Robinson Locke, of Toledo, have acted as Managing Editor of the Blade.

In addition to those regularly employed as writers, a large number of persons—especially in the first years of the paper, when its limited resources forbade much expenditure for editorial service—have rendered valuable gratuitous assistance in that department. Among the earliest of these were Geo. B. Way, Pierre M. Irving (a nephew of Washington Irving), Richard Mott, John R. Osborn, C. W. Hill, Andrew Palmer, Ralph P. Buckland (now of Fremont), Hiram Walbridge, M. H. Tilden and Judge E. D. Potter. In some cases the paper was supplied weekly by several of these, and sometimes a single writer would do all. Considering the embarrassments attending such service, the columns of the paper bear testimony to the ability and success of the volunteers.

As already stated, the Blade was issued weekly only, from 1836 to May 11, 1846, when a Tri-Weekly edition appeared; and April 17, 1848, the Daily Blade. Some idea of the circulation of the paper about those days may be had, when it is stated that in 1850 the local or Town subscriptions to the Daily edition numbered 109; to the Tri-Weekly, 24; and to the Weekly, 67; making a total of 200 in Toledo for the three. It may be further remarked, that the Daily circulation was chiefly at home.

A few were sent down the Canals to persons interested in the Toledo market, but not many.

The Blade office has had nine different locations, beginning with April, 1837, as follows;

1. In a brick building, 201 Summit Street.
2. The next door East, No. 203.
3. Summit Street, near Lagrange.
4. In Richard Mott's Block, a little below Cherry, on Summit Street.
5. A frame building, 204 Summit Street, now the site of B. Meilink's Furniture Store. Subsequently the Toledo High School was organized and held there until its removal to the present Central School building.
6. In the Poag Block, Southeast corner of Summit and Madison Streets (up stairs).
7. In the Blade building adjoining (150 Summit), erected for the purpose in 1852.
8. In the second Blade building, 152x154 St. Clair Street, now wholly occupied by the Blade Printing and Paper Company.
9. In the third and present Blade building, South-east corner of Jefferson and Superior Streets.

The fourth newspaper in Toledo was the Toledo Register, which appeared September 14, 1841, Charles I. Scott being Editor and Publisher. It was Democratic in politics, and was the first paper in the County supporting that party, the Gazette having been neutral as to National politics, and the Blade a Whig paper. The Editor of the Register explained the appearance of his paper in this way: "The necessity for the establishment of a newspaper in this District advocating Democratic principles, has long been felt; but the success of the present undertaking depends upon the support of those who feel friendly to the great political party it will endeavor to support." At that time, the rupture at Washington between President Tyler and the Whigs, was taking definite shape, and the Register was in a measure in sympathy with the former in the contest. Mr. Scott continued to conduct the paper until 1843, when he sold it to Garret D. Palmer, who soon changed its name to Toledo Herald, and continued its publication until May, 1844, when it was suspended and was not revived. The Proprietor stated that the suspension of the paper was "on account of the general apathy of the Democrats of the District in supporting their newspaper press in such manner as was both their duty and interest to do. The present number, then," he continued, "will be the last, until an entirely different state of feeling exists among the Democracy of the County and this District." In another article calling attention to the Job Printing office connected with the Herald establishment, the proprietor stated that job work would be done "cheaper than the same could be done by any newspaper establishment West of New York." This fact was explained by saying that it was "customary for publishers to make their job work pay for a large portion of the heavy expenses of publishing a newspaper, and as he no longer had such encumbrance on his

hands, he would be able to do work at 40 per cent. below the usual prices."

Fifth of the Toledo newspapers was the Gazette No. two, which appeared first in June, 1844, and was published by R. M. Morrison, formerly of the Manhattan Telegraph. The paper did not last long.

In March, 1849, appeared the Toledo Commercial Republican, Daily and Weekly, of which Miller & Co. were Publishers, and Chas. R. Miller, Editor. It was what then was known as "Free Democratic," or Democratic with "Free Soil" proclivities. Under such management it was continued until 1851, when James Myers and Josiah Riley became the Publishers, with Mr. Riley as Editor. This arrangement continued for two or three years, when Silas W. Wilder succeeded Judge Myers as co Publisher. In June, 1854, Mr. Riley became sole Proprietor, and remained such until November following, when Wilshire Riley became his partner. This firm continued until September, 1855, and was then succeeded by Riley, Boyd & Co., James A. Boyd, a practical Printer, being a member of the firm, which published the paper until 1858, when it was suspended. In February, 1862, under the name of the Toledo Commercial, it was revived by J. A. Boyd and C. H. Coy, of the firm of Boyd & Co., Mr. Riley continuing as Editor. This arrangement continued until January, 1864, when the Commercial Printing Company was organized, with the following officers: Directors—Peter Lenk, James C. Hall, S. A. Raymond, John W. Hiatt and W. H. Jones; President—S. A. Raymond; Secretary and Business Manager—J. W. Hiatt. This arrangement continued for something over a year, at which time the paper passed into the hands of I. R. Sherwood, J. W. Bailey and Joseph E. Marx, with Stephen J. Meany as Editor. Sam. Andrews, G. T. Stewart and P. T. Bartlett became partners in the paper.

In September, 1866, Clark Waggoner and Ralph H. Waggoner, constituting the firm of Clark Waggoner & Son, purchased the establishment, and continued the business until April, 1871, the former acting as Editor and the latter as Business Manager. The Toledo Commercial Company was then organized, with Clark Waggoner as President and Editor, and R. H. Waggoner as Secretary and Treasurer. By this Company the business was continued until it was succeeded by the Toledo Newspaper Company, March 1, 1877, the Messrs. Waggoner withdrawing in January, 1876. The latter association continued the business until succeeded by S. D. Rich, November 18, 1878, who remained about one year, when A. W. Search, of Coshocton, Ohio, took the paper for a few weeks, when the paper returned to the Commercial Company, in whose interest it was published until November, 1880. At that time, J. B. Battelle & Co. took it and changed its

name to Toledo Telegram, and published it until March, 1883, at which time it was purchased by James M. Comly, Andrew W. Francisco and Alfred E. Lee, from Columbus. In July following, Captain Lee withdrew, and the business was continued by his associates until the withdrawal of Mr. Francisco in 1885. Gen. Comly and A. D. Pelton, as Comly & Co., then took the paper and conducted it until the death of the former in 1887, he having been the Editor since March, 1883, the name Commercial, meantime, having been resumed. Since his death a son (Guy S. Comly) has had charge of the paper, Mr. Pelton acting as Business Manager.

January 1, 1873, the Toledo Printing and Publishing Company was organized, with the following officers: President, Colonel J. C. Frankenberger; Secretary and Treasurer, S. G. McCullough. In 1876, H. S. Chapin became the President, and continued as such until 1883, when John Paul Jones succeeded to the position, and acted as such for one year. The name of the corporation, meantime, was changed to "The Toledo Bee Company." For over three years, its business consisted in Job and Book Printing exclusively. In April, 1876, H. S. Chapin started the Toledo Evening Bee, and soon thereafter that paper was transferred to the corporation, which has published it since that time, and continued the Job and Book Printing business. H. S. Chapin was the Editor of the Bee from April, 1876, to December, 1883, when he was succeeded by J. P. Jones, who continued as such to January, 1885, at which time F. J. Oblinger became Editor, acting as such until succeeded by R. W. Harris, in September, 1885. In October, 1886, Elmer White became the Editor, and continues as such. A. D. Pelton was the Business Manager, from April, 1876, to January, 1880; R. A. Brinkerhoff from January, 1880, to January, 1881; F. P. Chapin from January, 1881, to January, 1882; S. G. McCullough from January, 1882, to October, 1886, when he was succeeded by Mr. Chapin, the present incumbent. From its commencement until October, 1886, the Bee, politically, held a position of independence. Since the date named, it has been a Democratic paper. Its editions have been Daily and Weekly, which have steadily increased in size. For a time it was printed on a single-cylinder Hoe press; which was succeeded by a four-cylinder press. It now uses a Webb Perfecting press, of the most improved style.

In 1868, P. H. Bateson commenced the publication of the Toledo Journal, a weekly paper, which was continued by him until John J. Manor became associated with him in 1870, the firm becoming Bateson & Manor. For a time the paper was issued three times a week. In 1871 H. S. Chapin acquired an interest in the business, and the Journal became a Sunday paper. In 1873 Mr. Bateson retired, Mr. Chapin continuing the paper alone until May, 1874,

Mrs. Sarah R. L. Williams became associated in the business, and assumed charge of the Woman's Rights department, which had existed since 1870. In November, 1875, the establishment passed into the hands of Isaac R. Sherwood and George S. Canfield. The Woman's Rights department was then suspended, and the Journal, in politics, became independent Republican. Subsequently it was a Greenback or National paper. In 1883 Mr. Canfield withdrew. I. R. Sherwood continued as sole proprietor, Mrs. K. B. Sherwood assisting in the editorial management of the paper, until 1886, when C. C. Packard and E. J. Tippet, the present Publishers, took the paper.

The Manhattan Advertiser was started in July, 1836, by Benjamin F. Smead. It was suspended in the Spring of 1840, and revived in July, Mr. Smead dying only one week thereafter, July 25th. He was 35 years of age. He was a man of exceptional ability, and gained honorable prominence as editor, under circumstances by no means favorable. He was called to conduct a newspaper ostensibly as a public journal, but really little more than the advertising medium of the proprietors of a young Village, struggling with desperate persistence for life and mastery over older rivals. When the Advertiser was first issued (in 1836) the Town plat of Manhattan was not a year old. The paper was started virtually without subscribers, and with slight prospect of ever having enough to pay the cost of publication. And yet, through the pecuniary sacrifice of those for whom it was issued, and the efficient efforts of its manager, it soon assumed abroad the character and influence of a real newspaper. Mr. Smead spent much of the Winter season at Columbus, whence he wrote letters to his paper. In one of these, he said he had "taken a case" in the Statesman office, as typesetter, and he hoped to be able with the wages thus earned, "to keep the Advertiser going." The late H. S. Knapp was at one time the Editor of the Advertiser.

It would prove a solemn, if not a profitable work, to give in detail the record of the Newspaper Graveyard of Toledo. But space would not admit of that. In common with all growing Cities, Toledo has been the scene of great extent of journalistic enterprise, most of which was induced by special interests, and having little in common with the general welfare, was short-lived. The aim here has been to refer only to such papers as attained to permanence. Following is a list of publications issued at Toledo in 1887:

<i>Names of Publications.</i>	<i>Names of Publishers.</i>
Democratic Herald and Times.....	R. Selner & Co.
Health and Home.....	G. W. Munson
Industrial News.....	News Publishing Co.
Industrielle Nachrichten.....	News Publishing Co.
National Poultry and Pets.....	Chas. Coughlin
Journal of Dental Science.....	Ransom & Randolph

<i>Names of Publications.</i>	<i>Names of Publishers.</i>
Railroader Guide.....	W. O. Brown, Jr.
Railway Service Gazette.....	O. A. Browning & Co.
Central Good Templar.....	H. B. White.
The Stumbling Stone.....	L. H. Johnson.
Toledo American.....	American Printing Co.
Toledo Daily Bee.....	Toledo Bee Co.
Toledo Weekly Bee.....	Toledo Bee Co.
Toledo City Directory.....	R. L. Polk & Co.
Toledo Daily Blade.....	Blade Company.
Toledo Weekly Blade.....	Blade Company.
Toledo Daily Commercial.....	Comly & Co.
Toledo Weekly Commercial.....	Comly & Co.
Toledo Express (German).....	Jos. Bender.
Toledo Journal.....	Packard & Tippet.
Toledo News.....	News Publishing Co.
Toledo Volksfreund.....	E. V. E. Rausch.
Wagar's Official Railway Guide.....	C. P. Wagar.

PRESS MISCELLANY.

In May, 1839, the newspapers of the Maumee Valley were:

The Toledo Blade, published by A. W. Fairbanks; the Express, at Maumee City, by Henry Reed, Jr., and Hezekiah L. Hosmer; the Advertiser, at Manhattan, by B. F. Smead; the Miami of the Lake, by Wm. P. Reznor, at Perrysburg; and the Banner, by John B. Semans, at Defiance. Of these, the Blade is the only surviving paper. Of the publishers there survive—Mr. Fairbanks, at Cleveland; Judge Hosmer, at San Francisco; and Mr. Reed, in California.

The papers then published in the neighboring Counties were as follows:

Lower Sandusky (Fremont) Whig, by Clark Waggoner.

Sandusky County Democrat, by Wm. Davis.

Clarion, at Sandusky, by David Campbell & Sons.

Commercial Advertiser, at Huron, by H. C. Gray.

Reflector, at Norwalk, by S. & C. A. Preston.

Experiment, at Norwalk, by Hatch & Farr.

Gazette, at Tiffin, by S. A. Griswold.

Of these papers, five now exist—the Reflector and Experiment, at Norwalk; the Clarion (now the Register), at Sandusky; and the Gazette (now the Tribune), at Tiffin. Of the publishers of these in 1839, Samuel A. Griswold, of Lancaster, Ohio; H. C. Gray, of Painesville; and Clark Waggoner, of Toledo, are believed to be the only survivors.

The Printers of Toledo celebrated the birthday of Franklin, January 17, 1867, with a festival and ball, at the Kingsbury House. At a preliminary meeting, W. J. Holmes, Chairman, the following committees were appointed: On Speeches and Toasts—H. T. Smith, J. B. Howard, James B. Foley and Joseph E. Marx. Music, Carriages and Supper—W. J. Holmes, M. H. Porter, N. T. Nash and Henry C. Osborn. On Invitations—J. B. Foley, Frank Marion, George L. Johnson. On Printing—Frank Marion, H. H. Porter, G. L. Johnson, John D. Campbell. Honorary Managers—J. B. Steedman, Wm. C. Earl, A. T. Stebbins, H. L. Hosmer, Daniel McBain, Josiah Riley, S. G. Arnold, Charles R. Dennett, Dr. W. W. Jones, George True, J. B. Howard, A. D. Pelton, N.

T. Nash, H. T. Smith, D. O. Morton and George P. Este. At the festival, Josiah Rilev of the Commercial, acted as President; and Clark Waggoner of the Blade, H. T. Smith of the Times, and J. E. Marx of the Express (German), as Vice Presidents. Responses to toasts were made by J. J. French, C. Waggoner, W. C. Earl, S. G. Arnold, of the Blade, John Eaton, Jr., Superintendent Public Schools, H. T. Smith, H. L. Hosmer, Daniel McBain, Mayor C. M. Dorr and J. E. Marx. Volunteers were offered by James Van Blaricum, S. W. Drigg, W. G. Moore, Samuel S. Wells, George L. Johnson, N. T. Nash, Charles F. Brown ("Artemus Ward"), and Charles Sprague. In responding to the toast, "The Press of Toledo," Mr. Hosmer said he became connected with the local press of Maumee in 1837, and started the Daily Blade in 1847, which was followed by the Daily Commercial Republican in 1849.

The exigencies to which the pioneer publishers of the West were subjected, are indicated by the following announcement made by Mr. Fairbanks, in the Blade, in February, 1842, to wit:

The subscriber will take Michigan State scrip at par, and Lucas County orders at six shillings on the dollar, in payment of old accounts due him. And, moreover, if the said accounts are not settled by the 15th of March next, the Justice of the Peace will be the gainer, for I will wait no longer.

Michigan scrip was then worth 10 cents on the dollar, and County orders 50 cents.

In October, 1842, the Blade had this announcement: "Wheat received in payment of debts due this office at 65 cents a bushel. Also, Wood, green or dry. Also, Beeswax, at 25 cents per pound."

In 1844, the Toledo papers were from 10 to 12 days in reaching Fort Wayne, Indiana.

On the 1st of January, 1846, the Carriers of the Toledo Blade delivered their New Year's Address, the more personal mention of which is reproduced here, as follows:

I'm proud to say that we have built
Two Churches in this year;
But some, perchance, may think their guilt
By such an act goes clear;
For they will boast how fine they look,
Pointing at the steeple—
Discouraging so much "like a book,"
You'd think 'em pious people.
Though Churches are a City's pride,
And give it character—
How few will take them for a guide,
Or to their courts repair!
We boast much of our Churches here,
And think them very fine;
But take good care to keep quite clear
Of all which is divine.
When Beecher,* Welch† or Burger‡ teach
Unto the walls, 'tis said:
Perhaps it is as well to preach
To empty walls as heads.
While some upon their beds will perch,
Content to see the steeple,
We yet see many go to Church,
Like pious, holy people.
For look, ye sirs, what men are here,
("The ladies, God bless them!")
Then be in judgment not severe,
My boasting to condemn!
Mason, Potter, Myers, Brown,
O'Hara and a Hicks;
The Scotts and Mott, and Stickney, known

In early politics—
With Daniels, Baker, Perkins, Smith,
Tredwell, too, and Lawton—
All such men of heart and pith,
As give the City tone.
Babcock, Marsh and Hacks and Ludlow,
Watkins, too, and Bissell,
Are men you only need but know,
To prize them high and well!
Others we have, of equal praise,
Whom I would class with these;
But should I their names emblaze,
And fancy them to please?
I name these, not to praise them here
By my simple ditty;
But that strangers far might hear
Who are in our City.

*Pastor of First Congregational Church. †Pastor of the Methodist Church. ‡Rector of Trinity Church. These then constituted the Clergy of the City.

PRESS OF OHIO.

Following is a list of Newspapers published in Ohio in the Spring of 1819:*

Cleveland—Cleveland Register; A. Logan, Publisher.
Warren—Western Reserve Chronicle; Hapgood & Sprague.
New Lisbon, Columbiana Co.—Ohio Patriot; Wm. D. Lepper.
Canton, Stark Co.—Ohio Repository; John Saxton. (Established by him in 1815.)
Wooster—Ohio Spectator; Samuel Baldwin, Jr.
Mt. Vernon—Ohio Register; John P. McArdle, Publisher of the Norwalk Reporter in 1828-29.
Cadiz, Harrison County—Ohio Luminary; John Harris.
Steubenville—Western Herald; James Wilson.
Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County—Philanthropist; Elisha Bates.
St. Clairsville, Belmont County—Belmont Journal; A. Armstrong.
Marietta—American Friend; Royal Prentiss.
Zanesville—Muskingum Messenger; E. T. Cox (father of S. S. Cox, now member of Congress from New York), and Zanesville Express; Horace Reed.
Delaware—Delaware Gazette; Drake & Hughes.
Columbus—Columbus Gazette; P. H. Olmstead; and Ohio Monitor; David Smith.
Lancaster—Ohio Eagle (English and German); John Herman.
Circleville—Olive Branch; Olds & Thrall.
Gallipolis—Gallia Gazette; Joshua Cushing.
Chillicothe—Scioto Gazette; John Bailhache and Charles Scott. Supporter; George Nashee.
Hillsborough—Hillsborough Gazette; Moses Carothers.
West Union, Adams County—Political Censor; James Findlay.
Williamsburg, Clermont County—Clermont Sentinel; C. D. McManahan.
Cincinnati—Liberty Hall; (Gazette) Morgan, Lodge & Co. Western Spy; Mason & Palmer. Inquisitor; Powers & Hopkins.
Hamilton, Butler County—Miami Herald; W. & J. Cameron.
Lebanon, Warren County—Western Star; Abram Van Fleet.
Xenia, Green County—Reading Room; John Kendall.
Dayton—Ohio Watchman; Robert J. Skinner.
Springfield—The Farmer; Geoghegan & Rogers.
Urbana—Urbana Gazette; Allen M. Poff.

Following is believed to be a correct list of Newspapers published in Ohio in the year 1835, to wit:

*James Kilbourne's State Gazetteer.

Columbus—Ohio State Journal; John Baillhaeche, editor. Ohio Monitor; David Smith. Western Hemisphere; Gilbert & Bryan. Sentinel; John H. Wood.

Cincinnati—Gazette; (daily and weekly) Charles Hammond. Republican; (daily and weekly) Allen & Disney. Commercial Daily Advertiser; E. S. Thomas. Advertiser and Phoenix; Moses Dawson. Chronicle; E. Deming. Mirror; Wm. D. Gallagher and Thos. H. Shreve. Western Magazine; Jas. Hall. Piqua—Gazette; J. B. Gregory.

Troy—Times; J. T. Tullis.
Perrysburg—Miami of the Lake; Scott & Darling.
Dayton—Journal; Van Cleve & Comly. Whig; S. Dutton. Herald; John Bigger.
Lancaster—Ohio Eagle; John and C. H. Brough. Gazette; P. Van Trump.

Bellefontaine—Gazette; H. B. Strother.
Urbana—Country Collustrator; A. T. Hays.
Springfield—Pioneer; J. M. Gallagher & Co.
Xenia—Free Press; J. H. Purdy.
Zanesville—Gazette; Adam Peters.
Mansfield—Ohio Spectator; Reitzel & Leyman.
Whig; John and Charles Borland.

Sandusky—Clarion; David Campbell.
Norwalk—Reflector; S. & C. A. Preston.
Milan—Milan Times; M. H. Tilden & Co. (Myron H. Tilden, subsequently of Toledo, and now [1887] of Cincinnati, and George M. Swan.)

Elyria—Ohio Atlas; A. A. Bliss. Republican; Samuel L. Hatch.

Cleveland—Herald; B. Andrews. Advertiser; W. Woodward. Whig; L. L. Rice.

Toledo—Gazette; J. Irvine Brown, Manager.
Ravenna—Ohio Star; L. Dewey.
Painesville—Telegraph; E. D. Howe.
Warren—News Letter; T. J. McLain.

Canton—Repository; John and Joshua Saxton. Democrat; Wm. Dunbar. Vaterland's Freund; (German) Peter Kaufman.

Sidney—Herald; Thomas Smith.

A convention of the representatives of the Ohio Press was held at Toledo September 20 and 21, 1877. The following persons were present:

B. J. Loomis, Cincinnati Commercial.

Joshua Saxton, Urbana Gazette.

O. T. Locke, Tiffin Tribune.

John M. Myers, Tiffin Advertiser.

James K. Newcomer, Marion Mirror.

A. W. Fairbanks, Cleveland Herald.

Lewis Glessner, Findlay Courier.

G. Hammer, Bellevue Gazette.

F. Fieser, Columbus Westbote.

Hugo Prior, Staats Zeitung, Canton.

Frank G. Thompson, Delaware Gazette.

H. F. Baker, Local News, Bellevue.

George A. Dark, Genoa Register.

R. B. Curtiss, Elmore Tribune.

P. S. Peters, Columbus Gazette.

A. F. Perry, Ashtabula Gazette.

J. E. Wilcox, South Toledo Advertiser.

I. F. Mack, Sandusky Register.

J. P. Irvine, Zanesville Signal.

Miss Lillie Darst, Circleville Herald.

L. D. Myers, Columbus Dispatch.

Lecky Harper, Mt. Vernon Banner.

C. G. Lord, Columbus Sunday News.

D. B. Ainger, Bryan Press.

Petro Cuneo, Upper Sandusky Republican.

Frank Browning, Wilmington Republican.

L. G. Curtiss, Cincinnati Times.

W. S. Homaker, Bloomville Banner.

Will. E. Osborn, Antwerp Gazette.

J. H. McElroy, Toledo Blade.

Mrs. F. D. Jermain, Toledo Commercial.
J. B. Steedman, Toledo Democrat.

Besides these were others not reported, and the following from distant points:

Joseph Medill, Chicago Tribune.

A. Banning Norton, Dallas (Texas) Intelligencer.

J. L. Brezee, Adrian (Mich.) Times.

Charles Reed, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Henry Reed, Washington, D. C.

George A. Clark, Providence, R. I.

The following officers were elected: President, I. F. Mack, of Sandusky; Vice President, L. Fieser, Columbus; Secretary, Mrs. F. D. Jermain, Toledo; Asst. Secretary, J. K. Newcomer, Marion; Treasurer, J. P. Irvine, Zanesville.

LIST OF OHIO PAPERS—1887.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Manchester—Signal.
West Union—New Era, People's Defender, Scion.
Winchester—Sentinel. 5.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Bluffton—News.
Lima—Democrat Times,* Republican,* Allen County Democrat, Der Courier, Gazette.
Spencerville—Journal.† 7.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland—Brethren Evangelist, Press, Sun, Times.
Hayesville—Journal.
Loudonville—Advocate. 6.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Andover—Citizen.
Ashtabula—Evening Record,* Yhdyswattain Sauomat, Democratic Standard, Telegraph, News, Joutohetket,† Perheen Ystawa.†
Conneaut—Herald, Reporter.
Geneva—Free Press, Times, Teacher and Student.†
Harbor—Hullwill Polka, Pohjantabi, Walwoja.†
Jefferson—Ashtabula Sentinel, Gazette.
Kingsville—Tribune.
Rock Creek—Banner. 20.

ATHENS COUNTY.

Athens—Herald, Journal, Messenger.
Nelsonville—News, Valley Register.
Trimble—Doings. 6.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

New Bremen—Stern des Westlichen Ohio, Sun.
St. Mary's—Argus, Dollar Sentinel.
Wapakoneta—Anglaize Co. Democrat, Anglaize Republican. 6.

BELMONT COUNTY.

Barnesville—Enterprise, Republican.
Bellaire—Tribune,* Independent,* Herald.
Flushing—Advertiser.
Martins Ferry—Valley Times, Church Herald.†
St. Clairsville—Chronicle, Gazette. 10.

BROWN COUNTY.

Georgetown—Democrat, News, Gazette.
Ripley—Bee and Times. 4.

BUTLER COUNTY.

College Corner—Investigator.
Hamilton—Democrat,* Herald,* News and Telegraph,* National Zeitung, Journal,† Youth's Golden Hours.†

Middletown—Journal, News, Signal.
Oxford—Citizen, News, Miami Journal.†
Westchester—Miami Valley Star. 14.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll—Chronicle, Free Press, Republican.
Leesville—Connotton Valley Times. 4.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Mechanicsburg—News.
North Lewisburg—Tri-County Free Press.
St. Paris—Era, Despatch.
Urbana—Citizen,* Democrat, Sun, Visitor.† 8.

CLARKE COUNTY.

New Carlisle—Sun, Farm and Fireside Fricud.†
South Charleston—Sentinel.
Springfield—Champion City Times,* Gazette,* Republic,* Lutheran Evangelist, New Era, Springfielder Journal, Sunday News, Transcript, Farm and Fireside,† Farm Economist,† Ladies' Home Companion,† Beacon,† Ohio Baptist Beacon,† Wittenberger.† 17.

CLEARMONT COUNTY.

Batavia—Advance, Courier, Sun.
Felicity—Times.
Loveland—Enterprise.
New Richmond—Independent, News.
Williamsburgh—Clearmont Graphic. 8.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Blanchester—Star.
New Vienna—Record, Messenger of Peace.
Sabina—News.
Wilmington—Democrat, Republican, Journal, Collegian.† 8.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Columbiana—Globe, Independent Register.
East Liverpool—Review,* Crisis, Gazette, Tribune.
East Palestine—Reville, Valley Echo.
Leetonia—Democrat.
New Lisbon—Buckeye State, Journal, Ohio Patriot.
New Waterford—Gleaner.†
Salem—Buckeye Vidette, Era, Republican.
Salineville—Advance.
Wellsville—Evening Journal,* Union. 19.

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

Coshocton—Age, Democrat, Standard, Wochenblatt. 4.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Bucyrus—Critic,* Courier, Forum, News, Journal, Sycamore News.
Crestline—Advocate, Vidette.
Galion—Enquirer, San-Review.
New Washington—Herald. 11.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Berea—Advertiser, Grit, Musical Harp.
Brooklyn Village—Cuyahogan.
Chagrin Falls—Exponent.
Cleveland—Anzeiger,* Appeal,* Leader,* Plain Dealer,* Press,* Waechter am Erie,* Volnost (tri-weekly), Dennice Novovekn, Catholic Knight, Catholic Universe, Cleveland Post, Cleveland Volksfreund, Der Christliche, Botschafter, Der Sendbote, Der Stimme der Wahrheit, East End Signal, Evangelical Messenger, Gazette, Globe, Graphic and Sentinel, Grip, Iron Trade Review and Western Machinist, Journal of Trade, Labor Chronicle, Labor Herald, Marine Record, Ohio Practical Farmer, People's Tabernacle and Temperance Banner, Reformierte Kirchenzeitung, South Cleveland Advocate, Standard of the Cross, Sun and Voice, Sunday Tribune, Sunday World, Workman, American Builder, Christian Harvester, Machinist and Wood Worker, Abendlust, Brainard's Musical World, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal, Clinical Review, Earnest Worker, Evangelical Sunday School Teacher, Evangelische Magazin, Farmer and Manufacturer, Johnson's Lake Shore Home Magazine, Living Epistle, Magazine of Western History, Medical Gazette, Odd Fellows' Signal, Ohio A. O. U. W. Journal, Scroll Sawyer and Home Decorator, Sechrist's Hand-Book and Railway Guide, International Standard, Journal of Dietetics (quarterly).
Strongsville—Musical Monthly. 64.

DARKE COUNTY.

Ansonia—Mirror.
Arcanum—Tribune.
Gettysburg—School Visitor.
Greenville—Democratic Advocate, Democrat, Die Post, Journal, Sunday Courier.
Versailles—Policy. 9.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

Defiance—Express, Democrat, Herald, Saturday Call.
Hicksville—Independent, News. 6.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Ashley—Times, Weekly.
Delaware—Gazette,* Democratic Herald, College Transcript, Michael's Advocate of Rapid Writing and Business Education, Woman's Home Mission.
Sunbury—Monitor. 8.

ERIE COUNTY.

Huron—Erie County Reporter.
Milan—Advertiser.
Sandusky—Journal and Local,* Register,* Democrat, Gazette. 6.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Baltimore—Fairfield County Messenger.
Lancaster—Gazette (semi-w), Fairfield Co. Republic, Ohio Eagle, Ohio Industrial School Journal.
Lithopolis—Home News.
Rushville—Item. 7.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Bloomington—Midland Echo.
Jeffersonville—Chronicle, Ohio Citizen.
Washington Court House—Herald,* Fayette Republican, Ohio State Register. 7.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Canal Winchester—Times.
Columbus—Evening Despatch,* State Journal,* Times,* Catholic Columbian, Courier, Der Ohio Sonntagsblatt, Free American, Law Bulletin, Little Crusader, Lutheran Standard, State Sentinel, Ohio Waisenfreund, Record and Market Reporter, Sunday Herald, Sunday News, Sunday Tribune, Telegram, Lantern, American, Lutheranische Kirchen Zeitung, Bundle of Sticks, City and Country, Knight,* Masonic Chronicle, Medical Journal, Odd Fellows Companion.
Westerville—Public Opinion. 26.

FULTON COUNTY.

Archbold—Herald.
Delta—Atlas, Avalanche.
Fayette—Record, Normal Advocate (qr.).

Cummins—Transcript.
Harrison—News.
Lockland—Miami Valley News.
Mount Washington—Public School Journal. 95.

SWANSON—Enterprise.

Wauseon—Democratic Expositor, Tribune, Maumee Valley Prohibitionist, Northern Republican. 10.

GALLIA COUNTY.

Cheshire—Central Free Will Baptist.
Gallipolis—Bulletin, Tribune, Journal. 4.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

Burton—Geauga Leader.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Findlay—Jeffersonian,* Courier, Republican, Wochenblatt.
McComb—Herald.
Mount Blanchard—Tribune. 6.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Ada—Record, Holiness Conservator, University Herald.
Punkirk—Standard.
Forest—Review.
Kenton—Democratic News, Das Wochenblatt, Democrat, Republican.
Mt. Victory—Observer. 11.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Boweston—Gazette.
Cadiz—Flambeau, Republican, Sentinel.
Freeport—Press.
Scioto—Herald, Eclectic Journal of Education. 7.

HENRY COUNTY.

Deshler—Flag.
Holgate—Times.
Liberty Center—Liberty Press.
Napoleon—Northwest, Democrat, Signal. 6.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Greenfield—Enterprise.
Hillsboro—Gazette, News-Herald.
Leesburgh—Buckeye. 4.

HOCKING COUNTY.

Logan—Sentinel, Democrat, Gazette. 3.

HOLMES COUNTY.

Millersburgh—Farmer, Republican. 2.

HURON COUNTY.

Bellevue—Gazette, Local News.
Chicago—Star, Times.
Greenwich—Enterprise.
Monroeville—Spectator.
New London—Record.
Norwalk—Reflector,* Bulletin, Adler, Chronicle, Experiment and News, Journal, Farm and Fair Journal.
Wakeman—Independent Press. 15.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Cincinnati—Anzeiger,* Arbeiter Blatt,* Zeitung,* Commercial-Gazette,* Enquirer,* Evening Post,* Evening Telegram,* Freie Presse,* Hotel Journal,* Times Star,* Times, Volksblatt,* Westliche Blaetter, Volksfreund,* Sonntags-Morgen, American Catholic Tribune, American Christian Review, American Grange Bulletin, American Israelite, American Sportsman, Catholic Telegraph, Christian Leader, Christian Standard, Cincinnati Sonntagsblatt, Der Christliche Apologet, Die Deborah, Farming World, Grocer, Herald and Presbyter, Illustrated Graphic News, Irish Times, Journal and Messenger, Lancet-Clinic, Live Stock Review, National Temperance Star, Price Current and Commercial Review, Protestantischer Haus Freund, South West, Suburban News, Unionist, United Labor Age, Wahrheitsfreund, Western Christian Advocate, Western Merchant and Manufacturer, Western Tobacco Journal, Furniture Worker, Headlight, American Inventor, American Law Record, Artisan, Bible School, Children's Home Record, Christian Press, Courier, Dental Register, Der Sendbote, Disciple, Eclectic Medical Journal, Express Gazette, Florida Chautauqua, Haus und Herd, Humane Educator, Knights Journal, Lumber Worker, McMeekin Review, Masonic Review, Medical and Dental Journal, Mystic Jerod, National Normal Exponent, Obstetric Gazette, Our Little Grangers, People's Aid, Sabbath Visitor, Sewing Machine Interest, Spokesman, Stamp Word, Sunday School Journal, Trap and Trigger, Western Architect and Builder, Beta Theta Pi (qr.), Der Deutsche Pioneer (qr.), Drugs and Medicines of North America (qr.).

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson—Herald, Journal, Standard.
Wellston—Argus. 4.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mingo Junction—Mingo News.
Richmond—Radiator.
Smithfield—Times.
Steubenville—Gazette,* Herald,* Germania, Ohio Press.
Toronto—Tribune. 8.

KNOX COUNTY.

Centerburg—Gazette.
Fredericktown—Free Press.

Mt. Vernon—Republican, Tribune, Banner, Democrat, Poulterer. 7.

LAKE COUNTY.

Madison—Index.
Painesville—Advertiser, Democrat, Northern Ohio Journal, Telegraph.
Willoughby—Independent. 6.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Ironton—Der Waechter am Ohio, Register, Republican, Saturday Irontonian.
Proctorville—Gazette.*
Rockwood—Crescent. 6.

LICKING COUNTY.

Granville—Times, Denison Collegian.

Johnstown—Independent.

Newark—Advocate,* American,* Banner, Express.

Pataskala—Standard.

Utica—Herald. 9.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Belle Centre—Bulletin, News-Gazette.

Bellefontaine—Republican, Examiner, Index.

De Graff—Buckeye.

Quincy—Journal.

West Liberty—Banner. 8.

LORAIN COUNTY.

Elyria—Republican, Constitution, Telephone.*

Lorain—Times.

North Amherst—Courier.

Oberlin—Exponent, News, Review, Highways and Hedges, Bibliotheca Sacra.

Wellington—Enterprise. 11.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Maumee—New Era.

Toledo—(See page 641.) 24.

MADISON COUNTY.

London—Enterprise, Democrat, Times, Vigilant.

Mt. Sterling—Tribune.

Main City—Dealer.

South Solon—Echo. 7.

MAHONING COUNTY.

Casfield—Mahoning Dispatch.

Petersburg—Press.

Youngstown—Telegram,* Christian Citizen, Issue, Rundschau, Sunday Star, Vindicator, St. John's Church Parishoner. 9.

MARION COUNTY.

Caledonia—Argus.

La Rue—News.

Marion—Star,* Independent, Mirror.

Prospect—Monitor. 6.

MEDINA COUNTY.

Medina—Democrat, Gazette, News, Gleanings, Bee Culture.

Seville—Times.

Wadsworth—Banner, Enterprise. 7.

MEigs COUNTY.

Middleport—Herald, Republican.

Pomeroy—Telegraph. 3.

MERCER COUNTY.

Celina—Bote, Observer, Standard.

Shaue's Crossing—Free Press. 4.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Bradford—Independent-Sentinel.

Covington—Gazette, Vindicator.

Piqua—Call,* Der Correspondent, Journal, Miami Helmet, Miami Leader.

Tippecanoe City—Herald.

Troy—Trojan,* Chronicle, Democrat, Union.

West Milton—Buckeye. 14.

MONROE COUNTY.

Clarington—Independent.

Woodfield—Gazette, Journal, Spirit of Democracy. 4.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Dayton—Democrat,* Empire and Democrat, Die Daytoner Volkszeitung,* Herald,* Journal,* Christian Conservator, Christian World, Der Froehliche Botschafter, Herald of Gospel Liberty, Record, Religious Telescope, Wachter Workman, Golden Words,* Leaves of Light,* Farmers' Home,* Nutzlischer Freund,* Ohio Poultry Journal,* Onr Bible Teacher,* Syndicate,* Instructor (qr).
 Germantown—Press.
 Kinsey—Farm and Dairy*.
 Miamisburg—Bulletin, News.

24.

MORRIS COUNTY.

McConnellsville—Democrat, Herald. 2.

MORROW COUNTY.

Cardington—Independent.
 Mt. Gilcad—Sentinel, Register, Poultry Magnet. 4.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

Dresden—Doings.
 New Concord—Enterprise.
 Zanesville—Courier,* Signal,* Times-Recorder,* Advocate, Poultry Adviser, Post, Sunday News, Ohio Farmers' Journal, Shepherds' Journal and Rural Era.† 12.

NOBLE COUNTY.

Caldwell—Journal, Democrat, Republican, Press. 4.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Elmore—Tribune.
 Lakeside—News.
 Oak Harbor—Exponent, Press, Gospel Light.*
 Port Clinton—News, Lake Shore Bulletin. 7.

PAULDING COUNTY.

Antwerp—Argus.
 Paulding—Gazette, Democrat. 3.

PERRY COUNTY.

Corning—Times, Sopher's Home Journal.*
 New Lexington—Herald, Tribune.
 Shawnee—Banner.
 Somerset—Press.
 Thornville—News. 6.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.

Ashville—Enterprise.
 Circleville—Herald,* Democrat and Watchman, Union-Herald.
 Williamsport—Rip Saw. 5.

PIKE COUNTY.

Piketon—Tribune.
 Waverly—Republican, Watchman. 3.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Garrettsville—Journal, Saturday Item.
 Hiram—Bugle Echo.
 Kent—News, Saturday Bulletin.
 Ravenna—Republican,* Democratic Press.
 Windham—Herald. 8.

PREBLE COUNTY.

Camden—Gazette.
 Eaton—Democrat, Register.
 New Paris—Mirror.
 West Alexander—Twin Valley Times. 5.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Columbus Grove—Vidette.
 Leipsic—Free Press.
 Ottawa—Gazette, Sentinel. 4.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Bellville—Star.
 Mansfield—Democrat,* Herald,* News,* Shield and Banner, Buckeye Farmer.*
 Plymouth—Advertiser.
 Shelby—Free Press, Times.
 Shiloh—Gleaner, Review. 10.

ROSS COUNTY.

Adelphi—Border News.
 Chillicothe—News,* Register, Advertiser, Leader, Gazette, Unsere Zeit.
 Frankfort—Sun. 7.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

Clyde—Earnest Worker, Enterprise, Review.
 Fremont—Journal, News,* Messenger, Courier, Scientific. 8.

SCIOTO COUNTY.

Portsmouth—Blade, Correspondent, Leader, Times, Tribune, Camp-Fire,* District Recorder.† 7.

SENECA COUNTY.

Attica—Journal, Medical Compound.*
 Bettsville—Enterprise.
 Bloomville—Seneca Co. Record.
 Fostoria—Democrat, Observer Review.
 Green Springs—Times, Mutual Underwriter.
 Tiffin—Herald,* Die Tiffin Presse, News, Advertiser, Tribune, Heidelberg Journal.† 15.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Port Jefferson—People's Advocate.
 Sidney—Democrat, Journal. 3.

STARK COUNTY.

Alliance—Review, Leader, Standard.
 Canal Fulton—Signal.
 Canton—Democrat,* Repository,* Tagliches Journal,* Der Ohio Volks-Zeitung.
 Louisville—Herald.
 Massillon—American, Independent.
 Minerva—News.
 Navarre—Independent.
 Waynesburg—Enterprise.
 Wilmot—Review. 14.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Akron—Beacon,* City Times, Der Germania, Freie Press, Sunday Gazette, Journal of Carp Culture,* Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher,* People's Monthly,* Delta Gamma Ancho ra (qr.).
 Cuyahoga Falls—Reporter and Farmer. 10.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

Cortland—Gazette.
 Hubbard—Enterprise.
 Newton Falls—Echo.
 Niles—Independent.
 Warren—Chronicle,* Tribune, Democrat, Horticulturist and Farm Journal. 8.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

Bolivar—News Journal.
 Canal Dover—Iron Valley Reporter, Tuscarawas Democrat, Workman.
 Dennison—Paragraph.
 Mineral Point—Mineral Pointer.
 New Comerstown—Index.

New Philadelphia—Der Deutsche Beobachter, Ohio Democrat, Times, Advocate.
 Shanesville—News.*
 Uhrichsville—Chronicle. 13.

UNION COUNTY.

Magnetic Springs—Magnetic Reporter.
 Marysville—Times, Tribune, Union Co. Journal, Union Co. Wochenblatt.
 Milford Center—Milford Echo.
 Richwood—Gazette. 7.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

Van Wert—Bulletin, Gazette, Republican, Times. 4.

VINTON COUNTY.

Hamden Junction—Enterprise.

McArthur—Democrat-Enquirer, Record.
 New Plymouth—Graphic. 4.

WARREN COUNTY.

Franklin—Chronicle.
 Lebanon—Star,* Gazette, Patriot.
 Waynesfield—Gazette, News. 6.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Beverly—Dispatch.
 Marietta—Register (semi-w.), Dollar News, Leader, Times, Zeitung, College Ohio.*
 New Matamoras—Paragraph. 8.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Creston—Journal.
 Dalton—Gazette.
 Doylestown—Journal.
 Fredericksburg—Sun.
 Orrville—Crescent.
 Shreve—News.
 West Salem—Independent.
 Wooster—Jacksonian, Journal, Republican, University Voice, Democrat, Herald.

Collegian,* Royal Arcanum, Journal.† 16.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Bryan—Democrat, Press, Prohibitionist.
 Edgerton—Observer.
 Montpelier—Democrat, Enterprise.
 Pioneer—Tri-State Alliance.
 Stryker—Advance.
 West Unity—Chief. 9.

WOOD COUNTY.

Bowling Green—Democrat, Gazette, Sentinel.
 Grand Rapids—Thompson's Triumph.
 North Baltimore—Beacon.
 Pemberville—Reporter.
 Perrysburg—Journal.
 Weston—Herald. 8.

WYANDOT COUNTY.

Carey—Wyandot Co. Tribune.
 Nevada—Enterprise.
 Upper Sandusky—Union, Chief, Der Germania, Republican.
 Wharton—Leader. 7.

The following table shows the advance of the press in Ohio since 1819:

	1819.	1835.	1887.
Total No. of papers published.....	33	41	787
No. of daily papers	none.	2	111

The two daily papers in 1835, were the Cincinnati *Gazette*, edited by Charles Hammond; and the Cincinnati *Republican*, published by Allen & Disney. Those of 1887, were distributed among the Counties as follows:

Allen, 2; Ashtabula, 1; Belmont, 2; Butler, 3; Champaign, 1; Clarke, 3; Columbiana, 2; Crawford, 1; Cuyahoga, 6; Delaware, 1; Erie, 2; Fayette, 1; Franklin, 3; Greene, 2; Hamilton, 12; Hancock, 1; Huron, 1; Jefferson, 2; Licking, 2; Lorain, 1; Lucas, 4; Mahoning, 1; Marion, 1; Miami, 2; Montgomery, 4; Muskingum, 3; Pickaway, 1; Portage, 1; Richland, 3; Ross, 1; Seneca, 1; Stark, 3; Summit, 1; Trumbull, 1; Warren, 1.

PRINTING MACHINERY.

The first Toledo newspapers were started but a few years after the improved iron hand-presses of the Smith and Washington patents had begun to supplant their ancient predecessors, the Ramage, the Stanberry and the Stanhope. As late as 1830, there were more of the latter than of the former class in this country. The one used for the Lower Sandusky (Fremont) Whig, started in May, 1839, by the writer of this, was a Ramage press, substantially the same as that now in the National Museum at Washington, which has been made famous above its Lower Sandusky fellow, only by the fact that Benjamin Franklin, when a "Jour. Printer," in London, worked on the former, and did not on the latter. The Lower Sandusky, machine, however, was not without a history. It had been long in use, when, during the War of 1812-15, the Albany (New York) Argus was printed on it. In 1818 it was taken from Albany to Courtland County, New York, by David Campbell; and thence, by him, in 1822, to Sandusky, Ohio, where it was used in the office of the Sandusky Clarion until 1835, when it gave place to an iron press. In 1837 it was taken

to Lower Sandusky, for printing the Times, a paper then started at that place; and two years later was used in the office of the Whig, as already stated, having been finally laid aside in 1841. The Norwalk Reflector, started in 1830, was for several years printed on a Stanberry press (a successor of the Ramage), and in 1886 was yet in use at Milan, Ohio. Both these machines were mainly of wood, and each printed but one-half a full form or a single page of a paper at an impression or "pull;" hence, the process of printing involved not only great labor, but special care and skill.

When the history of the Toledo Press began, that great improvement, the "Composition Roller" (of molasses and glue), had but fairly displaced "Ink Balls," whose use dates well back toward that of movable types in printing. These rollers were essentially "home-made," as the frequent monopoly of the domestic fireplace and the cooking stove for their manufacture, so well qualified housekeepers to testify. So complete was that improvement, that with some valuable changes in method and material, the rollers of 60 years ago, to-day apply the ink for the printed matter of the world.*

The hand press first used in the Toledo Blade office (in 1836) was of the Smith patent. It was wholly of iron, with a "bed" 22x32 inches in size; the "platen," for giving the impression, covered one side of the entire sheet, thus requiring but one-half the "pulls" of the older presses. This press was used here until August, 1838, when the old materials of Blade office, the press included, were taken to Lagrange, Cass County, Michigan, with which a Whig paper was then started. The sale was made because the Blade was at that time enlarged beyond the capacity of the press in use. The new press, also of iron, was used for printing the Blade until 1853, and was then given over to the Job Room, where it was in use for many years. Its successor in 1853, was a Northrup cylinder press, invented by Joel G. Northrup, of Syracuse, New York, who commenced the manufacture of improved presses as early as 1842. In 1852 he got out a new machine, and manufactured it at Oneida, New York. The third one made, and the first used West of Buffalo, was purchased by the writer and taken to Sandusky in 1852, for the use of the Register (formerly the Clarion), of that City. It was designed to be driven by steam or by hand-power. It printed about 900 sheets per hour, and for country papers was a valuable improvement. Although now in his 71st year, Mr. Northrup is still improving and manufacturing presses, his latest patent appearing in 1886 (his

Combined Press and Folding Machine). The "Northrup" was used for printing the Blade from 1853 to 1860, at which time its enfeebled condition and limited capacity made necessary a substitute, which was purchased of Hoe & Co., of New York. It was a large drum-cylinder press, with a capacity of 1,200 per hour, and had been used in printing the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury. On this machine the Blade was printed until 1866, when a small cylinder Hoe press was obtained, capable of printing 2,000 sheets (on one side) per hour. In 1868, a double-cylinder press, with a capacity of 4,000 sheets (one side) was procured, and was used until 1872, at which time a Hoe four-cylinder machine (capacity 10,000) succeeded it, and was used until a Scott Perfecting press, capable of printing complete and folding 16,000 sheets per hour, was obtained in 1885. A better idea of the advance in printing thus shown by the history of the Blade, will be had by the average reader, when it is stated, that, to do the work performed by the Scott machine, would require 203 hand-presses like those for years in use in that office. To operate these, 203 pressmen and 203 hands to ink the types, would be required; and say 40 more to fold the papers when printed—making a total force of 446 persons to run the 203 presses. But this is not all. The Scott press prints and folds a sheet of eight pages of the size of the four-page sheet of the former Blade—thus doubling the figures here given, and doing the work of 406 hand-presses, and 892 hands. And not only that, but the present machine at the same time cuts the eight-page sheet into two, and with paste neatly attaches them, ready for use, which latter process would probably require not less than 50 persons; thus carrying the number of persons required to do the work of the Scott press, to the surprising aggregate of 942. Against these, the only offset to be made, consists of one Engineer for the steam-power, one Superintendent of the press, an assistant and a couple of boys—in all, four, or 938 less than the force demanded by the old process, for a like amount of work. Another view of this case, will indicate something of the extent of the advance in printing machinery. The 406 hand-presses, with the 40 folders and 50 pasters, would occupy an aggregate space of not less than 58,000 square feet; and if placed side by side—allowing space of 12x12 feet for each press—the line would require a building 4,872 feet, or nearly one mile in length. Whereas, the entire operation of the Scott press can be conducted in a room 25x50 feet in size. As still further marking the advance in this direction during the last half century, it may be noted, that in 1835 the statement was made, that the Royal printing office of France contained the types of 56 Oriental alphabets, of which 49 complete fonts of various kinds were ready for use. These weighed 750,000 pounds,

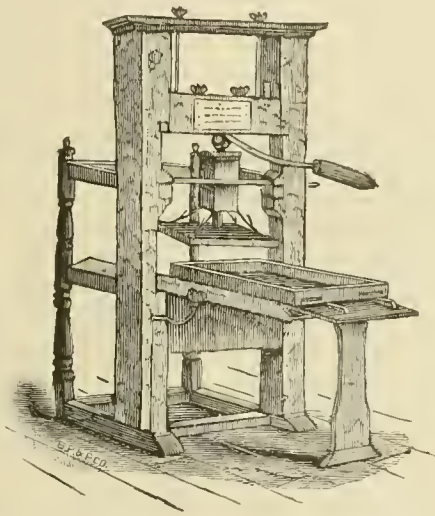
*It has been understood, that the first composition roller in Ohio, was made by Joshua Saxton, a pioneer Printer, for many years publisher of the Urbana Gazette. He was a brother of John Saxton, who started the Ohio Repository, at Canton, during the War of 1812-15, and published it for some 50 years.

or 375 tons, and were sufficient to compose, simultaneously, 125,000 8vo pages, or 250 volumes of 500 pages each. As further showing the extraordinary facilities of the Royal establishment, it was stated that the number of its presses was so great, that it could print 278,000 sheets per day. The Scott press would print that number of sheets, and cut, fold and paste their halves together, in 18 hours—an amount of work far beyond the capacity of the French establishment. It will also be borne in mind, that when this remarkable French printing office—the greatest in the World—was doing these wonders at the Capital of France, Toledo

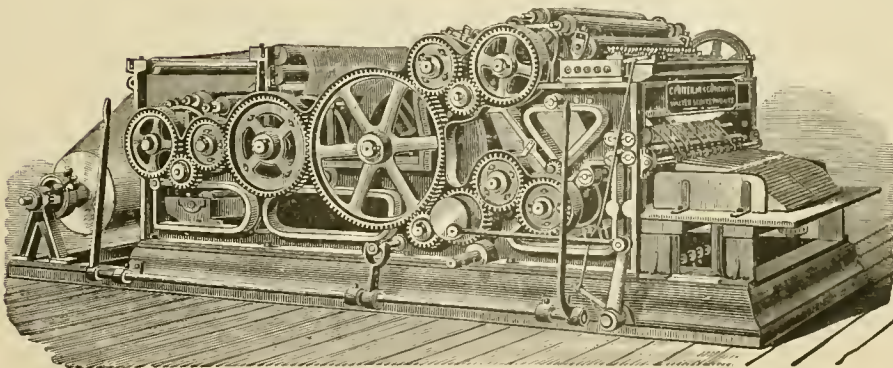
was little more than a hamlet, struggling for very existence, and chiefly known as the scene of a boundary dispute, with its only newspaper—the Toledo Gazette—a feeble thing, irregularly printed on a small hand-press. This hamlet has grown to be a leading commercial point of the country, with a thrifty population of 75,000, and with two printing presses, either the equal of anything of the kind now in the great establishment of Paris.

The extraordinary advance made in printing machinery, is indicated by the following illustrations—the one of the Ramage press, and the other of the Scott press.

THE ADVANCE IN PRINTING MACHINERY.



RAMAGE PRESS—*Lower Sandusky Whig*, 1839.



SCOTT PERFECTING PRESS—*Toledo Blade*, 1888.

Steam-power was first employed in Toledo for propelling a printing press, in July, 1853, at the Blade office. Previous to that time, all press work had been done by hand. The engine then used was a small one, which drove two presses—a Northrup cylinder, for the newspaper, and a small Hoe cylinder, for job work—but one of which, for lack of power, could be used at a time. Ere long the engine became too feeble, even for such divided work, when hand-power for a time again became the chief reliance for printing the Blade. Ere long a new 10-horse engine was procured, which subsequently gave way for a more powerful one, to be succeeded by others of increasing capacity. The second paper using steam-power was the Commercial, about 1858. From that time on, hand-presses for newspaper work were rarely in use—publishers not having steam presses of their own, having their press-work done chiefly outside their offices.

AMATEUR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

For several years there was quite general interest taken in the art of printing, and in newspaper and book publishing, by boys of Toledo. This state of things seems to have commenced about 1870, and was specially manifest during the succeeding 10 years, although continued thereafter. It has been deemed proper in this connection to give brief review of the earlier years of this branch of Toledo art and literature. For this purpose, the record, as supplied by the "Toledo Amateur Directory," issued by F. W. Kibbe & Brother, in 1877, is reproduced as there found:

HISTORY OF AMATEUR JOURNALS.

When the fire of Amateur Journalism was beginning to spread over the country, Toledo was not much behind. The first paper issued from Toledo was the *Young Enterprise*, published by Reed, Wagar & Reed (Wm. H. and George Fred. Reed and C. P. Wagar). The first number was published in December, 1869, and bore the date of January 1, 1870. It was enlarged twice, and with the fifth number had an engraved heading; and with the sixth number they bought out *De Omnibus*, one of the first, if not the first paper published in Ohio. After publishing this for a year, they sold out to C. H. Fowle, of West Newton, Massachusetts.

In May, 1871, Fred. G. Andrews started the *American Youth*, and after publishing two numbers, he sold out to F. DeMarest, of New York.

Just after the Chicago fire (1871) two numbers of the Chicago *Our Boys*, were printed in Toledo.

The *Mauvee Youth* was a venture which never saw the full light, as the Editor, after printing two pages, got tired and retired.

The next paper to appear in the field, was the *Corn City Compliments*, started by Smith & Dyer (George B. Smith and Nathaniel Dyer), in June, 1872. This paper was enlarged once, and issued several supplements. It had the reputation of being one of the spiciest papers ever published, and met with great encouragement, having received more compliments than any other paper that had been published. In 1874 the publishers bought the famous *Our Boys*, of

Chicago, and changed the name to that of the latter journal, which paper is still running.

In 1873 there were two papers started, the *Collector's Review*, a paper devoted to Stamp Collectors, which, after publishing three numbers, was consolidated with *Corn City Compliments*.

The *Critic*, a spicy paper, was published by F. T. Lindemberger, who afterwards changed the name to *Occasional*, which was very appropriate for an amateur paper.

In 1876 a paper was issued, said to be from Box 73, Toledo, Ohio, by C. Vincent; but we guess the gentleman used to live in New York State. Only one number was issued.

In 1876 the *Home News and Our Centennial Year* were started by Ed. M. Scribner. The last named journal changed its name to *Minute Men*, in 1877.

In November, 1876, *The Standard* was issued by Kibbe, Maples & Co. It has been enlarged twice, and in April, 1877, began to issue a supplement.

AMATEUR JOB PRINTING OFFICES

Have been established for a long time. It is hard to tell who had the first one; but from what can be learned, the first press was a Lowe Smasher; the next a small sized Novelty; and the next was a large office, with some fifty fonts of type, and a large-sized Novelty press, owned by Fred. G. Andrews.

The next was one started by Edward P. Day. He had a small Novelty and a few fonts of type; but by saving what he made, he bought a Gordon press, and at last had an office which cost about \$800.

From this, up to the present, there have been many offices started, with nearly all the different presses made.

AMATEURS.

A list of amateur Authors, Printers and Publishers, of Toledo, Ohio (to 1877):

Frank W. Kibbe, 400 Michigan Street; age, 16; Printer, Publisher and Editor.

James E. Maples,* 423 Ontario Street; age, 13; Printer, Publisher and Editor.

Albert E. Richards, 10 Utica Street; age, 14; Author and Printer.

Henry W. Kibbe, 400 Michigan Street; age, 13; Printer and Publisher.

Orie M. Roff, corner 13th and Madison Streets; age, 17; Printer.

Ed. M. Scribner, 144 Franklin Avenue; age, 14; Printer, Publisher and Editor.

Harry D. Fallis, 333 Huron Street; age, 16; Printer.

Fred. C. Whipple, 167 Walnut Street; age, 14; Publisher.

J. M. Hubbard, 46 Lagrange Street; age, 16; Printer.

Obid B. Law, 621 Huron Street; age, 15; Printer.

Charles H. Cook, 638 Huron Street; age, 17; Printer.

William A. Howell, 175 Madison Street; age, 13; Printer.

M. Brady (since deceased), 523 Huron Street; age, 15; Engraver.

C. O. Phelps, Superior Street, between Adams and Madison; age, 16; Printer.

Harry Ketcham, corner 13th and Madison Streets; age, 12; Printer.

E. B. Smiley, 53 Detroit Avenue; age, 15; Printer.

F. G. Kimball, 67 Cherry Street; age, 13; Printer.

A. S. Hannaford, 97 Summit Street; age, 17; Printer.

Fred. Brigham, 141 Walnut Street; age, 13; Printer.

Will. G. Lenhart, 19 Carroll Street; age, 17; Printer and Publisher.

* Deceased.

Wm. O. Brown, Jr., corner Summit and Ash Streets; age, 16; Printer.

Arthur P. Braisted, 120 Madison Street; age, 15; Printer.

Chas. A. Lee, 595 Huron Street; age, 15; Printer.

Henry W. Eddy, 97 Summit Street; age, 17; Printer.

William M. Bellman, 746 Huron Street; age, 17; Printer.

A. F. Lenhart, 19 Carroll Street; age, 13; Printer.
E. Engelhardt, corner Summit and Perry Streets; age, 13; Printer.

Fred. Dodge, 590 Huron Street; age, 10; Printer.

C. G. Lampman, 144 Franklin Avenue; age, 12; Printer.

AMATEUR BOOKS.

"Puzzledom Complete," by Canoe; 104 pages; price, 25 cents. Our Boys, Publishers. 1874.

"Robinson Crusoe," by Wasatch; 56 pages; illustrated (by Brady); price, 10 cents. Kibbe & Lenhart, Publishers.

"Biography of the Scribner Family," by E. M. Scribner; 16 pages; price, 10 cents. Home News, Publishers. 1876.

"Dick Forrester," by Fuzz; 10 pages; price, 5 cents. F. Whipple & Co., Publishers. 1877.

"Our Little Hand-Book;" 16 pages; price, 5 cents. K. O. St. John, Publisher. 1877.

"Jack's Fate," by Rox; 8 pages; price, 5 cents; A. P. Braisted, Publisher. 1877.

"Toledo Amateur Directory for 1877;" 20 pages; price, 10 cents. F. W. Kibbe & Brother, Publishers. 1877.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

For some 20 years, and until about 1853, Job Printing was almost wholly done in connection with Newspaper offices. At the date named, Samuel Andrews and Godfrey Jeager started a separate Job Office at 162 Summit Street (up stairs), which was continued until merged in the *Blade* establishment, in 1856, Clark Waggoner meantime having taken the interest of Mr. Jeager.

Subsequently, Boyd & Co. had a Job Office, part of the time in connection with the *Commercial*.

In December, 1862, Ira H. Spear, George L. Johnson and Geo. Schneider, constituting the firm of Spear, Johnson & Co., commenced Book and Job Printing at 99 Summit Street. In November, 1863, the office was removed to 28 Summit Street, where it was burned out February 22, 1868. During the same year they erected the building (139 St. Clair Street) yet occupied by the establishment. It is the oldest Job Printing Office, separate from a newspaper, now in the City. The present partners are George L. Johnson and Samuel Andrews, the latter having succeeded Mr. Schneider in 1883—the firm still being Spear, Johnson & Co.

The Blade Printing and Paper Company was organized in December, 1873, with D. R. Locke as President, John Paul Jones as Vice President, and George D. Claffin as Secretary and Treasurer. The business of this establishment has been Book Making—including type setting, stereotyping, engraving and binding—general Printing, manufacture of Blank Books and

Boxes, and dealing in Paper and Stationery. Its trade for 1887 amounted to \$160,000. The officers for 1888, are as follows:

Directors—S. M. Young, T. J. Brown, George D. Claffin, George F. Johnson, Daniel Nitschke, Horatio S. Young and E. H. Rhoades. President—S. M. Young. Vice President—E. H. Rhoades. Secretary and Treasurer—G. D. Claffin.

The Barkdull Printing House (W. H. and Thomas H. Barkdull, proprietors) was established in November, 1873, for conducting the business of Book and Job Printing. Its locations have been—289 and 172 Summit, 51-55 (up stairs) Adams, and 198 St. Clair Street. The business of the office has steadily increased with increasing facilities.

In August, 1874, Charles M. Montgomery and George W. Vrooman established a Book and Job Printing Office, at 84-86 (up stairs) St. Clair Street. The next year they removed to 85-87, same Street, and in 1884 to 94 St. Clair and 20-22 Swan Street, where they now are.

In 1875, Kibbe & Brother began a little business as amateur Printers, which was continued until 1881, when Frank W. Kibbe and Will. G. Lenhart engaged in general Job Printing. In 1886, Frank Heyer became connected with the office, when the firm was named the Kibbe Printing Company. It is located at 140 St. Clair Street (in United States Express building).

Bellman Brothers (Wm. M. and Charles N.), in 1878, with a few types and a \$10 printing press, in an amateur way issued a School paper called the *Monthly Record*. In 1880, a second press was obtained, with additional types, when general Job Printing was commenced. In 1884, their office was removed nearer the business center of the City, and in 1887 the first floor of building Southeast corner of St. Clair and Oak Streets, was taken, where their business has been enlarged.

John J. Timmers, No. 5 King Block, Southeast corner Madison and Water Streets.

Oblinger & Blakely, St. Clair Street, between Orange and Cherry.

St. John Printing House, Southeast corner Water and Jefferson Streets.

G. A. Tanner & Co., 150 Summit Street.

J. R. Van Wormer, 293 St. Clair Street.

Law & Preston, Northeast corner Cherry and Summit Streets.

F. W. Caughling, 9 King Block, Southeast corner Madison and Water Streets.

Railroader Job Printing Office, W. O. Brown, Jr., Manager, 341 St. Clair Street.

Book and Job Printing continue to be done in connection with the offices of the *Commercial*, the *Bee*, and the *Express* (German).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The work of gathering the news for transmission by tele-

graph to the press of the country, from the beginning of that mode of transmission until November, 1862, had been left chiefly to the operators and other employes of the Telegraph Companies. At that time the New York Associated Press existed, including papers of New York City and Philadelphia. This combination proved so successful, that the Western press was induced to attempt a similar arrangement, as the only means of relief from the severe embarrassments under which they were laboring.

The first definite step in that direction consisted of a meeting of representatives of the daily papers in the leading Western Cities, which was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 25, 1862, when the following gentlemen were present, to wit:

M. D. Potter, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.
 S. B. McLean, Cincinnati *Enquirer*.
 Richard Smith, Cincinnati *Gazette*.
 J. D. Osborn, Louisville *Journal*.
 John L. Wilson and J. G. Devin, Chicago *Journal*.
 Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles, Chicago *Tribune*.
 A. Worden, Chicago *Times*.
 L. Brentano, Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*.
 George Knapp, St. Louis *Republican*.
 G. W. Fishback, St. Louis *Democrat*.
 D. M. Grissen, St. Louis *Evening News*.
 William Cuddy, St. Louis *Union*.
 H. N. Walker, Detroit *Free Press*.
 Henry Barnes, Detroit *Tribune*.
 B. R. Sulgrave and J. M. Tilford, Indianapolis *Journal*.
 G. W. Manypenny, Columbus (O.) *Statesman*.
 F. W. Hurtt, Columbus *Journal*.
 J. B. Norman, New Albany *Ledger*.
 John R. Elder and J. J. Bingham, Indianapolis *Sentinel*.
 A. W. Fairbanks and George A. Benedict, Cleveland *Herald*.
 Clark Waggoner, Toledo *Blade*.
 James A. Boyd, Toledo *Commercial*.
 W. S. Lingle, Lafayette *Courier*.
 Edwin Cowles, Cleveland *Leader*.
 T. A. Stow, Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*.

After a free comparison of views, the Convention formed itself into an association to be known as the "Western Associated Press," for which eight Directors were chosen, to wit: Geo. Knapp, Joseph Medill, Henry N. Walker, J. D. Osborn, Richard Smith, R. Riddle (Pittsburgh *Gazette*), John R. Elder and Clark Waggoner. Of this Board of Directors, Richard Smith was elected President, and Joseph Medill Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. Smith, Medill and Sulgrave were appointed as a committee to investigate the subject of substitutes for rags and material for paper. Since that date, straw, wood-fibre and other substitutes for rags have entered largely, and sometimes almost wholly, into the manufacture of "print paper."

From that beginning the Western Associated Press has gone forward with increasing strength and efficiency.

TOLEDO PRESS CLUB.—This organization is constituted of persons connected with the public

Press of the City, and is designed to promote the social relations and common interests of its members. It was organized in 1880. All persons connected with the Press of Toledo as Journalists, are eligible to active membership, and others to the relation of honorary members. The present officers of the Club are as follows: President, Robinson Locke; Vice President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood; Secretary, Ferris W. Dyar; Treasurer, Charles Coughlin.

JESSUP WAKEMAN SCOTT was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, February 25, 1799. His ancestors were of the old New Haven Colony stock. So fully did he improve the advantages supplied by the District Schools, that at the age of 16 years he became a Teacher. Beginning at home, he continued such pursuit in New Jersey, Georgia and South Carolina, meeting with exceptional success. At 18 he devoted some attention to the study of medicine, but soon changed to the profession of law, and was admitted to the Bars of Georgia and South Carolina in 1822. Although devoting several years to the practice, it seems never to have become accepted as a life-work with him. He was at one time a Teacher in the State Female College at Columbia, South Carolina. In consequence of the sharp issues then rising on the Slavery question, in which Mr. Scott fully sympathized with the North, he concluded it better to return to the North, which he did in 1830. In the Spring of 1831, he came West and located at Florence (then in Huron, now in Erie County), as the agent of Jessup Wakeman, his father-in-law, who owned a large tract of land in that vicinity, and chiefly in Wakeman Township, Huron County. Here he commenced the publication of a monthly periodical, entitled the *Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide*, which was printed at Norwalk. As indicated by its title, it was devoted to intelligence desirable with those seeking information of the Western country. It was in this paper that Mr. Scott first discussed his original views upon the ultimate results of population and trade in respect to interior Cities; and especially his belief, as subsequently more fully presented, that the Future Great City of the World would be found, not on the seaboard, but in the interior. As early as 1828, while yet in the South, Mr. Scott's attention was called to the remarkable natural advantages of the vicinity of the head of Lake Erie, as furnishing a future City of great importance; and in July of that year, he addressed General John E. Hunt, then Postmaster at Maumee, a letter, in which he said: "I wish to obtain all the information in my power respecting your section of country, with the view of making it my future residence." The result of his investigation was such, that after remaining about one year at Florence, he visited Maumee (1832),



A. M. Scott





Clack Wagner

and made the purchase of 70 acres of land now in Toledo, and elsewhere referred to in this volume. In 1833 he removed his family to Perrysburg, where he resumed the practice of the law, and was chosen Prosecuting Attorney. Still bent on literary pursuits, in December of that year, in partnership with Henry Darling, a brother-in-law, he started the pioneer paper of the Maumee Valley—the *Miami of the Lake*, that then being the appellation of the Maumee River. The tide of speculation soon began to rise in this region, as throughout the West, and Mr. Scott dealt freely in lands, and deemed himself to be a man of wealth. In 1836 he "retired on his fortune" to Bridgeport, Connecticut, but by the crash of 1837, was called back to Maumee, where he remained for seven years. But no extent of disappointment could destroy his faith that on the Maumee River was to be the Great City of the Future, which belief was made the basis of many articles prepared by him for the public press. While his views failed to command general acceptance, they gave him prominence among reflecting minds. In 1844 Mr. Scott first made Toledo his residence, and at once became connected with the *Blade*, which he conducted for several years. In 1857 he removed to Castleton, below Albany, New York, where he remained some years, and returned to Toledo. In 1868, he prepared with much care and published a pamphlet setting forth more fully his theory of the "Future Great City of the World," which, as he claimed, Toledo was to be. In October, 1872, sensible of the near approach of the end of life, and anxious to give effect to his deep interest in his fellow-citizens and their posterity, Mr. Scott devised and formulated the scheme for the endowment of an institution of learning to be known as "The Toledo University of Arts and Trades," the character, details and present condition of which plan are elsewhere set forth in connection with the history of the Toledo Manual Training School. Mr. Scott throughout was recognized as a writer of ability, and for many years was specially conspicuous with the public press. He was always a staunch advocate of sound morals and free thought, and had no toleration for vice or lawlessness in any form. As a citizen, he was a model of propriety, and in practice as well as precept, a leader in public and private virtue. The causes of temperance and popular education found in him an earnest champion. Mr. Scott was married at Southport, Connecticut, in May, 1824, with Miss Susan Wakeman, who, with three sons, accompanied him to Florence in the Spring of 1831. At the time of Mr. Scott's death they were within four months of their Golden Wedding. Mrs. Scott survived her husband until April, 1882, when she, too, yielded to advancing age. They had three children—William H. and Frank J., of Toledo;

and Maurice A. Scott, of Castleton, New York.

From the Biographical Cyclopædia of Ohio.

CLARK WAGGONER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District, Ohio, was born in Milan Township, Huron (now in Erie) County, Ohio, September 6, 1820. His father, Israel Waggoner, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1789, and came to Ohio in 1811, engaging in farming. For a time, he was mail-carrier between the mouth of Huron River and Mansfield (50 miles), with but one "clearing" on the route. The mother, Lucretia Buck, was born in Massachusetts in 1787, spending her childhood and youth at Bennington, Vermont. In 1807 she went to Buffalo, New York, and there married Peter Lake. In 1815 the family came to Ohio, locating in Huron County, where the husband soon died, and in 1819 the widow and Israel Waggoner were married. The son's School facilities consisted in what were furnished by the Village District (only ordinary for those days), and ended at the age of 12 years, except two short terms at Huron Institute, Milan. For whatever of literary education he afterwards acquired, he was indebted chiefly to what Dr. Franklin so well named and showed to be the "Poor Boy's College"—the printing office—which he entered as an apprentice, at the age of 13 years, in the office of the *Milan Times*, completing his trade in the office of the *Norwalk Reflector*. In 1838, as a "Jour. Printer," he accepted a situation at Fremont (then Lower Sandusky), and in May, 1839, at the age of 18, became the Publisher of the *Lower Sandusky Whig*, a new paper, which was continued until 1843, when he removed the office to his native Town, and established the *Milan Tribune*. This was published until 1851, at which time the office was merged with that of the *Clarion*, at Sandusky, the new paper being named the *Register*, in which were associated with Mr. Waggoner, Earl Bill, now clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Henry D. Cooke, late Governor of the District of Columbia, now deceased. In 1856 Mr. Waggoner removed to Toledo, and with G. T. Stewart, then and now of Norwalk, Ohio, purchased the *Toledo Blade*, Mr. Waggoner becoming the manager of the establishment, and ere long the editor of the paper, continuing as such until 1865, when he retired. He thus conducted the paper throughout the War of the Rebellion, and gave to the cause of the Union a strong and effective support.

As the result of a difference in view as to the true policy for the conduct of the War, Mr. Waggoner was brought into conflict with a large portion of his Republican associates in the Congressional District. He was sustained

in his views by the more conservative members of the party, who selected Morrison R. Waite (now Chief Justice of the United States) as their candidate for Congress, who was not elected. The position of this portion of the party was that of President Lincoln, that the War, on the part of the Government, should be conducted primarily to save the Union, leaving Slavery and other special interests to take their chances in the result. To this was opposed the extreme, or "radical," policy, making the abolition of Slavery a condition precedent in any terms for peace. Though Mr. Waite then failed of an election, the canvass gave him an introduction and standing as a sound and able conservative in policy, which opened the way to the exalted position subsequently reached by him, and one more consistent with his taste and professional ambition.

Mr. Waggoner's real introduction as Editor to the people of Northwestern Ohio, was in 1859, through a cowardly personal assault made upon him by a notorious gambler, because the *Blade* had expressed the opinion that it was against public policy for a man who had, in one year, pleaded "guilty" to two indictments for gambling, to be continued as a depository of public money. His life was at that time openly threatened, as it afterwards was, because of his bold denunciation of gambling and other crimes and vices.

In 1866, in connection with his eldest son, Ralph H. Waggoner, Mr. Waggoner purchased the Toledo *Commercial*, which he edited during his connection with the paper, and until January, 1876. It was in the conduct of the *Commercial*, that Mr. Waggoner was most frequently influential in controlling political and public results. Notably among the former, is the part he took in the selection of the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, in 1875, which proved to have so much bearing upon more important subsequent events. By concerted action, in April of that year, most of the leading Republican journals of the State simultaneously brought out Hon. Alphonso Taft for that office. The ground for such action, was the alleged personal popularity of that gentleman with certain classes of voters residing chiefly in Cities, which popularity was mainly due to his declared opinions against the use of the Bible in Public Schools. Disagreeing with these views, and apprehending disaster to the party from the nomination of a standard-bearer for the reason that he entertained them, Mr. Waggoner, in the *Commercial*, opposed the movement in favor of Judge Taft, and urged, instead, the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, who had twice been Governor, and was then in private life; and who had refused the use of his name for the position, just before Judge Taft was suggested, and still protested against being considered a candidate. Notwithstanding such positive protest, and the almost

unanimous support of Judge Taft by the Republican daily press, Mr. Waggoner insisted that Ex-Governor Hayes should be nominated, as the only hope of unity, and of the success in Ohio in 1875, on which so largely depended all hope of success in the approaching Presidential contest. The canvass--an active and earnest one--closed with a complete endorsement of Mr. Waggoner's action, in the unanimous nomination of Ex-Governor Hayes by the State Convention, to be followed by his election over Governor William Allen, and, as direct consequences, his subsequent nomination and election as President, in 1876.

Among the incidents of Mr. Waggoner's life most satisfactory to himself, is the part he took in removing the bars of prejudice by which the colored children of Toledo were excluded from the educational facilities provided for their white neighbors. This was accomplished in 1871, after a contest of over two years, in which the *Commercial* led the cause of justice against the prejudices and timidity of the Board of Education. The result was finally reached through a public sentiment aroused and made effective largely by Mr. Waggoner's persistent support of the right. It is proper here to state, that, upon the test of trial being made, there were found to exist none of the obstacles to the policy of justice and humanity so greatly feared, no trouble whatever arising from the association of races in the Schools.

The part taken by Mr. Waggoner in the establishment of the present system of water supply for Toledo may be mentioned. After several years of discussion, the City Council, by nearly unanimous vote, had been led to adopt, and the citizens generally to accept, the Holly system of Water Works. Becoming satisfied, from investigation, that this system was not desirable for the City, and that the Stand-pipe plan was better, Mr. Waggoner advocated a change accordingly, which was strongly opposed by the Council, sustained by a portion of the City press. The discussion lasted some three months, and was active and somewhat bitter, but closed with the nearly unanimous adoption by the Council of a resolution surrendering the Holly and accepting the Stand-pipe plan, which was soon after introduced, and is believed to be equal in efficiency, economy and durability to that of any other City in the country.

Mr. Waggoner preserved, and now holds as a proud "monument" to his life-work, 50 bound volumes of newspapers, of which he was Publisher and Editor. They cover an aggregate of 35 years of time, and include 12 years of Weekly, and 23 years of Daily journals. Throughout this long period, his record was that of a conscientious, independent and fearless advocate of truth, justice and honesty in every department of life. Whether in social, moral, business or political affairs, his pen was

ever ready in defense of the right, regardless of what, in a selfish view, might seem to be immediate disadvantage to himself. He was rarely long without the antagonism of some special interest; but without an exception worth naming, the outcome justified his course. As far as his action was concerned, it mattered with him little whether he was thus brought in conflict with personal friends or enemies, with political associates or opponents, with men of high or of low standing, with the few or the many. His course showed the same consistent and inflexible adherence to the convictions of his own mind. These once carefully and satisfactorily reached, were ever the guide for his action. So well did this fact come to be recognized, that the influence of his paper was powerful with the public. Always active in the promotion of public enterprises and local interests, he was no less vigilant in the support of a sound morality and the maintenance of law and order. It is safe to say, that no person has done more to elevate the character of the public Press in Northern Ohio, than has Mr. Waggoner throughout the generation of time covered by his labors as a journalist.

The appointment of Mr. Waggoner as Collector of Internal Revenue, was the unsolicited act of President Hayes, which has been more than justified by the high standing to which the District was soon brought and is maintained.

Mr. Waggoner's political opinions were first formed during President Jackson's last term, when he accepted the views and policy of the Whigs, then under the lead of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, and other giants in statesmanship of those days. He continued in support of the Whig party until the body of the same was merged into its Republican successor, in 1855, with which latter he has since been actively identified.

On the 29th of December, 1841, Mr. Waggoner was married at Fremont, Ohio, with Miss Sylvia B., youngest daughter of the late Chauncey Roberts, for many years a prominent hotel-keeper and stage proprietor at that place. They have had five children, all of whom are now living—Ralph H., an Advertising Broker, in New York; J. Fred., Periodical and Book Publisher, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Carrie W. Seward, of New Jersey; and Misses Fanny and Mary Ella, of Toledo.

—The foregoing was prepared in 1881. Mr. Waggoner retired from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue August 1, 1882, after a service of five years, during which period the District, for the first time in its history, attained, under the standard fixed by the Treasury Department, the grade of "First-Class, according to the Scale of Merit." Many letters from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—in dates extending from December, 1878, to May, 1882—bore uniform testimony to the unsurpassed success of Collector Waggoner's

administration, and extended to him the "thanks and congratulations" of his superior officer, General Greene B. Ramm. Thus—

December 18, 1878, the Commissioner wrote: "Nothing could be more complete, than the manner in which every detail of the service is conducted in your District. This condition of affairs is certainly very gratifying to this office. It reflects great credit upon yourself and upon your subordinates." May 25, 1882: "Your office was found, upon its recent examination by Revenue Agent Wheeler, in excellent condition. Your grade, as usual, is *No. one, or First-Class.*"

Such result could have been attained by the Collector only with the co-operation of subordinates able and faithful in their service. These were—Chief Deputy Clayton R. Heath, and Deputies Leroy E. Clarke, James W. Ross, Lewis E. Brewster and Vincent J. Emmick, at Toledo; James W. Baker, at Norwalk; and Geo. O. Selkirk and Mrs. Eva G. Center, at Sandusky.

Since the close of his service as Collector, Mr. Waggoner's attention has been chiefly directed to obtaining historical material for use in different forms, of which the History of Toledo and Lucas County is one. During this time, he has carefully examined, sheet by sheet, 300 bound volumes of public journals, extending in dates as far back as 1814, and has made over 7,000 notations of facts of more or less permanent interest, with reference to the record of each. Such notations have greatly promoted the preparation of this History, and will be of increasing value for future use.

In early manhood, Mr. Waggoner made the Christian profession, and has since been identified with the Presbyterian Church. With Mrs. Waggoner he was of the original members of Westminster Church, Toledo, and yet holds that connection, as have most of their children.

JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, November 14, 1808, his parents soon removing to New Bedford. He was a lineal descendant, on the father's side, of the Puritan Governor Winslow; and his mother was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. At the age of 18 he entered Sandwich Academy, for preparatory studies with reference to a Collegiate course, and was graduated at Harvard in 1831. He at once began the study of law in the office of "Honest John Davis," at Worcester; which completed, he was admitted to practice and became a partner with John W. Clifford, of New Bedford. His health soon failing, requiring a relinquishment of his profession, he came West as the agent of a New England company seeking investments in lands. In such capacity he arrived at Toledo in 1835, where he remained until 1839, when he removed to Constantine, Michigan, making large investments at that point, including the construction and operation of flouring-mills

He there became actively identified with political matters; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850; twice the Whig candidate for Congress, and twice the candidate of the same party for United States Senator against General Cass; and was a delegate to the Chicago River and Harbor Convention in 1847. In May, 1853, he purchased the *Toledo Blade*, resuming his residence in that City. As a conductor of that journal, he took a prominent and influential position in public affairs, and especially in political matters, then in an unsettled and formative condition. In 1855-6 he had the contract for binding for Congress, and in the latter year sold the *Blade* to Clark Waggoner and G. T. Stewart. He then became the President of the Michigan Agricultural College, and after holding the position for three years, was compelled, from ill-health, to relinquish it. Spending a few months in the Bahamas, he returned in 1860; was elected to the State Senate of Michigan, of which he was made the presiding officer, which position he held until the time of his death from hemorrhage, June 15, 1861. Mr. Williams was a man of rare intelligence, independence and energy of character, and a writer of much ability and force. He left a wife, Mrs. Sarah R. Langdon Williams, now a resident of Toledo, with whom he was married May 28, 1844, at Buffalo, New York, and who was a daughter of John Langdon, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and grand-niece of Governor John Langdon, of that State. Three daughters survived Mr. Williams—Charlotte Langdon, the wife of John F. Kumler; Sibyl (now deceased), the wife of J. Kent Hamilton; and Rebecca, the wife of Wm. H. Cooper, of the City of New York.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE was born in Vestal, Broome County, New York, September 20, 1833, and died at Toledo, February 15, 1888. His father, Nathaniel Reed Locke, yet living at the advanced age of 94 years, was a Soldier in the War of 1812-15. At the age of 10 years the son entered the office of the *Courtland Democrat*, to learn the printing business, and while yet young he sat out as a journeyman in search of work, which he found at different points. At Pittsburgh, Penn., he was employed, first as reporter, and then as assistant to the Editor of the *Chronicle*. In 1852, with James G. Robinson, he started the *Plymouth Advertiser*, at Plymouth, Richland County, Ohio, which they published for two years. In 1856 Mr. Locke started the *Bucyrus Journal*. Subsequently, in succession, he conducted the *Mansfield Herald*, the *Bellefontaine Republican* and the *Findlay Jeffersonian*. It was while connected with the latter paper, and during the War of the Rebellion, that Mr. Locke commenced writing the "Nasby" letters, which subsequently attained extensive circulation and

gave him special prominence throughout the country. In October, 1865, previously having closed his connection with the *Findlay* paper, Mr. Locke began his connection with the Toledo press, as stated on pages 640-641. For several years he spent considerable time in the delivery of public lectures in different parts of the country. He made a somewhat extended trip through Great Britain and the Continent, when he wrote a series of letters ("Nasby in Exile") subsequently published in a volume. The "Nasby" letters were thus issued, as also were other volumes of his writings—"Ekkoes from Kentucky," "Abou Ben Adhem," "Struggles of Petroleum V. Nasby," "Swinging Round the Circle," "Paper City," and "Hannah Jane"—all which partaking of the style of satire, were employed to correct erroneous views and sentiments in regard to matters of political, social and practical life. In this department of literature he attained prominence which very few American writers have enjoyed. His habits of labor were exceptionally methodical and close, enabling him to accomplish results to be secured in no other way. Some months before his death, Mr. Locke's health became seriously impaired, and different steps were taken for its restoration, but without success, the end occurring as already stated, in the 55th year of his age. He was married while residing at Plymouth, with Miss Martha Bodine, who survives him, as do three sons—Robinson, Edmund and Charles, the former succeeding his father as Editorial Manager of the *Blade*.

Beside a pioneer in the Nursery business, Mr. Asa W. Maddocks held like position in the printing offices of Toledo. He was an apprentice—"Devil," as technically called—in the office of the *Toledo Gazette*, which very soon succeeded the *Herald* upon its suspension in September, 1834. He was employed on the *Gazette* when in 1835 the office was raided, its type piled in "pie," and general wreck wrought with the materials by the "Michigan forces," who took such means for vengeance on the *Gazette*, for its support of the Ohio side of the boundary question. Mr. Maddocks, in 1840, worked on the *Maumee City Express* (Henry Reed and S. T. Hosmer, publishers), and subsequently as a "Jour" at Adrian and other places.

Silas W. Wilder, a native of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, learned his trade in the office of the *Spy*, Worcester, Massachusetts. He afterwards published, in succession, the *Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot*, the *Norfolk Democrat* (Dedham, Mass.), and the *Pathfinder* and the *Carpet Bag*, Boston. He came to Toledo in 1852, and became associated with Josiah Riley, in the publication of the *Commercial Republican*. November 26, 1854, Mr. Wilder died, leaving a wife and three children. He was a man of great industry and unexceptionable habits.

PART X.
ANNALS.

CHAPTER I.

EVENTS AND PERSONS.

MUCH of the most valuable local history consists of facts and events supplied by disconnected records and the memories of persons cognizant of the same. Availing himself of these sources of information, the compiler has gathered material which it is believed will be of present interest and permanent value. In the nature of the case, such must be used without special connection as to either subject or time.

The first known white settlers of the Maumee Valley, were Gabriel Godfrey and John Baptiste Beaugrand, who established a trading post at the foot of the Maumee Rapids about 1790. Other French settlers came, including La Point, Momenee and Peltier. James Carlin, a blacksmith, and his son Squire Carlin (now of Hancock County) came from Monroe about 1807. At that time six American families were there. David Hull, a nephew of Gen. Isaac Hull, resided at Maumee.

Near the mouth of the Maumee River, and opposite Manhattan, a small French settlement was established about 1807. It was near to a Village of Ottawa Indians, which is said to have existed from the time of the Pontiac Conspiracy (1763), and the widow of Pontiac, with her son (Kan-tuck-ee-gun), and his son (Otnssa), were yet there. Mesh-kee-ma, a cousin of Otussa, was a Chief on the West side of the River, where he was prominent as an orator. A-bee-wa, a young Chief, was poisoned, and died while young. At this time, there were in this region about 8,000 Ottawas, living chiefly by fishing and hunting. Of these, the remnant, made up largely of vagabonds, were removed to the West in 1837.

No name is more prominent among the early settlers of the Maumee Valley, than is that of Peter Navarre. He was said to be a grandson of Robert Navarre, a French army officer, who visited this section in 1745. Peter was born at Detroit in 1785, where his father before him was born. In 1807, with his brother Robert he erected a cabin near the mouth of the Maumee (East side), which continued to be his residence while he lived. Beside Canadian French, he could speak the Pottawatomie Indian dialect, and partially those of other tribes. In woodcraft and Indian methods he was very skillful, while his bearing was ever that of a "born gentleman." For several years he was employed by a Detroit house in buying furs of the Miamis near Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he made the acquaintance and

friendship of Chief Little Turtle. The war of 1812-15 closed the fur trade, when Peter and his three brothers—Robert, Alexis and Jaquot (James)—tendered their services to General Hull. He also besought General Hull to accept the services of the Miamis, which were declined, and they afterwards took part with the British. Before seeing active service, the Navarres were included in the surrender of General Hull and paroled, although they denied the right to treat him as a prisoner of war, and at once took an active part for the United States; whereupon, General Proctor, the British Commander, offered a reward of £200 for Peter's head or scalp. Until the close of the war, he acted as scout for General Harrison. He used to say that the worst night he ever spent, was as bearer of a dispatch from General Harrison, then at Fort Meigs, to Fort Stephenson (now Fremont). Amid a thunderstorm of great fury and fall of water, he made the trip of over 30 miles through the unbroken wilderness, and the morning following delivered to General Harrison a reply. Because his names was not on an enlistment-roll, the law provided no pension for his great service, but by special act of Congress, his last days were made more comfortable by pecuniary relief. At the close of the war he returned to his home, near the mouth of the Maumee River, where he spent the balance of his life, dying in East Toledo, March 20, 1874, in his 89th year. For several years previous to his death he served as President of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association.

On next page is given a portrait of Peter Navarre, as passing through a forest in his favorite character as a Scout. It is from an oil painting by Mr. W. H. Machen, formerly of Toledo, and now of Detroit, a work of special artistic merit. The likeness is considered a good one by those long acquainted with Mr. Navarre.

Prominent among the very earliest settlers at Toledo, were John T. Baldwin and family. This fact, together with their other relations to this region, will make proper brief mention of their movements and experiences in such connection. Mr. Baldwin and his family left Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1805, for Northern Ohio, settling at Palmyra, Portage County, on a farm. Here they remained until September 4, 1817. At that time his family consisted of his wife, four sons—Alvah, John, Tibbals and Marquis, and one daughter—

Uranus. At the latter date the family, Alvah excepted, sat out for Detroit. At Cleveland they took the Schooner *Leopard*, a 28-ton craft, previously built on the Cuyahoga River,

N. Hawley Merwin, for four barrels of flour, subject to warehouse charges for storage.

Marquis Baldwin, of Toledo, has a joint diary and account book kept by his father for several



PETER NAVARRE, AS THE SCOUT OF GENERAL HARRISON—WAR OF 1812-15.

a short distance above its mouth. This vessel was built with reference to trade at the West end of Lake Erie and the Detroit and Maumee Rivers. At Cleveland, Mr. Baldwin killed a fat cow, and sold a hind-quarter of the same to

years, which is replete with local and general interest. As shown by that record, Mr. Baldwin and his family were among the earliest of the traders who came to this region as soon after the close of the War of 1812-15 as the condi-

tion of things justified such venture, and he and the most of his family spent the balance of their days in useful and honorable activity here. Citations from Mr. Baldwin's record, necessarily brief, will be found of interest:

Leaving Cleveland, September 6, 1817, the *Leopard* arrived at Detroit, after a tedious passage of 10 days, on the 16th. There his attention was divided between the manufacture and erection of Cider Mills and the limited traffic which the *Leopard*, chiefly in charge of his sons, was able to secure. He made several mills, while the vessel, until the close of navigation, was kept usually employed in transportation on the Detroit River.

April 1, 1818, Mr. Baldwin left Detroit for "Orleans of the North," as the settlement on the Maumee River below Fort Meigs, was then called. They arrived on the 3d, and occupied a small house. Here they remained until July, 1818, when they left, going first to Put-in Bay, for the purpose of getting out a cargo of cedar pickets for the Detroit market, which latter place they reached during that month, and where their former life, substantially, was repeated until November, when they returned to Orleans, taking up their abode in a portion of Seneca Allen's house. Here their experiences were about as at their former sojourn, the family suffering severely on both occasions from fever and ague—so much so as often to have no one with strength to care for the sick. They all were active at such employment as might be had. Marquis in April, 1819, "dropped" corn for General Vance, a farmer above Orleans.

June 27, 1819, once more discouraged by Maumee life, Mr. Baldwin and family again left; this time for their old home in Palmyra, where they arrived July 30.

In September, Mr. Baldwin, with John and Tibbals, took the *Leopard* at Cleveland and sailed for Put-in Bay, there occupying the board shanty of a Mr. Hill, where they got out timber for Cider Mills, and for use at Detroit, where the father was busy with his mill jobs, while the sons continued traffic with the Vessel, making several trips to Orleans on one of which she was loaded with Corn for Detroit by Jonathan Gibbs. This sort of life was kept up more or less, until 1821, when Mr. Baldwin returned to Palmyra.

On the 10th of February, 1823, Mr. Baldwin, with his family (Alvah only excepted), for the third time, essayed to make a home on the Maumee, with Port Lawrence for his destination. For conveyance for himself, family and goods, he had two ox-sleds and a one-horse sleigh; Marquis (then 15 years of age) driving two cows. At Black River (now Lorain County), the snow failed them, and they were compelled to take the Lake, then covered with solid ice, which they followed throughout to the Maumee River and up to Port Lawrence, where they arrived, after a passage of nine days from Palmyra.

At Port Lawrence Mr. Baldwin settled in the old log Warehouse at the foot of Monroe Street, built in 1817. There they remained until 1833, when John Baldwin purchased lot 11, Summit Street (North side), and next to the corner of Monroe, and built thereon a brick two-story building, the lower part of which he occupied until 1836 as a Provision Store, the

family living on the second floor. In 1836 John built on Superior Street, between Washington and Lafayette, Marquis remaining with him, and the father and Tibbals going on a farm, a part of which is now the site of the Manhattan Flouring Mills. Afterwards they removed to Grassy Point (on the River between the Wabash Round-House and the Lake Shore Railroad bridge). Subsequently, the family returned to Town, where the father died in 1838, John having preceded him in death in 1837. Tibbals then returned to Palmyra, where he died. Alvah, taking the farm at Palmyra in 1823, remained on it until his death, February 22, 1886, at the age of 90 years and 6 months. Marquis never left Toledo after the return in 1823, which, at the end of 65 years, is yet his residence. He is the last member of the family living. The brother John occupied a prominent and honorable position here, in both business and public trust, having been one of the three first County Commissioners.

The experience of Mr. Baldwin and his family was in some respects peculiar. Called to meet reverses in business, his removal to the West was made in the hope of recovery of losses. Farm-life failing to secure such end, he adopted the varied business shown in his history, without special financial success. But the condition thus given the family greatly developed the energy and industry of all. Thus, we find in Mr. Baldwin's accounts, charges for the making of pants, shirts and other garments by Mrs. Baldwin, and shoes by John; while the other members were constant in contributing by all means available to the common fund. John and Tibbals largely managed the *Leopard*, while the father was employed in making Cider Mills and other work; Marquis, the youngest, doing his share of work according to his years—the household labors taxing the utmost strength of the mother and daughter. The record of this family is cited, not so much as exceptional, as because it shows something of the trials and privations common to the mass of pioneers who opened up the great West to civilization and wealth.

From Mr. Baldwin's carefully kept accounts, we are enabled to learn something of the prices current at the outset of civilization here:

In April, 1818, his charges for transportation of freight from Miami to Cleveland, contained the following: Wood, per cord, \$2.00; Fish, per bbl., 75 cents; Pickets, per 100, \$12.50. Between Miami and Detroit—Passengers, with baggage equal to three barrels bulk, \$5.50; Salt Pork and Fish, per bbl., 50 cents; Corn, per bushel, 10 cents; Shingles, per M, 50 cents; Furs, per pack, 75 cents. From Put-in Bay to Detroit—Cargo of Lumber, \$30.00.

Of articles of trade, the prices of the following are given: Ploughs, \$15.00; Flour, per 100 lbs., \$4.00; Potatoes, per bushel, 62½¢; Bacon, per lb., 20¢; Butter, 31½¢; Beef Steak, 10¢; Pork, 18½¢; Bread, 12½¢; Shoes, \$2.50; Castor Hats, \$7.00; Tin-pans, 25¢; Nails, per lb., 25¢; Salt, per bbl., \$8.00; Fish,

per bbl., \$10.00; Rosin, per lb., 25c.; Tar, per gallon, \$1.50; Whisky, per quart, 50c.; Chickens, each, 25c.; Tin plates, 31¢; Pine boards, per 100 feet, \$3.00; Buffalo robes, \$6.00; Tobacco, per lb., 50c.; Cider, per bbl., \$8.50; Apples, per bbl. (October, 1818), \$1.50.

The rates for labor are indicated by Mr. Baldwin's charge of \$3.00 for footing a pair of boots; and those of Mrs. Baldwin—for making woolen pantaloons, \$1.50; for linen do., 50 cents; and for making fine shirts, \$1.00 each. Ordinary laborers were paid \$25.00 per month and board. Sailors got the same.

Mr. Marquis Baldwin furnishes the following as among the residents of this section when his father's family went to Orleans, in 1818, to wit:

At Maumee—John E. Hunt and Robert A. Forsyth, merchants; Jonathan Gibbs, James Carlin, Dr. Horatio Conant, and a Frenchman, named Pelkee.

At Miami—Daniel Hubbell and Wm. Herrick.

At Perrysburg—John and Frank Hollister, merchants; Coleman I. Keeler, Sen., John Webb, David M. Hawley and Wm. Wilson.

At Orleans—Wm. Ewing, James McElrath, Jacob Wilkison (Tavern-keeper), Samuel Spafford, Seneca Allen, ——— Martindale, James Murray, Aurora Spafford, Gen. Vance, Samuel Wilkison, Amos Pratt, James Wilkison, David Wilkison, ——— Broughton.

Up the River, East side, four or five miles—Guy Nearing, Isaac Richardson (murdered)*.

Up the River, West side—David Hull, Isaac Hull, Joseph Hull.

Still further up—The Prays, Francis Manor, and ——— Gunn. Others may have been there, who are not remembered.

Mr. Marquis Baldwin also furnishes the following statement of what was found at Port Lawrence, when his father's family arrived there in 1823:

At the foot of Monroe Street, North side, the log-warehouse belonging to the Cincinnati Company, with a frame addition thereto. The back part of this building became the residence of the Baldwin family for some 10 years. On the South side and at the foot of the same Street, stood the Warehouse of D. C. Henderson, also built in 1817—a frame structure, much dilapidated, and in 1823 unoccupied. A small frame house stood on Perry Street, just back of the Alley, between Summit and St. Clair, and owned and occupied by Joseph Prentice, the father of Frederick Prentice. A log-house stood near the present site of the Police Station—owned and occupied by Joseph Trombley. A hewed log-house, on the North side of Summit Street, near Jefferson, owned and occupied by Wm. Wilson. Remains of Fort Industry were yet on Summit Street, from near Jefferson, two-thirds the distance to Monroe Street, and to the bluff in the direction of the River. Pickets of the fortification were yet standing.

Down the River, and on what is now Stickney Avenue, stood the brick dwelling of Major B. F. Stickney

* Mr. Richardson was killed July 22, 1830, a few miles above Perrysburg, by Geo. Porter. It seems that Richardson, keeper of a hotel at the Maumee Rapids, was sitting in the piazza of his house, conversing with a guest, when he was shot in the head from a corner of the house, and expired without a groan. His guest received in his breast a portion of the charge of shot. The murderer, Porter, was taken the next day, when he confessed the act, expressing his gratification thereat. He bore a bad character, and had for some years been on unfriendly terms with Mr. Richardson. Porter was tried for the crime, convicted and hung.

—the only residence then on what became the Vistula plat. Back from the River, and now on Collingwood Avenue, was Noah A. Whitney's house. Next, the log house of Major Coleman I. Keeler, Sen., near the rear end of the lot now owned by J. W. May's heirs. Eli Hubbard's house stood out Lagrange Street, on the North side of Ten-Mile Creek, Thomas Bishop lived nearly opposite Mr. Hubbard. Wm. Sibley lived near the present residence of Peter C. Lewis, now Washington Township; and next West, was Andrew Jacobs, on the Prairie Road. Then John Walworth, where J. C. Harris lived; and one other house, occupied by a Mr. Owens, on the Smith farm on Half-way Creek.

A little below the Manhattan Mill, Francis Love-way; and near the mouth of the Maumee River, Leo Guire.

About where Ironville now stands, lived the five brothers—Jacob, Peter, Francis, Alexis and Antoine Navarre.

Such constituted the population between Maumee and the Bay Settlement (now Vienna), in 1823. The same year Cyrus Fisher and John Baldwin brought a small stock of Dry Goods to Port Lawrence, being the first store opened within the present limits of Toledo. During that year, John Baldwin owned the Schooner Vermilion, and sailed her between Port Lawrence and Buffalo.

In 1827, '28 and '29, John Baldwin & Co. sold Dry Goods in the building at the foot of Monroe Street.

About 1828 Alvin Evans was on what is now the Ed. Upton farm, Washington Township.

The same year (as recollected), Capt. David Wilkison built the Schooner Eagle, on Swan Creek, and at the foot of Washington Street, Port Lawrence. In 1832-33 the Steamboat Detroit was built at the same place, by the Detroit Navigation Company; Tibbals and Marquis Baldwin doing the iron-work, and John Baldwin sailing her as Master in 1834. In 1831 Sanford L. Collins came here as clerk in a new Dry Goods and Grocery Store, for which was fitted up the Wilson Block-house, on Fort Industry Grounds.

In the Spring of 1810, Jacob Woodruff left Griersburgh (now Darlington), Pennsylvania, for Ohio, accompanied by his wife and six children, of whom Nancy (16 years of age), was the eldest. He stopped first in what is now Summit County; the next year went to Cleveland, and to the mouth of Black River (then in Huron, now in Lorain County), where he put up a cabin. Cleveland then was in its beginning, with one store, that of Nathan Perry, and a small tavern. At Black River, John S. Reed had a small trading post, beside whom was Jonathan Seeley—the three families constituting the entire white population of that locality, with a plenty of Indians, whose behavior depended upon the quantity of whisky obtained at the trading-post. In the Summer of 1811, Mr. Woodruff went to the mouth of Vermillion River, where was the single family of a Mr. Sturgeon, who kept a ferry. In the Fall of 1811, Nancy Woodruff accompanied a

family named Young, who were removing from Cleveland to Cold Creek (now Castalia, Erie County), the passage being made in the Sloop "Sallie," Capt. Abijah Baker, stopping where Venice was located some years thereafter—Sandusky then being called the "Ogontz Place," the Town plat not being made for some six years thereafter. At Cold Creek, then, were Major Frederick Falley, and Mr. Snow (who was subsequently killed by the Indians, and whose daughter Eietta was taken captive at the same time). In December, 1811, Miss Woodruff was married with Captain Abijah Baker, the Captain of the "Sallie." The same Winter the young couple moved to Huron River, as also did the Woodruff family, when they put up log-houses on the River below the Abbott place (afterwards the County-seat of Huron County). In June, 1812 (War with England, meantime, having been declared), Captain Baker set sail from the Huron River for the foot of the Maumee Rapids, where he expected a load of General Hull's Army baggage for Detroit, his wife accompanying him. As they entered the Maumee, its banks seemed alive with noisy Indians. Darkness overtook them when near the mouth of Swan Creek, where they anchored for the night. With them was John Laylin (of Norwalk, Ohio). They landed and examined Fort Industry on the bluff near the mouth of Swan Creek. A small Schooner met them on its way from the foot of the Rapids with the Army baggage which Captain Baker was expecting for his Vessel. His disappointment was relieved, however, when he subsequently learned that the loaded Schooner was captured by the British. On the vessel was Dr. Reynolds, a Surgeon of General Hull's army, who afterwards was killed at Detroit. Captain Baker continued his way up the Maumee to the foot of the Rapids, where he obtained a cargo of flour (probably belonging to an Army contractor), for Erie, whence the voyage was made, when they returned to the Huron River, in time to participate in the historical flight of the settlers of that section to the South, upon hearing of Hull's surrender and the probable approach of the British and Indians. The Woodruffs stopped at Mt. Vernon, but Captain Baker and wife, on two horses, returned to Pennsylvania, he enlisting in the Army and dying at Williamsport, that State, in 1813. Mrs. Baker soon returned to Ohio with an infant son, whose name was Abijah Woodruff Baker, and who in after years came to be extensively known as a printer and publisher, having started many newspapers in Ohio and elsewhere. He lost his life in the War with Mexico. In 1818 Mrs. Baker was married with T. K. Rudolph, in Knox County, and soon was again a widow, with another son and a daughter. In 1831 she again married, Thomas Morrell being her third husband, who died in 1848, when Mrs. Morrell came to Wood County,

to make her home with her son, J. R. Rudolph, and daughter, Mrs. George Williams. She died at Bowling Green, December 7, 1878.

In a letter to the *Blade*, August 20, 1850, Major B. F. Stickney says he left Washington, D. C., March 8, 1812, under appointment as Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory. Going Westward to Pittsburgh, he descended the Ohio to Cincinnati in arks, arriving there April 1st, that place then being "a good sized Village," the Post Office receiving \$600 per year. Thence, he passed the present localities of Dayton, Troy and Piqua, a few families being at each, with a log tavern at the former. The Western line of Ohio then had not been fixed, and Fort Wayne was supposed to be in this State; Lake Michigan was supposed to extend 20 miles farther North than it does. Maj. Stickney reached Ft. Wayne April 11, 1812. He seems to have had some peculiar views as to the policy best in the management of the Indians. He thought Gen. Harrison, as Governor of Indiana Territory, in that regard relied too much on military force, and not enough on strategy, and attributed the superior influence of the British in that respect to the fact that they employed intrigue and bribery of Chiefs. Again, American Soldiers were constantly urging measures for ridding the country of the Indians, to which policy the Government yielded. Major Stickney's plan, as suggested in this letter, would have been—when it was decided that a certain tribe must be removed—to call them together (say for a space of 500 miles square), furnish them with plenty of good meat and bread, a little tobacco and some whisky, and hold them for six weeks, when disease would probably ensue, resulting in the death of 20 per cent., with a continued decrease of 15 to 20 per cent. per annum; while those remaining would be so enervated as not to be dangerous. "In this mode," said Major Stickney, "all the lives of the troops would be saved, and at least three-fourths of the cash, and the Indians well satisfied with that mode of doing business." He says he communicated to the Government this plan for the treatment of the Indians, before his appointment as Agent. In his letter to the *Blade*, he recognized the "question of morality" which his scheme might raise, but thought it no worse to dispose of Indians in that way than in battle. It is a relief to know, that among the forms of management of that race, that of insidious poison thus proposed, never has been tried. Nor does such device seem to have been entertained by the Government.

James Thomas was one of the young adventurers who came to this County as early as 1817. He was born in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, in 1798, and reached Maumee April 19, 1817, having made the trip on foot after 15 days of hard travel. There was at that time no improved road between Buffalo and the

Maumee River, nor a road of any sort for much of that distance. Cleveland was then a very small Village; there was a tavern at Elyria; a small settlement at Florence Corners, Huron County; a few houses at the County-seat, below Milan; a few settlers at Lower Sandusky; one house between that place and the Maumee River, consisting of a log shanty on "Carryin'" (Portage) River, which furnished shelter for a Frenchman on his trips as mail-carrier on foot, guided by blazed trees. Mr. Thomas remained here for three years, when he left. In 1824, he purchased a farm in Harland, Huron County, which continued to be his home for nearly 60 years, he dying in January, 1886, in the 88th year of his age.

The opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal was celebrated at Fort Wayne, July 4, 1843, with much demonstration and enthusiasm. General Lewis Cass was orator of the day and delivered an address of special interest and value, both in the thoughts presented and the historical and other facts furnished. Of the Maumee Valley and its aboriginal inhabitants, he said:

The line of your Canal was a bloody war-path, which has seen many a deed of horror. And this peaceful Town (Ft. Wayne) has had its Moloch, and the records of human depravity furnish no more terrible examples of cruelty, than were offered at his shrine. The Miami Indians, our predecessors in the occupation of this district, had a fertile institution, whose origin and object have been lost in the darkness of aboriginal history, but which was continued to a late period, and whose orgies were held upon the very spot where we now are. It was called the "Man-Eating Society," and it was the duty of all associates to eat such prisoners as were preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belonged to a particular family, and the dreadful inheritance descended to all children, male and female. The duties it imposed could not be avoided; and the sanctions of religion were added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast was a solemn ceremony, at which the whole tribe were collected as actors or spectators. The miserable victim was bound to a stake, and burned at a slow fire with all the refinement of cruelty which savage ingenuity could invent. Here was a traditionary ritual, which regulated with revolting precision the whole course of procedure at these ceremonies. Latterly, the authority and obligation of the institution had declined, and I presume it has now wholly disappeared. But I have seen and conversed with the head of the family, the chief of the Society, whose name was White Skin, with what feelings of disgust, I need not attempt to describe. I well knew an intelligent Canadian, who was present at one of the last sacrifices made to this horrible institution. The victim was a young American, captured in Kentucky, toward the close of the Revolutionary War. Here where we are now assembled, in peace and serenity, celebrating the triumph of art and industry, within the memory of the present generation, our countrymen have been thus tortured, murdered and devoured. But thank God, that conneil-fire is extinguished—the impious feast is over—the war dance is ended—the war song is sung—the war drum is silent—the Indian has departed, to find, I hope, in the silent West a more comfortable residence; and to find also, I hope, under the protection, and if need

be, under the power of the United States, a radical change in institutions, and a general improvement in his morals and condition. A feeble remnant of the once powerful tribe which formerly won their way to the dominion of this region by blood, and by blood maintained it, have to-day appeared among the passing shadows flitting around the places that now know them no more. * * To-day the last of the race is here. To-morrow they will commence their journey toward the setting sun, where their fathers, agreeable to their rude faith, have preceded them, and where the Red Man will find rest and safety.

In coming to this place, I passed along the Canal, and marked with delight the beautiful River on whose banks it has been constructed, and the charming country to which it gives new life and value. I was forcibly struck with the contrast between this journey and a former one. Nature has been prodigal of her favors to the Valley of the Maumee. I can never forget the first time it met my eyes. It was at the commencement of the late War (1812), when the troops destined for the defense of Detroit, had passed through the forests from Urbana to the Rapids of the Maumee. The season had been wet, and much of the country was low, and the whole of it unbroken by a single settlement. We had to cut our way and transport our provisions and baggage with great labor and difficulty. We were heartily tired of the march, and were longing for its termination, when we attained the brow of the table-lands through which the Maumee had made a passage for itself, and a fertile region for those who have the good fortune to occupy it. Like the mariner, we felt we had reached a port—like the wanderer, a home. In a subsequent journey, led by official duty, I ascended the River, in a birch canoe. There is something romantic associated with that mode of conveyance, but it soon palls upon the traveler. During many a weary mile and hour, I have been borne by this aboriginal skiff over the Lakes and Rivers of the Northwest, and seen it carried through the dense forests, across wild portages, and then floated upon some little stream, which, gradually swelled by successive tributaries, became a large River. It was thus I passed from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, launching my frail barque upon a mere rivulet, and descending before the peculiar characteristics of the stream announced that we were upon that mighty River, which flows from its fountains in the North to the tropical seas. * *

Here, where your Canal prepares to leave the basin of the Lakes for that of the Mississippi, I left the River with my birch canoe, and placing it upon a wagon, it was transported to Little River, where my faithful voyageurs re-embarked in it, and joined me at the White Raccoon's Village, to which I rode and where I passed the night. My friend, the Raccoon, treated me with great hospitality, but he was a little too hospital to himself and his kindred. He produced his keg of "fire-water," to do honor to the arrival of the "Chee-mo-kee-main," but unfortunately he was too free at his own feast. One of those scenes of intoxication followed, which are the bane and the attendant of Indian life, and I retired to my blanket, leaving my host and his friends at their orgies. In the morning I embarked on the Wabash and descended that River to its mouth, stopping occasionally to examine and admire the beautiful country through which it flows, unsurpassed, probably, upon the face of the globe.

I revert to these incidents of frontier life, to place in bolder relief the change which has rescued this region from the Indian, and has crowned it with the precious work of civilization.

Mrs. Fanny L. Allen died in Cleveland, December 11, 1875, aged 82 years and 9 months. She was a daughter of Moses Brigham, and

born in Hanover, Massachusetts. On invitation of the celebrated Mohawk Chief Brandt, who was educated at Dartmouth College, Mr. Brigham removed to Delaware, Canada, where he engaged in trade. About 1811 the daughter was married with Seneca Allen, a Civil Engineer, and they soon removed to Detroit, where they lived at the time of Hull's surrender in 1813. They had 12 children, of whom seven survived the mother—George Allen, of Michigan; Hiram, of California; Mrs. Hamilton Colton, of Milan, Ohio; Mrs. J. W. Keith and Mrs. Geo. B. Truax, of Detroit; Mrs. Geo. H. Standart and Mrs. J. H. Blinn, of Cleveland. Mrs. Allen was the elder sister of Mrs. Carlos Colton, of Toledo. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were among the earliest settlers of the Maumee Valley, having come here in 1816, 72 years ago, and first settled six miles above Maumee City, at Roche de Pont, now Waterville, where Mr. Allen opened a small trade with the Indians. Several other families came at the same time and in the same vessel, among whom were those of Jacob Wilkison, Elijah Gunn, Charles Gunn and Christopher Gunn: Minerva, eldest daughter of Elijah Gunn, married David Hull, brother of Isaac Hull. Elijah Gunn, Jr., married Jerusha Jennison, whose family lived below Perrysburg. In 1818 Mr. Allen removed down to Fort Meigs (Orleans of the North), where then were half a dozen families, including those of Amos Spafford, Aurora Spafford, Samuel Vance, Thomas McIlrath, Mr. Plum, Samuel Ewing and Isaac Hull (father of David and Isaac), and brother of General Hull. In January, 1824, Mr. Allen removed to Port Lawrence (Toledo), employing pirogues lashed together for that purpose, the River being open. At that time there were living at that place the families of John T. Baldwin, Joseph Prentice, and a Frenchman, named Trombley. A mile below lived Major Stickney, and below him Wm. Wilson. Mrs. Hamilton Colton, with Dr. Walter Colton, in the Summer of 1824, made the trip to Detroit and back in a small Schooner, Capt. Truman Reed, being three days in going and six in returning. Mrs. Colton thought that Daniel Murray came to Port Lawrence in 1824, and built a house on the Monroe road, half a mile from the mouth of Swan Creek. Mr. Fisher came in 1825, and his son and Mr. Baldwin opened the first dry goods store in that locality. Mr. Bartlett (brother-in-law of Mr. Fisher) the same year came and bought Mr. Murray's place, that gentleman then moving West. Mr. Allen, in the Spring of 1821, purchased of John and William Hollister, of Perrysburg, at \$3.00 per acre, 160 acres of land, now in the heart of Toledo, and erected a log cabin near the Whitaker residence, corner of Monroe and Tenth Streets, in which job he was assisted by the late Carlos Colton. Unable to meet his payments, this purchase was relinquished, as was

that of another buyer at the same price, and subsequently (1832) 70 acres of the tract was purchased by the late Jessup W. Scott at \$12 per acre. The tract included the present Central School building. In February, 1823, Seneca Allen, then of Fort Meigs, and Heman Alfred, of Vermillion, Huron County, left the mouth of Carrying (Portage) River for Detroit by cutter, on the ice. After traveling some miles they struck thin ice, and were immersed. Mr. Alfred died and Mr. Allen escaped with his life. The horse was lost. Mr. Allen, in the Winter of 1824-5, taught the first School opened within the present limits of Toledo, for the sum of \$16 per month (boarding himself), continuing the same for two winters. In the Summer of 1827, Mr. Allen and family removed to Monroe, Michigan, going by the Maumee Packet, and spending four days in the trip. On removing to Monroe, Mr. Allen was made Clerk of the Michigan Territorial Legislative Council, holding that office until his death by cholera, in 1834. Mrs. Allen was a woman of rare personal qualities, which enabled her to pass through the severe trials of pioneer life with heroic firmness and earnest activity, meeting all the demands of a large family and of many needy neighbors. Mr. Allen was a man of high character, and of the strictest integrity.

The following memoranda of early times, were supplied by Mrs. Allen not long before her death:

When Captain Allen and a portion of his family, visited the Valley in October, 1831, they found the principal Ottawa Indian Village located on the Manhattan side of the River, near its mouth, where the Government made its payments to the tribe; and their hunting grounds were on the opposite side. "I well remember," said she, "the beautiful road leading from Vistula to this Indian Village. It was winding, and shaded by magnificent trees. We frequently rode thither with Major Stickney in his one-horse wagon; and as we passed through the Village, the little Indians would run out calling him 'Father! Father!' which would please him amazingly. What is now chiefly the track of Summit Street, formed then a most charming ride through a delightful forest. The banks of the River were bold, high bluffs, and the graceful little fawns and flocks of wild turkeys often crossed our path as we were riding, and disappeared in the woods. I had two fawns for my especial playmates—each having a bell attached to its neck, and were daily companions in my rambles through the woods. The streets of Vistula bear the names originally given them—myself naming Lagrange, in memory of the home, in France, of Lafayette. Major Stickney gave Summit Street its name; and Captain Allen suggested the names of all the others. The Indians were uniformly kind and hospitable. Their title was extinguished by treaty made on the part of the United States by the Territorial Governor of Michigan, in 1833. The Canadian French were also courteous and obliging, and many of their suggestions regarding the diseases then peculiar to the country, and means to avoid them, were ascertained to be valuable. Venison, wild geese, turkeys, ducks, etc., were abundant. In the Summer and Autumn of 1833, the feeble colony, as well as the French and Indians, suffered much from sickness. The first weeping willow transplanted on this

soil, was brought from Columbus by myself, and the slip had been used on the route as a riding whip." The willow tree referred to by Mrs. Allen, which sprang from the branch placed in the ground by her own hands in 1832, attained a large growth, and, having lived 40 years, was destroyed by a storm, in 1872, the same year that her own death occurred. It occupied a corner of Lagrange and Superior Streets. The remains of Captain Allen and wife now rest in Forest Cemetery.

Two residents of Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan, have been more or less familiar with the history of Toledo and vicinity from the earliest settlement here. Reference is made to Mrs. Sarah Rowe, widow of the late John P. Rowe, and to Mr. Samuel Mulholland, her brother, both children of Daniel Mulholland. The first named was born in 1807, the second in 1811, and both at Monroe, Michigan. The family removed to Erie Township in 1828, when the father entered 160 acres of land in Section 17, Town 8, Range 8. The same year he built a frame house for his residence, that being the only structure of the sort then between Monroe and the present limits of Toledo. The house was located on what was known as the United States Turnpike, about half a mile South of the present Village of Vienna. The son Samuel had personal charge of the clearing of the land, which was covered with heavy timber. In 1829, a hotel was opened by Mr. Mulholland. The mails were then carried between Detroit and Maumee City, *via* Monroe, and along the Turnpike, being conveyed chiefly in ordinary wagons. Dr. Horatio Conant, of Maumee, had been carrying the mails, but was succeeded by John P. Converse and ——— Reese, who took the contract between Detroit and Cleveland. The hotel was kept in the name of the father until 1837, when Samuel and a widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Stowell, mother of Mrs. Reed M. Brigham, of Erie, jointly took charge of the establishment, and conducted it until 1841, when it was closed. About 1835, Mr. John P. Rowe was married with Miss Sarah Mulholland, and became associated in the hotel business. The mail stage line was continued on the United States Turnpike for several years after Mr. Mulholland went to Erie. As elsewhere stated, it passed Toledo on what is now Detroit Avenue, and about two miles from the mouth of Swan Creek, so long the center from which all distances were calculated. Mr. Mulholland well remembers the arrangement under which the firm of W. J. Daniels & Co., for the purpose of securing such divergence of the stage route as would include Toledo, purchased of Converse & Co. the section between Maumee City and Monroe, and then ran the stages *via* Toledo, the extra cost of which was paid to Daniels & Co. by the proprietors of Port Lawrence and Vistula.

Mr. Mulholland and family resided in Monroe at the time of Hull's surrender, in 1813, when

they fled to Cleveland and the interior and did not return until three or four years after the close of the war. At the time they removed to Erie, there was but one building between them and Tremainesville, and that was the log-house of Wm. Wilkinson, on the site of the present residence of Mr. Wilkinson, a grandson of that gentleman, about one-half mile Southwest from Alexis Railroad Station. Mr. Wilkinson entered land and afterwards purchased 10 acres of John E. Hunt of Maumee. About that time Dr. Cyrus Fisher, Philip Gardinier and others settled about Ten-Mile Creek, where is now Tremainesville. The house of Mr. Mulholland became prominent during the "Toledo War," from the fact that it often was made the stopping place of the Michigan officials and Military. On the occasions of the repeated forays and other visitations from Monroe to the insurrectionary scene at Toledo, his hotel was made a stopping place, going and coming, where the "situation" and the plans for the subjection of the "Toledo Rebels," as they were called, were freely discussed. Mr. Mulholland is still sensible to the alarming seriousness of the state of things which then had all the terror of actual state of War. The only question in the case, was, as to the probability of Ohio meeting the force which Michigan provided for vindicating her dignity and territorial rights. "If Ohio will fight," was the only contingency on which "bloody war" was supposed to hang. Not least of their anxieties arose from the fact of their mid-way location between the headquarters of the two parties. Such was especially the situation at the time of the holding of the memorable Court of Common Pleas at Toledo, in September, 1835, the prevention of which was counted a matter of prime concern by Governor Stevens. The force raised by him for that purpose (about 1,200 men), made a halt at Mulholland's when on its way to Toledo, and camped in a lot near the hotel. During the night they stopped there rain fell in torrents, completely soaking the wholly unprotected "rank and file," their officers, or most of them, having found cover in the hotel or barn. The next day they moved towards Toledo, and were gone two days. Mr. Mulholland's understanding was, that Governor Stevens and other officials were then at their headquarters at the hotel of Christian Hertzler, at Vienna. The chagrin of the Michigan leaders upon learning of the successful holding of the Court while they slept, was illy disguised on their return from the bloodless expedition to Toledo. They then looked upon the situation as very serious, although not wholly desperate. They would sooner have been defeated in a square fight than to be circumvented by strategy so simple and so effectual. That event virtually closed hostile demonstrations on both sides, which quietly awaited arbitrament by peaceful

means of the dispute, which, extending over 30 years of time, had possessed the aspect of hostility by open war for more than half a year. Mr. Mulholland says the Michigan people were thoroughly in earnest, fully convinced of the complete justice of their case. Their only source of doubt as to the outcome of the case, consisted in the fact that, with nothing but the inchoate condition of a helpless and impotent Territorial Government, they knew that they were called to maintain their rights against a powerful opponent enjoying all the political and other advantages of State Government, representation in Congress and votes in the Electoral Colleges to convene for the election of President and Vice President the following year. To this source they then, as they have since, attributed largely their weakness with the Government at Washington, in whose hands they so completely were. Mr. Mulholland has since been much gratified at the steady advance of better relations between the parties to that dispute, until save in the memories of participants in the contest now fifty years past, no such disturbance of neighborly relations as the "Toledo War" is known. Mr. Samuel Mulholland several years since suffered the sad affliction of a loss of eyesight, and no longer able personally to manage his farm, has now (1887), with a daughter, Miss Jerusha, taken up his residence in Toledo, where another daughter (wife of Dr. O. S. Brigham) also resides.

Mrs. Rowe's memory covered the period beginning with the close of the War of 1812-15, when she was 8 years of age; and she specially knew more or less of Toledo and vicinity after 1828. She spoke of a sleighing-party from Erie, which visited Vistula in March, 1832 (previous to its consolidation with Port Lawrence in Toledo). There was then no public house in Vistula, and it was necessary for parties on such occasions to engage their supper at the Tremainesville hotel on their way, to be taken on their return. They made their stop in Vistula at the house of Sam. Allen, who, though not a hotel-keeper, yet entertained the few strangers who needed accommodations. He lived in Major Stickney's brick house. There was at that time a small store in Vistula (that of Lewis Godard); also, a small Wind-Mill. Mrs. Rowe was made familiar with the stirring events of the "Toledo War," and, with other residents on the line between the headquarters of the two parties (Toledo and Monroe), shared in the intense alarm and anxiety which for about six months prevailed. Mr. Rowe died at his farm-residence, near Vienna, Erie Township, June 11, 1865, aged 58 years. He had long been a successful farmer and a leading citizen of Monroe County. Mrs. Rowe continued to reside at the family homestead with her son, Charles M. Rowe, until her death, June 16, 1887.

Mr. A. J. Keeney, for 60 years also a resident of Erie, Michigan, well remembers that while he was yet a boy, a man came into that section seeking assistance from the settlers in raising a building in the neighborhood of Toledo, and explaining such appeal with the statement, that the immediate neighbors of the owner of the proposed building refused to assist at the raising, for the reason that he would not furnish liquors for the occasion. The result of such call, was, that while the scattered French and English settlers on the Bay Shore and vicinity were not especially averse to the use of intoxicating drinks, at raisings or elsewhere, they so fully sympathized with the conscientious fidelity to his convictions shown by the pioneer Teetotaler, that they turned out and furnished all the help needed, and were quite willing, for the time, to accept "Temperance drinks." Mr. Keeney does not remember the name of the settler committing so great an innovation on universal practice. It might or might not have been Deacon Samuel I. Keeler, who about that time raised his house on the same principles of Temperance.

Cornelius G. Shaw was among the early settlers at Toledo, coming here in 1832, the year in which the two Towns (Port Lawrence and Vistula) began the bitter rivalry, which was soon measurably abated upon their corporate union as Toledo. He came from Western New York, having been married with Miss Sallie Starr in Cattaraugus County, in 1828. Three years thereafter, they started for the West, locating first at Stony Creek, near Monroe, Michigan, whence in 1832, they came to Toledo, bringing their limited stock of household goods in a Row-boat. Reaching the mouth of the Maumee River at night, they camped upon an Island, sleeping on the ground, notwithstanding Mrs. Shaw's sickness from the ague. May 15th they arrived at the subsequent site of Manhattan, where they found many Indians, gathered to consider the proposed sale of their lands in that locality. Mr. Shaw was a Carpenter and Joiner by trade, and is said to have built the first frame house in what is now Toledo. It was located near the corner of Summit and Locust Streets, a portion yet remaining in that vicinity. Mr. Shaw built the first Jail for Lucas County, near the corner of Summit and Cherry Streets, being the log structure elsewhere mentioned as on Water Street, near Cherry. Mr. Shaw acted as Deputy under the first Sheriff of Lucas County (Munson H. Daniels), in 1836, and was elected Sheriff in 1837 and in 1839. He was connected with a Copper Mining enterprise at Isle Royal, Lake Superior, in 1847-8, and returned to Toledo in 1849. In the Spring of 1850, he left for California, but not finding mining what he expected, he took the first return Steamer for home, the Panama, on board which he was taken with the cholera, and died about Septem-

ber 4th. The disease was taken at Acapulco, Mexico, where the Steamer stopped, and about 40 passengers died before reaching the Isthmus. He was a man of much energy and force of character, and usually a leader in what engaged his attention. Mrs. Shaw continued to reside at Toledo from the time of their return from Lake Superior, in 1848, until her death, July 18, 1886, over 54 years from the time of her arrival here. She was highly respected by a large circle of friends. They had three children—C. D. Shaw, now of Aurora, Illinois; Mrs. John B. Marston and Mrs. John Turner, of Toledo.

The Ohio and Michigan *Register* and *Emigrant's Guide*, was the title of a monthly periodical of 16 pages, 5x8 inches in size, started by the late Jessup W. Scott, at Florence, Huron (now Erie) County, in 1831. As indicated by its title, it was designed chiefly as a medium for communicating information in regard to the condition and advantages of Northern Ohio and Michigan for settlement by Eastern people. In his introductory article, the editor said:

We enter upon the performance of our task with much pleasure, because the subject which will occupy the most prominent portion of this journal, is one to which we have directed much of our attention, and because we believe that, properly conducted, our sheet will be of great service to this whole section of country, and to the thousands of individuals at the East, to whom a correct knowledge of the Western country will be communicated.

A correspondent of that paper ("D. B."), writing from Perrysburg, in 1832, said that Town had an indifferent Court-House, two taverns, one store, and 40 or 50 dwellings and shops. Land could be had in the neighborhood at from \$1.25 to \$10.00 per acre. The outlet of the Miami and Erie Canal was then supposed to lie between Perrysburg and Maumee City, the Towns below those points then being understood as "probably belonging to Michigan." Of the locality of the present City of Toledo, the correspondent said:

The new Town, "Vistula," just being born, and mentioned in your last, makes a great noise, and attracts much attention from the numerous immigrants who are seeking the most eligible site for a Town on the Maumee. A considerable number of lots, according to the information obtained from Major B. F. Stickney, one of the proprietors, had been sold in the course of the Spring and Summer, and improvements of a permanent character and on a large scale engaged to be made. This nascent Village is handsomely situated on the left bank of the Maumee River, about three miles from its mouth, and immediately below the site of Port Lawrence. These places will probably some day grow together and become one, provided my opinion shall turn out to be correct, that the great Town of the Maumee shall be situated there.

It was in that year (1832) that Mr. Scott made his first purchase of real estate at this

point. Of that investment, he thus wrote in a letter some years before his death, in 1874:

The only possible chance (for purchase) that I found, was a very wild and rude piece of ground, then possessed by Dr. Sutphen, being the Southwest fractional quarter of Section 36, Township 9 South, Range 7 East, embracing a small piece of Section 35. Of this I bargained for 70 acres at \$12 per acre. I also wrote to Major Oliver, who resided in Cincinnati, offering to become part owner of his tracts, and to become agent for their management. When my letter reached the Major, there was an applicant with him, having the same object in view—Dr. D. O. Comstock—who bought one-fourth of tracts one and two, and with his brother, Stephen B. Comstock, became the agent of what was called the Port Lawrence Company, owning tracts one and two. At the time I bought the 70 acres, I could have bought the whole fractional quarter of 86 acres, by giving \$15 per acre for what remained; but as I thought the part bought was worth more by the acre than what was left, I declined to buy.

Having, as I thought, got a fair chance to participate in the advantage of the future rapid growth of the great City, I embarked with my horse on the Steamboat Pioneer for Sandusky City, elated with high hopes of future profits from my purchase. On the steamer I fell in with a man who had just come from the West Shore of Lake Michigan, where he had pre-empted (or rather bought the pre-emption of) an 80-acre lot at the mouth of the Milwaukee River. This was the first time I had heard that name. I think the land cost him \$6 per acre; and as he could hardly spare so much money, he offered to let me in as joint purchaser, at, I think, the cost price. I declined, telling him he would do better to make the new Town of Vistula the theatre of speculations, as it might, and probably would, become a considerable City before settlements to any extent would reach as far West as Milwaukee.

The purchase by Mr. Scott, above mentioned, is referred to on page 509.

In 1877, the First Ward, Toledo, was represented in the City Council by two pioneer Physicians, each of whom, at that time, had resided within the territory of the Ward for over 40 years. One of these was Dr. Jacob Clark, who was born near Plattsburgh, New York, June 8, 1807, afterward removing to Potsdam, same County, where he studied medicine. In the Spring of 1834, he sat out for Toledo. His attention was first called to Toledo, then known as Port Lawrence, by an article from Captain Samuel Allen, and published in a Detroit paper, in which was set forth the peculiar advantages of the place as a market for Northern Ohio and Indiana, and Southern Michigan. An examination of a map gave Dr. Clark a highly favorable impression of the Town, and April 10, 1834, he left Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, with the intention of locating at Toledo. At Cleveland he was compelled to wait for 48 hours for an up-bound Steamer for Detroit—no Boat then running direct to the Maumee River, for the reason as alleged at Cleveland, that there was not there sufficient water or trade to justify the connection, the Town being in the midst of a great marsh and its inhabitants Indians, musk-

rats and frogs. Hence, he was compelled to reach his destination *via* Detroit. At that place he remained two days, being meantime regaled with the Cleveland description of Toledo, materially emphasized. Altogether, the prospect thus presented was anything but inviting to a stranger seeking a home. Yet, it did not prevent his coming to judge for himself as to the facts of the case. About the 20th of April, in company with a Mr. Ward and an Attorney from New York on his way to Fort Wayne, Indiana, the Doctor took the small Steamer General Brady, Captain S. F. Atwood, the three constituting the passengers. His confidence in Toledo had become so far affected by the representations made to him, that he proposed, if Mr. Ward would wait for him three days at Toledo (giving him time to visit a brother-in-law, Guy Carpenter, at Blissfield, Michigan), he would go on with him to Fort Wayne, an uninviting journey of 60 miles through the wilderness from Defiance, with nothing but an Indian trail by land, or with a canoe by water. Mr. Ward declining such offer, from fears caused by the Cleveland and Detroit stories, Dr. Clark decided to stop at Toledo long enough for an inspection of the conditions.

On arriving at his destination, he found the situation essentially different, so far as topography was concerned. Both banks of the River were high, and well stocked with vigorous timber, and altogether his hopes were materially strengthened. The Steamer landed at the foot of Monroe Street. The only persons at the landing were John and Henry Goettell (two Germans). The warehouse there consisted of an old log-building of many years' standing (see page 466), and contained a few boxes and old chairs, with a counter about eight feet in length, behind which were Andrew Palmer and a few shelves. Dr. Clark went to the Hotel of the place, at the corner of Summit and Perry Streets, then kept by Captain Ezra Dodd. He could be kept over night, though he might not be able to get a bed. Upon inquiry, he learned that that was the only Hotel in the place. Accepting the situation, he spent the night with a blanket between himself and the floor. There was a cot in the house, then occupied by Stephen Porter, to which Dr. Clark fortunately succeeded the next night.

Early the following morning, the Doctor started out for a survey of the premises and the "Town." Climbing a steep bank of about 25 feet at the foot of Monroe Street, corner of Summit, he had a fine view of the River for miles up and down the stream. There was an open space for about 40 rods along the bank to the East, beyond which was nothing but an Indian trail until Lagrange Street was reached. The sun shone brightly, and the impression made by the fine shading oaks, with ample branches, was very pleasing, and confirmed his purpose to remain.

Dr. Clark learned that Toledo was divided into "Upper," "Middle" and "Lower" Towns. The first named consisted of that part extending from Jefferson Street to Perry and up Swan Creek as far as the old City limits. At the corner of Jefferson and Summit stood an old Government block-house, between which and the River was old Fort Industry. Where Fort Industry block now stands (Southeast corner of Summit and Monroe Streets), was a sharp point of land, about 25 feet high, formed by the River bank on one side and a curve of a bank which ran back to near to what is now the old Canal bed. At that point was an opening for 200 or 300 feet, the banks then continuing up to where the Canal aqueduct subsequently crossed Swan Creek, and forming nearly a semicircle. The low grounds from Monroe Street to Swan Creek, had the appearance of the bed of an old Bay, the waters from which passed through the opening referred to, to Mud Creek below, and thence to the Bay and Lake. The topography of the route of Mud Creek yet strongly corroborated the view that it was at one time the bed of a considerable stream.

Beside the Hotel already referred to, there were in "Upper Town" a frame house across Perry Street, where the Burnet House now stands, and occupied by Oliver Stevens (yet a resident of Toledo); a small brick building in the woods, almost under the bank and about 25 rods back from Summit Street, and occupied by Clement Bodette; together with a few shanties, scattered along down the River. But one road led out of the "settlement." It was out Monroe Street, and passed the present residence of Judge Fitch, and on to Tremainesville. About half-way to that place lived Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, who there kept the only Postoffice in this section.

"Middle Town" consisted of a log-house, located about 60 rods from Monroe Street, down the River, which was occupied by a washer-woman, by the name of Whitten, whose husband sailed some small craft.

"Lower Town" extended from Oak to Magnolia Street. It contained one store—that of Theodore Bissell and Junius Flagg, at the corner of Summit and Lagrange Streets, who also had a small frame Warehouse at the foot of Lagrange Street. On the corner opposite their Store, was a small one-story house, owned and occupied by Elkanah Briggs. On the West side of Lagrange lived Captain Samuel Allen, one of the proprietors of the Town, whose office was opposite. At the corner of Summit and Elm Streets, was a frame house occupied and owned by Ira Smith, who there kept a boarding-house for men employed in erecting a Steam Saw-Mill for Edward Bissell, at the corner of Elm and Water Streets. About half-way between Locust and Lagrange, on Summit Street, lived Cornelius G. Shaw, who the following Summer made an addition to his story-

and-a-half house, and opened the second Hotel in Toledo, naming it the Mansion House, afterwards called the Franklin House. In August, Mr. Shaw turned the house over to M. G. Sweet, from Southern Ohio, who added a small Livery Stable to the establishment, the first of the kind in Toledo. The balance of that portion of the Town, consisted of shanties, as far down the River as Bush Street, where lived the old Indian Agent, Major B. F. Stickney. About a half-mile below was Colonel Wilkison; and below that, in the forest, was yet the settlement of the Ottawa Indians, where Manhattan subsequently was built.

The first brick manufactured in Toledo, were made by Peter H. Shaw and E. L. Babcock. The latter, in 1834, had a contract with the proprietors of the Town for 1,500,000 bricks, but he died in August of that year.

Among the settlers here in 1834, were the following:

Physicians—Dr. J. D. V. Sutphen, Dr. Baxter Bowman and Dr. Clark.

Mechanics—George Bennett, D. B. Mooney, R. W. Stowe, Clement Bodette, — Long and — Jenney, Carpenters and Joiners; and Granville Jones, Mason.

Druggist—Luke Draper, from Lockport, New York.

Brickmakers—P. H. Shaw and E. L. Babcock.

A Saw-Mill, located on Summit Street, between Elm and Chestnut (owned and run by Edward Bissell), commenced operations in July, 1834.

The first Foundry in Toledo, occupied the present site of the Lagrange Street School building. For such purpose the ground was cleared of a dense forest, the work of preparation beginning in June, 1834. Samuel McDowell was the builder. The location then seemed a great way into the wilderness from the little settlement near the River.

Hotels in 1834—The Port Lawrence (afterwards the Indiana) House, corner of Summit and Perry, kept by Captain E. S. Dodd; and the Mansion House, between Lagrange and Locust, by C. G. Shaw; afterwards by M. G. Sweet.

During the Summer of 1834, the firm of Smith & Macy, of Buffalo, purchased or were given an interest in the Town. They controlled several Steamboats on the Lake, and the arrangement was that two of these should stop at Toledo each week. They usually carried good loads of passengers, but did not come as regularly as was expected.

By May, 1834, the arrivals had so far exceeded the accommodations of the Town, that boarding-places were very scarce. Under such state of things, Dr. Clark, J. Irvine Browne, J. Baron Davis and J. W. Fellows (the latter two from Troy, New York), united for the establishment of a "Bachelor's Hall," the object being mutual protection and care in sickness, no less than in

the supply of food. For such purpose, they had to provide quarters. To do this, they were compelled, by the scarcity of lumber, to go to the only Saw-Mill in this section, located on Swan Creek, where the Maumee and Monroe Pike crossed that stream, about three miles distant from Lagrange Street. Taking a Scow up Swan Creek to the mill, they were able to pick up boards and slabs sufficient for a shanty 12x12 feet in size, which were brought down the Creek in the Scow, the propelling force for which consisted of poles moved by hand-power. The Saw-Mill was run by a man named Goodale, and driven at brief and very uncertain periods by a scanty supply of water from the Creek. With such materials the four partners proceeded to erect their home, about 150 feet North of Summit Street, and half-way between Locust and Walnut. That completed, they got a cook-stove; bought a cow; sent to Detroit for a stock of provisions, consisting of hams, dried meat, crackers, flour, etc. Their beds were made of round poles, and so constructed that they could be leaned up against the sides of the shanty when not in use—an arrangement which was found to be very convenient, not only during the day, but often at night also, when, in cases of rain, owing to the flow of water through their slab-roof, they found it necessary to vacate their beds, raise them up against the wall, and themselves stand up as straight as possible where the fall of water was the least. Their beds consisted of straw, the ticks being manufactured for them of cotton cloth by Mrs. Sam. Allen. To these were added a few blankets picked up at different places. Their dishes and cooking utensils corresponded with the other appointments named. Thus provided, they applied to Mrs. Allen for instructions in the art of "house-keeping," and more especially in bread-making, in which art they came to be adepts, their bread being the envy of the neighborhood. Having little else to do, they spent most of their time in providing for and conducting their household affairs. They were enabled to obtain a good supply of game for their table, in which they were much assisted by a Mr. Crane, who afterwards kept a Hardware Store on Perry Street. In this shanty, the "Bachelor" household remained for the balance of the Summer and into the Fall.*

Meantime, there was a great extent of malarial disease among the settlers of the Town,

*It was within the privacy of this rude shanty, and by the young men its inmates, that was concocted the plan (elsewhere referred to) for inducing the renewed and more vigorous action taken by the Ohio authorities in the enforcement of the State's claim as to the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. To what extent such obscure action may have operated to control the important events of the following year, can never be definitely known; but the probability as to its influence in that connection, seems to be very clear.

the larger portion of whom remained but a short time, and left to give room for succeeding arrivals. Dr. Clark remained until October, when, the "Fever and Ague" becoming too much for him, he returned to the East, remaining there until the following April (1835), when he came back to make his permanent home in Toledo, and to live to see the rude scene of his early experiences on the Maumee become the site of a large and thriving City, active with every description of industry and trade.

Dr. Clark is able to settle one point in Toledo history, which has not been definitely understood, but which is important, to wit: The establishment of the first newspaper, at this point. As elsewhere mentioned, he states that the first paper issued here was not the *Gazette*, as heretofore accepted, but the *Toledo Herald*. Dr. Clark and Mr. Browne, the conductor of the paper, were young adventurers together; co-owners and co-occupants of the board shanty already described; warm friends, living together and sick together. Mr. Browne afterwards returned to Pennsylvania, where he died.

Dr. Clark, though in his 82d year, is yet active and able to devote attention to his business affairs.

Mention is elsewhere made of Dr. Chase's residence and experiences in Lucas County.

Among the pioneers of the Toledo Bar, were John R. Osborn and Myron H. Tilden, who came to the City in April, 1838, as partners in the practice of the law, and remained such until 1839, when Mr. Osborn left Toledo and settled at Norwalk, remaining there until 1856, at which time he returned to Toledo as the Treasurer of the Wabash Railway Company, which position he held for several years.

It was Mr. Osborn's practice to keep a diary, not only of his individual acts and experiences, but more or less of current events coming within his knowledge, which were noted with much care and detail. Such record is always valuable for the reliability of its facts. It is regretted that space can here be found for but a small portion of the historical material with which Mr. Osborn's ample fund abounds.

The diary was commenced January 1, 1838, at which time Mr. Osborn was the Clerk of the Ohio Senate, and until the close of the session the proceedings of the Legislature largely occupied his attention. The return to Norwalk, which had been his residence since 1835, was made by stage in 36 hours traveling time.

April 20th, he left Norwalk for Toledo to make his home here. His route was *via* Huron, where he was compelled to take a Detroit Steamer, which did not stop at Toledo on its upward trip. Leaving Detroit at 5 p. m., the boat reached Toledo at 4 the next morning, having grounded in the Maumee River below Toledo.

At that time the Whig party in this section were much divided in sentiment between Henry Clay and

Gen. Harrison, as their Presidential candidate for 1840. The latter had been the Whig candidate in Ohio and some other States in 1836. A meeting of 30 Whigs at Perrysburg April 26th, stood 16 for Clay and 14 for Harrison. The friends of Clay predominated at Toledo.

May 3d B. F. Stickney was sued in a number of cases where he had forfeited his recognizance to appear at Monroe, to answer for violations of the laws of the Territory of Michigan, committed during the "Toledo War" of 1835. His bail had been compelled to pay the amounts, for recovery of which they then brought suit, and judgments were rendered in their favor in all cases. He had asked the Ohio Legislature to remunerate him in these and other damages sustained from the Michigan parties.

At Pierre M. Irving's suggestion, Mr. Osborn prepared an appeal to the people of Toledo for contributions for starting the Young Men's Association, for which a charter had been obtained, which appeal, over the signature of "Pliny," appeared in the *Blade*.

May 11th, is given a report of an interview with Adolphus Kramer, a resident of Manhattan, and since for 45 years a leading citizen of Hartford, *alias* Oak Harbor, Ottawa County. Mr. Kramer, himself a German, was a student at the University of Goettingen during the "three days' revolution" of France, in connection with which the overthrow of the Government of Hanover was proposed. In the spirit of the latter movement Mr. Kramer so largely participated, that upon its failure, he determined to seek his fortune in the United States. Coming to this country, he at first stopped at Lancaster, Ohio, where he devoted himself to peddling clocks, trading horses and making cigars—selling for \$75 clocks which cost him \$15. He had a chancery suit at the time stated, involving the ownership of Hartford, and for services as counsel, was to give Tilden & Osborn one lot each, which then was worth five or six dollars, though during "the mania for Towns," in 1835-6, such were "held at" one or two hundred dollars each.

May 12th. On the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Ozias Bowen presiding, there were 350 causes on the issue and 400 on the appearance docket, which (considered from the standpoint of litigants, probably) Mr. Osborn regarded as "a desperate state of affairs." The opinion was recorded, that "this County cannot pay its debts in many years. No produce was raised, and the value of Town property, until the public improvements (the Canals) have progressed, will not be of one-tenth of what it has been rated."

May 22d is recorded the marriage of a mulatto, named Richardson, to a white girl from Norwalk, the first recorded case of the kind occurring in Toledo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Isaac Flagler, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and the affair caused an intense excitement, and no little feeling against the officiating clergyman. The groom was an industrious, respectable man, and the bride (supposed to be the chief promoter of the union) seemed to act upon clear convictions as to the propriety of such connection, she being of a respectable family, and having a brother, a student at Oberlin College, then the most pronounced Anti-Slavery School in the country. Mr. Flagler no doubt acted conscientiously in the matter, but evidently against the prevailing sentiment of the community and a large portion of his own Church. He was a conscientious Christian; and although at that time in feeble health, he remained in Toledo until April, 1839, and lived till a few years since, dying at Bellevue, Ohio. It is credibly stated, that during a severe malarial attack while in Toledo, his life was saved by the administration of 60 grains of quinine, that being 10 times a good dose for an invalid.

June 20th. Mr. Osborn, on horseback, made the

trip from Toledo to Manhattan, for the purpose of obtaining a draft at the Bank at that place, there being no facilities of that sort then at Toledo. But the Cashier had gone to Toledo, and the draft could not be had. The next day he went to Detroit to make deposit in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that City, and to secure a debt against the Washtenaw Bank.

June 25th. Made the trip to Perrysburg, by Steamer Sun, Captain Calvin K. Bennett; returning on the 29th, per the Steamer General Jackson.

June 30th. Daniel Segur, as landlord, closed the American Hotel, on account of excessive rent (some \$1,500 per year).

July 1st. Rev. Mr. Muzzey, Unitarian, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, held services in Toledo, with about a dozen attendants. Mrs. J. Baron Davis, a superior singer, assisted by Mr. Osborn, furnished the music.

July 2d. In consequence of the closing of the American, Mr. Osborn began boarding with Chester Walbridge, and liked it very much.

July 3d. The Toledo Guards, a military company then just formed, had their first parade, with a band of music.

July 12th. Went to Manhattan Bank to get New York draft for the Bank's bills; could only get Buffalo and Albany drafts, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, and \$15 in New York Bank bills at two per cent. premium.

July 14th. Preaching by Rev. John Janes, then Presiding Elder of Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the father of Mr. Frank Janes, now (1888) of Toledo.

August 3d. A great amount of sickness in Toledo, especially among the poorer classes. Large numbers, principally Irish, were employed in the construction of the Canal, and these, from the twofold cause of lack of suitable food and quarters and improvident habits, suffered very much; while the public treasury was in no condition to render aid.

August 9th. Attended the celebration at Tecumseh of the opening of the Palmyra and Jacksonburg Branch of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. Tecumseh was then a pleasant Village of about 1,200 inhabitants—the houses mostly of wood, and much scattered.

August 10th. Attended at Perrysburg, the closing-out sale, by order of Court, of "Marengo City," located on the River and between Toledo and Perrysburg. Mr. Osborn represented one of the owners, John Miller of Norwalk (father of John Miller, who died in Toledo in 1885). Present at the sale were Judge David Higgins, General John Patterson, Rev. H. O. Sheldon and Nathan Jenkins of Milan, Directors of the Marengo Company; also, Charles Bolland, of Mansfield, a stockholder. The lots were appraised at about \$100 per acre, some higher, on account of expected valuable "mill-privileges" from the Canal then under construction.

August 13th. The Steamer Rochester was at Toledo. It was then "run upon Sunday and Temperance principles"—lying by on the Sabbath and excluding the sale of liquors on board.

August 16th. Visited Sharon, Michigan, with \$650 in bills, of the Bank of Sharon, on \$500 of which the preliminary demand provided for by law had been made 60 days before. The Bank was a "Wild Cat" and without funds, but had the "paper of good men," which Mr. Osborn accepted as security for final payment of the Bank's notes. The trip from Manchester to Sharon and return was made on foot, no other means of conveyance being available.

August 19th. Wrote several editorials for the *Blade*—one on the "Treasury," and another in the interest of the Young Men's Association. The *Blade* at that time was largely dependent on gratuitous contributions for its editorial matter.

August 20th. Two of Mr. Walbridge's children (Hiram and Heman D.) were sick with fever, though not severely. The fellow-boarders of Mr. Osborn then were Dan. Segur, John Poag, Gid. W. Weed and Robert W. Titus.

August 23d. Severe sickness and suffering continue. It is a dark day for Toledo. Mechanics and workmen are disheartened. None are coming in, and many here are talking of leaving. Speculators grasp the real estate, and it requires a fortune to obtain a foothold. When the unwary adventurer's capital is exhausted in procuring a home, disease comes upon him and his family, and they are destitute of means for obtaining even the necessities of life.

August 30th. Had some talk with Hiram Walbridge about buying of him 80 acres of land in Sandusky County, eight miles from Toledo, which he offered for \$200, or \$2.50 per acre, payable in two years, which was cheap. He wanted to raise requisite money for educating himself.

Edward Bissell's property was then estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, and his debts at \$200,000.

September 9th. Met Alfred P. Edgerton, from Hicksville, a Town laid out in Williams [since Defiance] County. He appeared to be a very lively and sprightly young man; was from New York, and is looking after the property of the Hickses, in that County. He said they entered 40,000 acres of land at \$1.25, which they were selling at \$5.00. [Mr. Edgerton, subsequently a member of Congress, is now (1888) a member of the United States Civil Service Commission.]

October 22d. The Court of Common Pleas finds great difficulty in obtaining a Grand Jury, about one-half of the venire excusing themselves on the ground of sickness.

The price of board at the Mansion House was then \$3.00, and at the American \$4.00 per week.

October 29th. With Oliver Stevens and J. Baron Davis, Mr. Osborn was appointed an Examiner of Public School Teachers by the Court of Common Pleas. The Board organized by the choice of Mr. Stevens as Chairman, and Mr. Davis as Secretary. Two candidates applied and passed examination—E. Lathrop and — Birdsall.

November 6th. It seemed utterly impossible to sustain a clergyman in Toledo or in neighboring Towns. "Never knew such a period of calamity and distress in money matters. Every day the money in the place was going to other points, and every day finds the inhabitants poorer."

November 11th. Made the trip over the Monroe-ville and Sandusky Railroad (16 miles) in two hours, the motive-power being horses, and the track without iron, except a short distance from Sandusky.

January 26, 1839. With A. W. Fairbanks, S. S. Blanchard, C. G. McKnight and T. S. Manly, skated on the River to Manhattan and return.

February 3d. Rev. Mr. Nightingale, Unitarian, preached in Toledo. The Church was a small one, largely supported by a Boston Missionary Society. Mr. Nightingale remained until February, when a lack of success compelled a suspension of his labors and he went to Chicago.

April 19th. The effect of the medicine taken the previous eve left Mr. Osborn very weak, but with the hope that he would have no more ague. Felt a weakness and lankness all day.

April 20th. Most of the former part of the day have been very sick, from effects of medicine taken yesterday. Walked toward the office, and met Mrs. Chester Walbridge and Mrs. John Berdan, who informed him that Judge Berdan then had a severe shake. Soon called on the Judge, and found him over his fit, but suffering from its effects. He had the ague for eight days in succession. While the fits were on, he was very sick and for several hours there-

after; but mornings and at night he could work in the warehouse, and while thus engaged felt to be himself again. Until last fall, his family had not been affected by sickness, although he had been for three years. "Dearly have they paid for their immunity. Every one of them has been sick, and that incessantly. The Judge has not escaped a chill for more than three weeks at a time since last summer." Was much entertained by the account the Judge gave of Lake matters as early as 1819. The Government then had made no improvements in harbors, and at nearly all the present commercial ports sand-bars excluded the entrance of vessels, except at Detroit and Black Rock, which latter place, it was thought, would be the principal City, instead of Buffalo, no pier having then been built at the latter place, which otherwise was inaccessible. The Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water had been built by General Porter of Black Rock. At the mouth of the Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Judge Berdan said he had seen persons walk over on dry land, from one side to the other.

April 21st. Hiram Walbridge was at the office, to whom I gave sundry suggestions as to a vigorous prosecution of his proposed studies at Athens College. He stated that he was the author of a couple of articles upon Toledo (signed "W."), just published in the *Blade*, its prospects, improvements, etc. Was astonished at this information. The articles abounded in matters of minute statistical detail, and were well written and generally admired. He showed the original manuscript and told of the sources of his information.

April 23d. At 8:30 A. M., took the cars at foot of Lagrange Street for a trip into Michigan. Were detained half an hour at Upper Town. A pretty rapid movement brought us to Palmyra, a distance of 27 miles, in little more than two hours. At this place, dinner was had at the tavern kept by Mr. George E. Pomeroy, who seems to be a very clever man. But one other passenger in the car on leaving for Tecumseh, which place was reached about 3 P. M., where a stage was taken for Niles. On return to Tecumseh, April 27th, took lodgings at the Stage-house, kept by General J. W. Brown, of "Toledo War" fame. Board was \$1.50 per day. Went to Sharon to get returns of the claim on the Bank there. Got only \$50, and left balance for collection by law.

May 3d. The American Hotel, Toledo, had 20 boarders.

May 7th. Went to Dr. McLean's Drug Store, and procured an ounce of Peruvian bark, to use instead of quinine. In bed all day, the chill being succeeded by fever and headache.

May 16th. At suggestion and solicitation of Chas. W. Hill, agreed to accept the position of Colonel of the Militia, and was elected at Maumee City.

May 19th. Attended services of the Presbyterian Church, then held in the School-house on or near Lagrange Street. A small congregation was assembled. Judge Berdan read a printed sermon, with the text, "Rejoice always in the Lord."

May 21st. C. W. Hill conducted the editorial department of the *Blade* throughout the previous winter.

May 22d. At Manhattan met Daniel Chase, F. M. Follett, of Sandusky, and Henry D. Ward, Cashier of the Manhattan Bank.

June 19th. At Perrysburg, the members of the Bar from abroad enjoyed the hospitalities of "Count" Coffinbury at his home, where were his two daughters. He had a geological cabinet, including some 400 specimens of petrifications, which he had gathered within the previous three years, and many shells and other curiosities.

June 20th. The officers of the Militia Brigade met at Maumee, to choose a Brigadier General. The polls were opened by Col. Osborn, who chose Cpts. Brintnal and Woodruff to assist as judges of the election,

and Sidney C. Sloane, of Perrysburg, as Clerk. The vote stood—for Colonel J. W. Smith, of Perrysburg, 19; Colonel E. S. Dodd, of Lucas County, 16—a result disappointing to the Lucas officers. As was the manner of those days, General Smith signalized his election by producing a basket of champagne, which, for the time, at least, materially mollified the feelings of the defeated; but did not remove the informalities which would render his election void in case of contest, which subsequently was successful.

June 23d. With Mr. Tilden discussed firm affairs. Had some \$5,000 due on their books, but Mr. Osborn, who then had decided to leave Toledo, would be satisfied with \$500 as his share.

June 29th. The last day of Mr. Osborn in Toledo. The partners divided their library and closed their business. He left on the Steamer Commodore Perry for Columbus, *via* Sandusky, arriving at the latter place at 11 P. M.

June 30th. At 4 A. M. took stage for Columbus, arriving at Marion (60 miles) at 6:30 P. M. Here the stage stopped for the night.

July 1st. At 4 A. M. again started, and arrived at Columbus about 4 P. M., making the time of riding 24½ hours for about 100 miles.

Before leaving Toledo, Mr. Osborn had made arrangements for going to Norwalk, where he arrived July 18th, and at once resumed his practice as a partner of Courtland L. Latimer, which relation was continued for 15 years.

November 26th, Mr. Osborn and Miss Elizabeth P. Hartwell, of Columbus, were married by Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian Church of that City. Thence the couple soon proceeded to Norwalk, and there made their home until their removal to Toledo in 1858, which is yet (January, 1888) the home of Mr. Osborn, Mrs. Osborn having died November 15, 1884, aged 65.

The articles written by Hiram Walbridge, and referred to by Mr. Osborn, appeared in the *Blade* of April 3d and 17th and May 1, 1839. Mr. W. was then but 18 years of age. The productions fully justify the favorable mention by Mr. Osborn, and supply valuable historical facts, some of which are not elsewhere found. Among other statements, were the following:

The site of Toledo continued in its primitive condition until the summer of 1831, when a small settlement was commenced. The following Winter the Town was platted, in lots of 4x12 and 3x9 rods each. In the Summer of 1832, and during the year following, accessions of population were made; a small wharf commenced; a warehouse erected; and a building for a hotel enclosed. The Town, meantime, received the name of "Vistula"—from that of the River in the Southwest of Europe. "Port Lawrence"—about three-fourths of a mile West, at the confluence of Swan Creek and the Maumee River—had been commenced, and the Toledo House (of brick) finished. This season two mercantile stores were opened. The next Winter (1833-4) this building was destroyed by fire. A Steam Mill, raised during that Winter, was completed the following Summer. In July, 1834, the two Towns were united, under the name of Toledo. A press (the *Toledo Herald*) was established at that time, and edited by J. Irvine Browne. But one large Steamboat arrived during that season (the Daniel Webster), though many small boats plied between Toledo and Detroit. The population of the united Town was increased to 300. The

following Winter much was done toward clearing the land of its heavy timber, as a portion of the plat was cleared of the more serious encumbrance of a question of ownership. The season of 1835 was marked by rapid increase in population, business and improvement. This state of things was greatly promoted by the close of the "Toledo War," which resulted in the early location of the Canal, which hinged upon the boundary question. Operations, however, were not a little interrupted by the continued attempts of Michigan, through most of the season, to exercise jurisdiction here, including the frequent appearance of armed *posses*, patrolling the Streets and vicinity.

Mr. Walbridge, in that connection, quoted the Gibbon's reference to the career of an ambitious man of another age, as follows :

The march of Tarik, from the Bactis to the Tagros, was directed through the Sierra Morena, that separates Andalusia and Castile, till he appeared in arms before the Walls of Toledo. The question was raised whether the future historian would make record of "nocturnal marches of those motley collections, who, plundering as they advanced, appeared before, not the 'Walls' of the Western 'Toledo,' but directed their way to its very center and there encamped." The Spring of 1836 was signalized by two important events—the appearance of the *Toledo Blade*, and the completion of the American Hotel. This was the year in which the spirit of speculation raged most furiously. The Streets were thronged with people given up to the work of acquiring sudden wealth. Industry and economy were largely abandoned to the passion for greed, and "paper Cities" appeared on every hand. The population that year was swelled to 2,072 (according to a local canvass); with 41 mercantile establishments, with Fall purchases of \$231,300; six hotels, renting for \$5,100 per annum; six warehouses, whose advances for freight that season amounted to \$54,000; 35 mechanic shops; two saw mills, using four saws; two printing offices, two newspapers, one of which (the *Gazette*) has been discontinued; one iron foundry; four lumber yards; 12 lawyers, offices, etc.; three School houses; 390 Steamboat arrivals, beside small boats plying between Toledo and Detroit, and 211 arrivals of Schooners. The united City was incorporated in the winter of 1836-7, and its first corporation election held March 4, 1837.

FLOODS.

The Maumee, in common with most other streams of any considerable size and extent, has always been liable to overflow its banks and flood adjacent territory, especially at the breaking up of heavy ice. The damage arising from such cause has been much greater within the past 20 years, than previously. This fact, no doubt, is chiefly due to two causes—(1) the larger amount of destructible property which recent improvements have brought within range of such floods; and (2) the fact, that in consequence of improved drainage, by ditching and tiling, surface-water more promptly and rapidly finds its way to the River from the adjacent lands. The latter fact has special bearing in cases of "breaking up" of the River after a cold Winter, when the heavy volume of water finds the ice in full thickness, unimpaired in strength, and thus more formidable for damage than when weakened and partially reduced in thickness.

Various floods of note are recorded of this River; although, in early years little damage was thereby caused, for the reason that there was little property along its banks to be injured. The breaking up of the River in 1832, swept away pretty much all that was left of the pioneer Town of the Maumee Valley, the once pretentious "Orleans of the North," located under the hill on which stood Fort Meigs. At the date named, there was not there much of value—little more than remains of a small Village abandoned to decay and history. The flood of 1847 was very high, covering the Cemetery at Maumee. That of 1849 carried away the Hubbell Warehouse on the River at Maumee. In 1855 the water was eight feet deep on the Island between Maumee and Perrysburg.

The highest water then known in the Maumee River, occurred in 1849, in connection with the breaking up of the ice. At Miami, it tore the front of J. Austin Scott's warehouse nearly off; injured Smith's warehouse some; drowned four horses for B. F. Hollister at Perrysburg; threw his Canal boats from their stocks, and ruined 400 barrels salt for him; carried away Kirk's slaughter-house, the ferry-house, and 15 head of cattle from the Island between Perrysburg and Miami. March 7th, the water was much higher and carried away the bridge at Maumee, and completely destroyed the warehouses at Miami. Swan Creek bridge at Toledo was carried away.

The floods of the River most serious in damage to property, were those of 1867, 1881 and 1883. In the former case the water (February 17th) stood at a depth of three feet in Water Street for most of the distance between Monroe and Elm. The Cherry Street bridge, then the property of a corporation, was carried away by the water. The Middle Grounds were completely submerged, the water standing about 15 inches deep on the floor of the Island House (the hotel in connection with the Union Railroad Depot). A few cellars on Water Street were at that time entered by water, and small damage caused.

March 10, 1868, was an ice flood. Water Street and the Middle Ground were submerged. A portion of the Cherry Street bridge was carried away. Two of the abutments were injured. About 100 logs jammed in under the South side of the bridge, having been swept away from Mitchell & Rowland's Saw-mill. Part of the boom of logs owned by David Smith, on the East side, was swept away.

The flood of 1881, in its damage, was the most serious in the history of the River. For a week preceding February 11th, there was apprehension of an unusual freshet, from the movement of the ice then rapidly giving way several miles above Toledo. The main cause for alarm consisted in the heavy fall of rain during a large portion of the period named, which had both increased the volume and

strength of the current and weakened the ice. Step by step the burdened flood moved down the stream, bringing with it, beside the liberated ice, large quantities of *debris* of various kinds. About 7.30 p. m. of the 11th, the ice opposite the upper portion of the City began to give way. The first damage done, consisted in sweeping away logs outside the boom at Mitchell & Rowland's and Tracy Brothers' Mills, on opposite sides of the River, in that locality. The ice—12 to 15 inches thick—massed in large and compact bodies, moved with terrific force. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad dock, on the Bayou through which the water made a passage, was seriously torn. Four Schooners—the Mediterranean, Atmosphere, Dunford and Stalker—and the Steamer Emerald, were torn from their moorings and taken along by the current. The water rose to such height that it stood several feet deep in Water Street at Adams, and in Summit at Monroe. Water Street was the bed of a strong channel, in which passed immense cakes of ice, with lumber and other articles. On the night of the 12th, water stood in the Island House about five feet deep. Some 75 persons were spending the night in the house, all of whom were kept inside until morning, when a portion left by boats for higher parts of the City. So sudden was the rise of water, that passengers who had taken berths on the Wabash train, had to wade to the car doors in getting to boats. The Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge (crossing the River from Elm Street) was wrecked. Railway property on the Middle Ground suffered severely. For several days trains were unable to reach the Passenger Depot or the Island House. The Lake Shore trains, for most of the time, were enabled to pass East and West on a branch of the "Y," at the West end of the Middle Ground, leaving and taking passengers on its tracks, near the Broadway bridge. The lumber districts suffered severely. The mill of Mitchell & Rowland was submerged to a depth of 8 or 10 feet, seriously injuring the machinery. Nelson, Holland & Co., J. B. Kelley, and Barbour & Starr, were also heavy losers, their aggregate losses amounting to \$30,000. Merchants and other tenants on Water Street, and on Summit about Perry and Monroe, suffered more or less from inundation.

In addition to the flood caused by the direct overflow of the River, was that arising from the backset of water through the Sewers connected with the River—mainly that of Monroe Street.

The entire loss from the flood was estimated at about \$1,000,000.

The next and latest serious flood here, was that of 1883, which, in the rise of water exceeded all of its predecessors, so far as we have record. It occurred in February, the water being highest on the 17th. At that time, the River was 15 feet above the ordinary stage, and

about three feet above that of 1881. The extent of damage, however, was far less than of that year. The water stood five feet deep in the office of the Island House, being about six in the adjoining depot. The Wabash Elevators on the River were flooded to the depth of five feet. The Union Railroad Bridge (belonging to the Wabash and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies) lost a span; the Pennsylvania Bridge, three spans; while three of the four spans of the Cherry Street Wagon Bridge (then, as now, the property of the City), were swept away. The damage caused by the water, consisted more in the property submerged, than in that carried away. This was sustained chiefly in cellars of warehouses, stores and dwellings, which were reached both from the River direct and through the Sewers connecting the lower portion of the City with the River. Many dwellings were subjected to serious inconvenience and dampness for weeks after the subsidence of the water. At the time, much apprehension was felt as to subsequent sickness to arise from such condition; but such alarm was not justified by the fact, very little disease resulting from such cause.

THE "COLD NEW YEAR'S."

The 1st day of January, 1864, was made specially memorable in this country on account of the extraordinary, if not unprecedented change of temperature which occurred the preceding night. At 9 o'clock p. m., it was raining at Toledo, with every indication observable of a wet New Year's. About 11 o'clock the rain turned to snow, and soon a strong "Nor'wester" set in, when the temperature rapidly fell until 6 a. m., when the thermometer stood at 12° to 15° below zero. The range in temperature for the five days ending January 4th, was as follows:

December 31st—Highest point, 9 p. m., 42° above zero; mean for the day, 38° above.

January 1st—Mean, 11.66° below zero; lowest (9 p. m.), 15° below.

January 2d—Mean, 5.33° below; lowest (7 a. m.), 13° below.

January 3d—Mean, 11° above; lowest (7 a. m.), 5° below.

January 4th—At 7 a. m., 8° above.

It will be seen that the range from 9 p. m., December 31st, to the same hour next day, was 57 degrees.

The effect of this state of things was seriously damaging in many directions, and especially to water and steam-pipes, and unprotected contents of vegetable and fruit cellars; while fruit trees were much injured, in addition to the destruction of buds.

That extraordinary change extended throughout the West and South. The thermometer at Chicago, January 1st, stood at 30° below; in Central Wisconsin at 38° below; at Louisville, Kentucky, at 19½°; at St. Louis, at 25°; and at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, 50° below zero. The Mississippi at Cairo was frozen over sufficiently

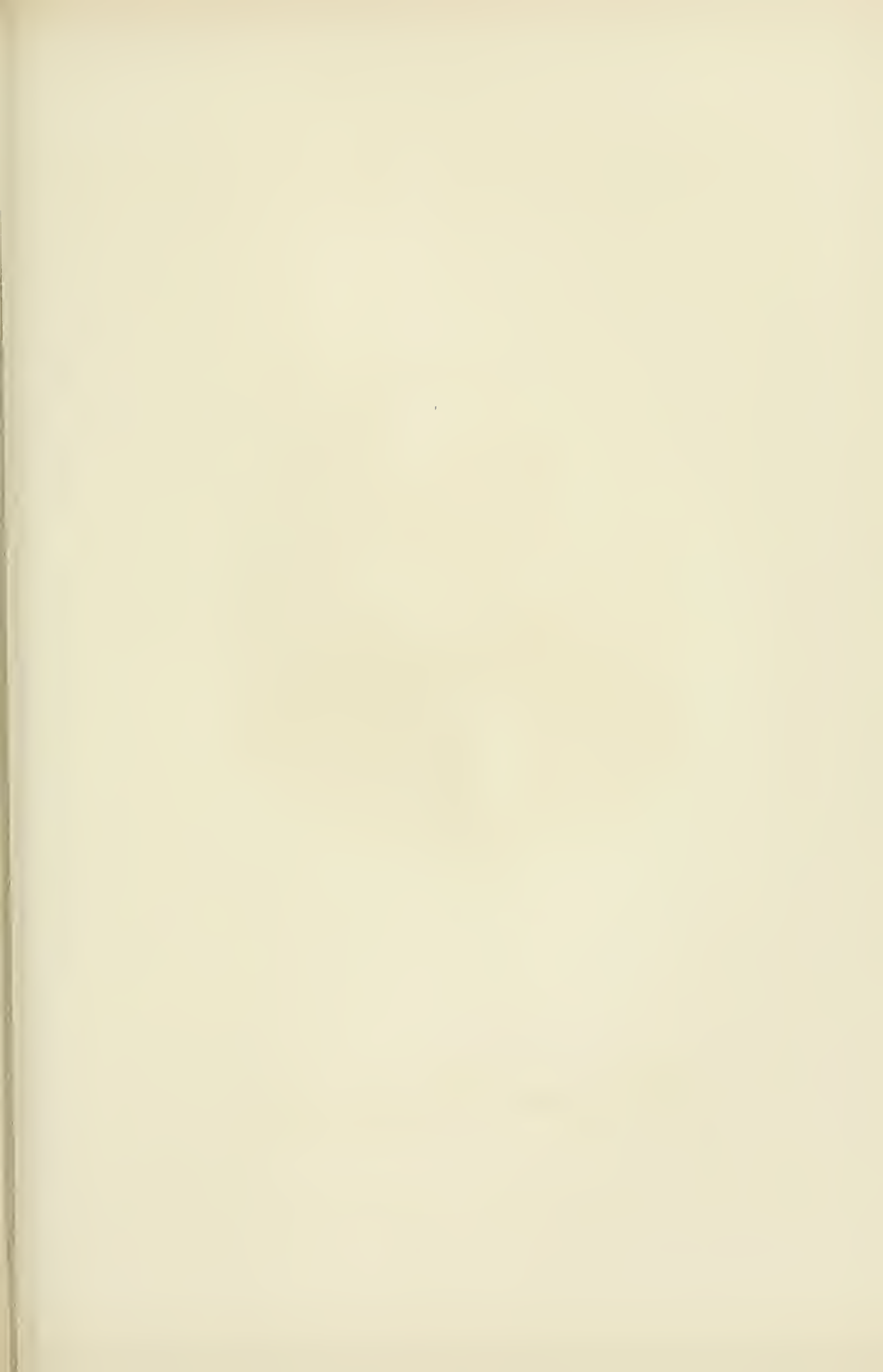
solid for crossing. On the North Missouri Railroad 10,000 hogs were frozen to death, with immense numbers of cattle. Soldiers in different parts of the South suffered very severely from the extreme and sudden change, neither their clothing nor their quarters being suitable for such state of things.

An incident occurring at Green Island, near Put-in Bay, indicates something of the extent of the change in temperature. On the night of December 31st, and at about midnight, the Light-house there took fire, and burned so rapidly that Colonel Charles F. Drake, the keeper, and his household, consisting of Mrs. Drake, a son and female servant, were able to secure but little of the contents. Included in what they saved, was a feather-bed. The women were put into a small hen-house, the only remaining building on the Island, where, with aid of the bed, they were kept from freezing. The Colonel and his son spent the

balance of the night in keeping as comfortable as the burning remains of the building would make them. The fire attracted the attention of the people on South Bass Island—about half a mile distant—and numbers of them came to the shore, expecting to cross and extend relief to the party burned out; but so rough was the water, that no boat would have survived it, and they were compelled to postpone any attempt to cross until morning. When morning came, so great had been the change in temperature within 6 or 8 hours, that they were enabled to cross to Green Island on the ice, formed meantime.

Probably the most extreme change in temperature during Summer months, occurred in July, 1846, when on the 10th the thermometer indicated 98°, and the 16th, 32°.

In one year the thermometer on the 4th of July indicated a lower temperature at Toledo than it did on the 1st of January previous.





Maryus Baldwin

CHAPTER II.

PERSONAL MENTION.

MARQUIS BALDWIN was born in Palmyra, Portage County, Ohio, January 22, 1809, being the fourth son of John T. Baldwin, of whose relations and those of his family to Toledo and the Maumee Valley, mention is made elsewhere. Coming to Toledo in 1823, at the age of 14, he entered upon his business life in connection with his brother John, in 1828, in which he was engaged for three years. In 1845 he removed to a farm in Washington Township, where he remained for 16 years, since which time he has resided in Toledo. For a few years after his removal to the City he carried on the Grocery and Provision trade, but of late years has lived retired from business and devoted his time to the care and management of his property. Mr. Baldwin was married June, 30, 1839, with Eliza Rebecca Roe, widow of his brother John. Mrs. Baldwin has had five children, three by her first marriage, as follows: Cornell Roe, born March 6, 1830, died May 3, 1870; Eurania, born September 4, 1832, the wife of Robert Simpson Janney; and Eliza T., born February 14, 1835, the wife of John A. Chase. Both children by her second marriage are dead. Their names were: Mary Louisa, born September 8, 1840, died July 27, 1845; and Charles J., born November 14, 1846, died February 15, 1849. A conspicuous feature of Mr. Baldwin's father's family was the unanimity of purpose and friendly feeling which animated the father and sons. For years, they labored together in every undertaking, without the least discord, for a common purpose and advancement. "In all these years," says Mr. Baldwin, "we never had a disagreement on financial matters." To Mr. Baldwin it seems almost like the work of magic, when he recalls the remarkable changes which have occurred in this region during the last 65 years. In politics, Mr. Baldwin was originally a Democrat, but since the formation of the Republican party has been allied to that organization. Often urged to accept political office, he has ever declined to become an officeholder. His taste and inclinations have never led him to desire political preferment. Naturally retiring in disposition, he has found his greatest pleasure in living quietly and without ostentation; and throughout a long life has ever retained the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Prominent among the early settlers of this County, were John Phillips and his family, consisting of two sons (Philip I. and Henry), and seven daughters. They came in 1826,

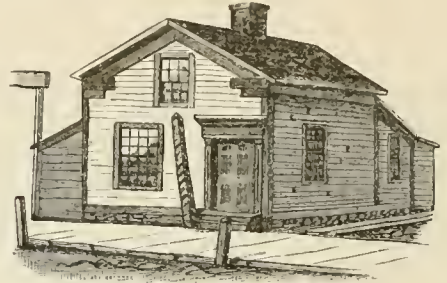
making the entire journey from Onondaga County, New York, with their own team. The elder son (Philip I.) made a trip for observation the preceding year, when he bargained for what is known as the "Machen Tract," now within the City limits and on Collingwood Avenue, but such trade was never consummated. They purchased the property since known as the "Richards farm," one-half of which is now embraced in Woodlawn Cemetery. In 1828, the health of Philip I. had become so far impaired by malarial disease, that he was compelled to leave, when he returned to the East, where he regained his health, and returned to Ohio, bringing with him a wife and a nephew (Charles B. Phillips), then eight years of age. The latter grew up with such advantages as a new country afforded. While yet young, he entered upon a business activity, which continued for nearly half a century. At one time he was Cashier of the Bank of Toledo; afterward, with C. A. King and Alva Buckingham, owned and conducted the Grain Elevator now owned by C. A. King; then became a partner with John H. Whitaker in the Wholesale Hardware trade (from 1856 to 1876); during that time, in connection with Mr. Whitaker and Wm. Wilmington, running the Toledo Car Works; was largely interested in real estate, and building different valuable blocks. He was for many years actively identified with the Militia system of the State, serving in every grade from 4th Corporal to Brigadier-General. In 1864, he commanded the 130th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia. The elder members of the Phillips family lived and died in the County, except the youngest daughter (Mrs. Orren W. C. Bronson, the mother of John P. Bronson, of Toledo), who resides at Lansing, Michigan.

Among the early settlers of Toledo, was William H. Raymond. He was born at Stormville, Dutchess County, New York, in 1817, whence the family removed to Patterson, New York, in 1826. When 19 years of age (in 1836), he came to Toledo, as a clerk in the Store of V. H. Ketcham, who then had recently engaged in trade there. In 1838, Mr. Raymond went to Michigan and Indiana, in search of a new home, but soon returned to Toledo and resumed the service of Mr. Ketcham, continuing the same until 1844, when he engaged in the Flour and Lumber business, operating mills in the manufacture of both. He was also, for some years, prominent in merchandise trade,

and otherwise identified with the business of the City. Meeting with financial reverses, Mr. Raymond in 1864 removed his family—then consisting of wife and five daughters—to San Francisco, California, where he now resides. He engaged in Silver Mining, purchasing what came to be known as the "Raymond and Ely" mine, which was made to produce 7 per cent. per month, but ere long was ruined by a subterranean overflow of water, leaving its owner penniless. Nothing daunted, he continued working and hoping for ultimate success. His interest in Toledo was not severed by his removal. While in prosperity (in 1873), he purposed endowing the "University of Arts and Trades," and to that end authorized the purchase of the Church building at the corner of Adams and Tenth Streets (afterwards known as Raymond Hall), for use in the beginning of the work of the University, toward the cost of which he contributed the sum of \$15,000. This property is now owned by the Central Congregational Church. Samuel A. Raymond, a brother of William H., and four years his junior, came to Toledo while young; went to St. Joseph, Michigan, for a few years; and returned to Toledo, where he was in business, including the Lumber trade. He was a Representative in the Ohio Legislature of 1857-8; and was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Toledo District. He left Toledo in 1866, for California, and now resides in San Francisco. Henry Raymond—youngest of 11 children of the same family—passed his early years in Toledo. When scarcely 18 years of age, he volunteered in the Union Army, to defend the Nation's life. He was married in Toledo with Miss Isabel Hammell, and in 1866 went to Nevada, and engaged with William H. in Silver mining. Subsequently, he removed to Oakland, and thence to Santa Cruz, California, where he now resides. Of this family were six sisters, two of whom married Augustus and Frederick Judson; one is the wife of Judge George R. Haynes, of Toledo; and Miss Emily Raymond, author of a work, entitled "About Chautauqua," is now in California.

Mr. Thomas Daniels, now by many years the Nestor of Toledo Druggists, came to the City with his father's family in 1837. His first employment here was as clerk in the Drug Store of Dr. Charles McLean—the building (313 Summit Street) now occupied as a Bakery. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Daniels applied for admission to a private School taught by Hiram Walbridge, then a young man, but the term was just closing, and Mr. Daniels, then a boy of 15 years, had no further School privileges. At the time of his coming here, the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad had recently commenced business. Edward Bissell then lived in the frame building yet standing at the corner of Summit and Vine Streets. He was the chief manager of the Railroad, and his office and

that of the Railroad Company were in the small frame building near his residence. The balance of the space bounded by Cherry, Summit and Vine Streets and the bluff in the rear, constituted Mr. Bissell's garden.



OFFICE OF EDWARD BISSELL, AND ERIE AND KALAMAZOO RAILROAD.

When Mr. Daniels came, a large tree stood near the center of the crossing of Summit and Cherry Streets; while from Huron Street, out, no stumps had been removed from Cherry Street, the teams being compelled to find their way as best they could. The road connecting Upper and Lower Towns lay along the bank of the narrow bluff between the River and Mud Creek, at Oak Street being wide enough only for the road. Mr. Daniels has skated from about the corner of Superior and Orange Streets, by circuitous route, mainly on Mud Creek, to Monroe Street. At Adams Street, the width of the original ridge is seen in the space between the South side of Summit and the site of Trinity Church, immediately below which lay Mud Creek.

AMASA BISHOP. One of the earliest settlers in Lucas County was Amasa Bishop, who came from Woodstock, Conn., in 1824, and purchased 160 acres of land surrounding his late residence, corner of Detroit Avenue and Monroe Street, Toledo. Mr. Bishop was born in Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut, February 20, 1799. He was a son of Ebenezer and Sally (Lyons) Bishop. His father was a physician, and practiced his profession for several years at Woodstock, and died at Woodstock in 1834. The subject of this sketch passed the early years of his life in working on his father's farm and gaining an education in the Public Schools of that period. At the age of 25, with the earnings that patient industry had accumulated, he left his native place determined to seek his fortune in what at that day was the "far West." His journey was long and tedious, several weeks being spent upon the route, attended with all the privations and hardships endured by the early pioneer in a country at that time almost without white inhabitants. At that period, said Mr. Bishop, there were only about 125 white persons in the Territory now embraced by Wash-



Amasa. Bishop

ington, Sylvania, Oregon, Adams and Whiteford Townships, in this County and in Monroe County, Michigan; while in the original limits of the City of Toledo resided but seven white families. For several years after Mr. Bishop's removal to this section, little increase in the population was made. Mr. Bishop's purchase of land was made from the Government, the deed being signed by John Quincy Adams, then President. April 19, 1835, Mr. Bishop married Catherine Barnes, a daughter of William Barnes, of Middlesex County, Mass., who was a descendant of one of the earliest English families which settled in that part of the State. The issue of this marriage has been four children—Charlotte A., born January 20, 1839; Edwin, born January 28, 1841, who died from the effects of a wound at the battle of Winchester, while serving the Union cause during the Rebellion. The next child, Austin, was born December 2, 1842, and now resides next to his father's late residence. The last child, Emily Adelia, born in 1846, died in infancy. Mrs. Bishop died November 1, 1876. Mr. Bishop, at the advanced age of 87 years, enjoyed good physical health, and unimpaired mental vigor. His personal recollections of all the marvelous changes which have taken place in this portion of Ohio, made him an interesting narrator of the stirring scenes from the period of the first white settler down to the present. Mr. Bishop ever evinced the warmest interest in all that tended to advance the material prosperity of the home of his adoption. By his liberality, largely, the location of the Milburn Wagon Works was secured, he donating all of the original land upon which the Works were erected, thus enhancing the value of property in that section of the City, and assisting the establishment of an enterprise which has been of immeasurable benefit to the City. In politics Mr. Bishop was originally a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party naturally drifted into that organization, and ever took a keen interest in public affairs, but never was a seeker of political office. At one time he was Township Assessor, and held other minor local offices of trust, without profit. From 1860, Mr. Bishop was a member of the Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was long the oldest living member of the same. He was ever an active and consistent adherent of the Church, serving for many years as Class-Leader, Steward and Trustee. He heard in 1833 the first sermon preached in what is now the City of Toledo. The preacher's name was Elijah H. Pilcher, and the discourse was delivered in the house of Elkanah Briggs, on La-grange Street. His practical interest in the Church of his choice and its great work, was indicated by a donation of \$23,000 to the Ohio Wesleyan University, beside liberal sums to other institutions and enterprises. For many years his health was feeble, as the result of ex-

tended days of activity; but he was able to maintain some degree of vigor, until within the year 1887, when vitality gradually failed until the end of life, which came to him on a Sabbath morning (January 8, 1888), the day of all the week on which he would have preferred to enter upon "the rest." Appropriate services were held at the Church he so long loved and served, when the remains were deposited in Woodlawn Cemetery, quite near to the locality where his active life was spent.

David Burritt Scott was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, October 31, 1803, in a house built by a great-great-grandfather, about 1690. He lived there, working on a farm when old enough for such service, until 20 years of age, having the school privileges common to those days. At 21 he started on horseback for Columbia, South Carolina, where he studied medicine, receiving his diploma in 1827. Thence he went to Central Georgia, and there successfully practiced medicine for about nine years, when he returned to the North, coming to Lucas County in 1837. Here he had been preceded by his brothers Jessup W. and J. Austin Scott. From Buffalo to Toledo, he made the passage by the steamer Commodore Perry, Captain David Wilkison. He settled at Miami, where he made investments and directed his attention to farming and real estate. Some 30 years since Dr. Scott removed to Toledo, which has since been his residence. He purchased lot 268, Port Lawrence Division, for \$450; held it until rentals had reimbursed his investment, and then sold it for \$16,000. He also purchased lots now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot (foot of Chestnut street), for \$6,000, and sold them for \$14,000. Also, purchased lot 768, Port Lawrence (Indiana Avenue), for \$1,200; which is now held at \$11,500. While in Georgia, Dr. Scott was married with Miss Mary Ann Finney, of the Calhoun family, who died at Miami in 1848. They had four children—May Elizabeth (Mrs. John H. Moulton); Charles B., now in Santa Monica, California; Julia S., wife of Courtland Brown, Toledo; and Jessup W., of Santa Monica, California. In 1851, Dr. Scott was married with Miss Lydia W. Knight, of Maumee, his present wife.

William Laughlin was born September 15, 1808, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He came from Massillon, Ohio, to Toledo, in 1846, and started a Saddle and Harness Shop in a building on the present site of the Merchants' Hotel, 103 and 105 St. Clair Street. He soon built a shop on the East side of Summit Street, next to the site of the Merchants' National Bank. In 1840, renting his shop, Mr. Laughlin purchased a Canal Boat and took charge of the same. Subsequently, he built others, which were run on both the Miami and Wabash Canals—sometimes freighting and sometimes trading in produce. He was thus en-

gaged until 1856, when he disposed of his boats, and for some years was engaged in the Lumber trade at Toledo. He still resides in the City.

Among the very earliest white settlers of the Maumee Valley, was Paul Guire, a Frenchman, born near the mouth of the River, April 13, 1815. His grandfather was born in France, and settled at Detroit in 1772, where Paul's father was born. When 60 years of age (1875) Mr. Guire had not been more than seven miles from the Bay Settlement, the place of his birth—never was in a Railroad car, or on a Steamboat, although the latter had been daily passing within his sight for the most of his life, which had been devoted to farming, fishing and hunting. He had six children.

A man named Haile, with his family left St. Lawrence County, New York, in August, 1827, for the West. At Buffalo they took passage on board the Steamboat Niagara, Captain Stannard, for Toledo. After passing two nights on the Lake, they reached Toledo the third day, being September 1st. Subsequently Mr. Haile stated that the Town then consisted of a wharf, a small frame storehouse and four or five dwellings. He was offered four acres on the hill, in what is now the heart of the City, for his team. Declining such offer he proceeded on his trip, and afterwards invested in a City named Singapore, of which it is said not a single building now remains.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD is a descendant, successively, of three Samuel Blanchards. His mother was Mercy (Ewers) Blanchard, and he was born in Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York, September 20, 1823. Both parents were born in Massachusetts, the father being a brother of Thomas Blanchard, the noted inventor, of Massachusetts, who died in 1864. The son was but three months old when his father died. He remained with his mother until he was seven years old, when he was given to an aunt, the wife of Horace Thacher, with whom he made his home until he arrived at manhood. In June, 1834, the family came to Toledo, which has since been Mr. Blanchard's home. His educational privileges were chiefly such as were found in log School houses, but were so fully improved, that he was enabled to qualify himself at an early date to teach School, which he did in the years 1843 and 1844, in District No. Six, Bedford Township, Monroe County, Michigan, his certificates authorizing his employment as Teacher bearing the signatures of Farley McLouth and C. F. W. Rawson (the latter still living). For some time Mr. Blanchard served as a Clerk of Horace Thacher, then County Recorder, the office being in Maumee. Subsequently, he acted as Deputy County Auditor, and in other capacities in the County offices at Maumee and Toledo. In 1857 he was appointed as County

Treasurer, serving for a few months and in October of same year was elected to that office for two years. In 1861, he was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Toledo, and continued as such until 1866. Since the latter date his attention has been chiefly directed to the management of his farm interests. When 14 years of age, he made profession of the Christian faith, and united with what is now the West Toledo Methodist Episcopal Church. This relation he has held for over 50 years, with active usefulness, much of the time serving as Trustee and Recording Steward. As a relic of early times, the following certificate will be of interest in this connection:

THIS CERTIFIES, That Samuel Blanchard was received, on trial, into the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Toledo Circuit, Michigan Conference, May 26, 1837.

AUSTIN COLEMAN,
Circuit Preacher.

Politically, Mr. Blanchard was originally a Whig, with which organization he acted until the Republican party was organized, of which he is now an earnest supporter. He has ever taken a deep and active interest in whatever concerned the moral or material well-being of his fellow-citizens, and, as occasions offered, has co-operated in such measures as promised the common welfare. Throughout his active life, he has avoided the use of alcoholic drinks and of tobacco in every form, and has been an active friend of the Temperance cause, as of all movements for the promotion of public and private morals. June 8, 1851, Mr. Blanchard was married at Maumee, with Miss Esther A. Potter, daughter of Captain Freeborn Potter, at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature. They have four living children—Freeborn P., Samuel S., Fred L., and Julia B. Blanchard, all residing in Toledo.

As part of the personal history of Toledo, may be mentioned the fact that the eminent singer, Emma Abbott, in this City is believed to have received her first substantial support in the struggle for professional success which has been so marked. She was born in Wisconsin, in 1850. When 18 years of age, she went to Chicago, hoping there, by singing in a choir, to obtain means for the development of the musical talent which she was confident she possessed. This plan was defeated from the fact that she could not read music. Thence she sat out for New York, hoping there to meet encouragement in some form. On her way she stopped over at Toledo, arriving there January 29, 1869. Here she met with the same embarrassment as in Chicago, from inability to read music, although her voice was admired. It so happened that during her stay in Toledo, M. Strakosch's Concert Troupe, including Miss Kellogg, were in the City, and she visited the hall, and during the concert arranged with M. Strakosch that after the concert, she should



Sam'l Blanchard

have a hearing by him and the members of his company. Subsequently, taking the stage with M. Strakoseh, with Miss Kellogg and the others for her audience, she rehearsed several of the pieces she had learned by the ear. Suffice it to say, that the result was all Miss Abbott could wish, and far more than she dared to hope for. The test over, she repeated her history and her purpose, when Miss Kellogg at once told her that she had a superb voice, in which judgment M. Strakoseh heartily joined. The result then was, that Miss Abbott was invited to a seat in Miss Kellogg's private carriage and accompanied her to the Oliver House, where it was arranged that she should proceed to New York, with letters to prominent musical parties, which would secure her all adequate assistance in the pursuit of her ambition. In time a situation opened for her in the choir of a Baptist Church, and then in that of Dr. Chapin's Church. Her subsequent professional career need not here be recited. The case is worthy of mention, for the general interest taken in the history of successful professionals; but far more as an encouragement for patient, persistent, hopeful effort in the pursuit of a worthy ambition by the young, against whatever obstacles may be met.

OBITUARY.

John S. Butman died in Toledo, March 28, 1842. He was a prominent and successful contractor in the construction of the Canal, the late James Myers having been associated with him. Among their jobs, were the locks whereby connection was made with Swan Creek. Mr. Butman's residence had been for nearly 20 years at Milan, Ohio, during which time he had been a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal. A son, John Butman, still resides at Milan.

Ahira G. Hibbard died in Toledo, March 8, 1842, aged 40 years. He came to Toledo in 1835, and soon thereafter engaged in trade, in the firm of A. G. Hibbard & Co. He gained a prominent and exceptionally honorable standing as a citizen and a business man. In February preceding his death, he was elected Associate Justice for Lucas County.

Micajah T. Williams died at his residence in Cincinnati, in July, 1844. For 30 years he had been a prominent and active man in public affairs in Ohio. While much of the time a leader in political matters, he was no less a leader in business and educational affairs. As early as 1817, he espoused the cause of Common School education and of Internal Improvements, in which he persevered until he saw both interests adopted and well advanced as State policies. For many years he was a member of the State Legislature, and was both Canal and Fund Commissioner. The Cincinnati *Atlas*, at his death, said of him: "Ohio

owes his memory a debt of gratitude, as one of her principal benefactors." Mr. Williams was closely identified with the early development of Toledo and the Maumee Valley. He was recognized as "one of the earliest of those sagacious men who selected the point near the mouth of Swan Creek, as the best site for a Town on the estuary of the Maumee." In 1817, as believed, he advised the purchase of tracts one and two in the 12-miles Reserve, for the location of the Town plat, and not long after he became interested in those and other tracts near them.

Theodore W. Bissell left Livingston County, New York, in 1824, and went to Tecumseh, Michigan, or to the place which subsequently became Tecumseh, where he took up Government land, and was married with Miss Cynthia M. Spofford, daughter of Abner Spofford, who, with his family, was among the first settlers at that point—that being the first marriage of white persons in what is now Lenawee County, there then being no clergyman West of Detroit and Monroe. In 1828 Mr. Bissell returned to Lockport, New York, where he remained until about 1837, and then came to Toledo, where his brother Edward had become interested. Not many years thereafter he went to Texas and died there. Mrs. Bissell subsequently was married with W. W. Tilton, who settled at Tecumseh in 1825.

William Hollister died at Buffalo, New York, May 25, 1848, of apoplexy. He was the eldest of 10 brothers. Accompanied by his brother John, he came to Perrysburg in 1816, where for several years he was engaged in active trade, chiefly with the Indians, there laying the foundation for the ample fortune he subsequently acquired. His brothers were all active men. He left a wife, the daughter of Major Coleman I. Keeler, of Toledo.

Daniel Swift died at Toledo, September 17, 1849, aged 38 years. He was born at Ansterlitz, New York, in 1811, and came to the Maumee Valley in 1835, engaging largely in contracts for the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal, in the vicinity of Toledo. Subsequently he was actively engaged in merchandizing, and in all business, social, domestic and other relations maintained a position of honor and usefulness. He left a wife and two children.

Austin E. Wing died at Cleveland, August 28, 1849. He was for many years a leading public man of Michigan, residing at Monroe. For several years he was a Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory, and thus was a Representative in that body of the disputed territory now within Lucas County, including the site of Toledo. He first settled in Detroit, removing from there to Monroe.

Stephen B. Comstock died at Toledo, August 29, 1853. He was among the earliest and most

prominent residents of Toledo, having gone there from Lockport, New York, in 1832. He was actively identified with the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad.

Alexander H. Ewing died at Cincinnati, August 31, 1847, in his 45th year. He was born at the River Raisin, Michigan, in 1802, from which place the family removed to Piqua, Ohio, during the war of 1812-15. Subsequently, he went to Cincinnati, where he was successful in business, and where he became prominent in the promotion of moral and religious movements. At the time of his death he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. The Cincinnati *Atlas* spoke of him as amiable and ardent in disposition; in character, strong and decided; and in attachments warm and constant. Mrs. Ewing and two of three sons (Wm. A. and Alex. H. Jr.) for some years resided in Toledo, and are now (1888) in Chicago.

Toledo, March 9, 1847, Junius Flagg, aged 45. He came to Toledo in 1833, and with Theo. Bissell, opened one of the first assortments of goods for the trade of white people. He had been a clerk of Edward Bissell, at Geneseo, New York, before coming to Toledo. He afterwards opened a store at Conneaut, Ohio. Soon after Lucas County was organized, in 1835, he was made its Recorder, which position he held until the time of his death. Junius Flagg (deceased), Frank Flagg, and Mrs. Susan Bangs, were children of his.

Toledo, January 19, 1857, George C. Hertzler, in his 28th year. Few young men in Toledo have in so short a time gained the position in the confidence and esteem of the public, as did Mr. Hertzler. He was born in Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the family removing to Vienna, near Toledo, when he was six years old. He learned the printing trade in the *Blade* office. In 1846, at the age of 19, he entered the Commercial Bank as bookkeeper, remaining with it until its close, when he became connected with the City Bank. His disease was inflammation of the bowels, which proved fatal in 48 hours from the attack.

Matthew Johnson died at Cleveland, October 31, 1861. He had for many years been prominent as a business man, at Massillon, Toledo and Cleveland. He was at one time President of the Commercial Bank, and a leading citizen of Toledo. Under the Buchanan Administration he was United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. He was much esteemed in private life, specially social and generous in his aid to the needy.

Colonel John Johnston was among the prominent men of Ohio for many years, and especially in connection with the Indian tribes. He first came to the West as an attache of Gen. Wayne's Army in 1793. In 1800 he was sent

to the Maumee Valley as an Indian Factor or Agent, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, and afterwards was made Indian Agent, which position he held for the remarkable term of 28 years, his last connection in that capacity having been with the Wyandottes, with whom he negotiated the treaty in 1841-2, for their lands at Upper Sandusky. He was found dead in bed at Washington, D. C., February 18, 1861, while there pressing a claim of \$15,000 for services as Indian Agent. He was 86 years of age, and was said to have been a subscriber to the *National Intelligencer* for 60 years.

Lyman Parcher died at Toledo, May 24, 1862, aged 57. He was a native of Vermont; came to what is now Fulton County in 1836; afterwards lived at Maumee many years; and while there was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and held different County offices.

Andrew Young of Toledo died in Springfield Township, July 23, 1863. He had long resided in Lucas County, having been employed as Civil Engineer on the Wabash and Erie Canal during the construction of that work. He was a prominent and active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order, both at Maumee, his former residence, and at Toledo. He was also an active member of the Democratic party, and is said to have first suggested as the candidate of that party for Common Pleas Judge, in 1854, Thomas M. Cooley, then a resident of Toledo; since an eminent Jurist of Michigan; and now (1888) President of the United States Inter-State Railway Commission. John Fitch was his successful competitor.

Dwight F. Stow died in Toledo, November 2, 1854, aged 50 years. His widow, Sophia, died August 28, 1864, aged 60 years.

Thomas Watkins, Jr., a prominent and honorable business man of Toledo, died of cholera, August 9, 1852. He was a member of the Board of Trade and of Wapaukonica Lodge, I. O. O. F., which bodies bore testimony to his personal worth.

John D. Campbell was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, in 1824. While young he went to West Point as a Cadet, where he remained for two years, and until by failing health compelled to leave. Afterwards he was employed in the construction of a Vermont Railroad, and on the Pennsylvania and Vermont Central Roads. In 1854 he came West, and under the Superintendency of James Moore became connected with the Michigan Southern Road, being Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Division of that line. He was also employed in the construction of the Air Line branch of that Road. Upon the death of General Superintendent Sam. Brown, in 1858, he succeeded to that position, which he held at the time of his death, which occurred in Boston, August 1, 1863. He

left Adrian, his residence, July 23d, on a pleasure trip to Boston, being in remarkable general health and exuberant spirits. In such condition (July 29th), he arranged for a trip to New York and Saratoga, and retired at night. Soon thereafter he was taken with severe pain, which seemed to be a temporary attack of colic, but which continued, with increasing severity, and terminated in his death, August 1st. The remains were taken to Adrian, Michigan, of which City he was the Mayor at the time of his death, where they were interred amid special and general demonstrations of respect for the deceased. Mr. Campbell was in many respects a remarkable man, and especially for his indomitable, persistent energy; his exceptional executive ability, and his extraordinary physical and mental endurance—qualities which alone could have directed with success a Railway in the financial embarrassment which attended the Michigan Southern Road during most of the time of his management. Such was the fame of his Railway service, that in 1862, he was tendered the position of Military Superintendent of all Railroads under Government control for War purposes, with rank of Brigadier General. The position had special attractions for him, but the Directors of the Michigan Southern Road were so unwilling for him to leave, that he was induced to decline the appointment, when General Haupt was assigned to the place. Mr. Campbell's hold upon the subordinate employes was remarkable, and although one of the severest of men in the exaction of fidelity and energetic service, he was respected and beloved by all. His regard for them was shown a short time before his death, when, being told that his end was near, and asked if he had a message for the employes of the Road, he promptly responded, "Tell them I love them; God bless them!" About 1,000 of them, with President Gilbert and several Directors of the Company, together with 5,000 or 6,000 citizens, were present at the funeral. This remarkable coincidence is given in connection with Mr. Campbell's relations to the Railroad: Some months before his death, he said to Schuyler Colfax, then a Director, "The Road is now about out of debt, and when I can give its long-suffering Stockholders a dividend, I intend to retire." This purpose was made good, for the first dividend for many years was declared on the 1st of August, in New York; and on that very morning, in Boston, Mr. Campbell surrendered his trust to a power higher than Directors.

Mrs. Maria Waite, wife of Peter F. Berdan, died at Toledo, September 3, 1864, aged 33 years. She was the only daughter of Hon. Henry M. Waite, of Lyme, Conn., and sister of Chief Justice and Richard Waite. She was married in 1852, and had resided at Toledo 12 years at the time of her death, where her many superior personal qualities attached to her a

large circle of warm friends. She left a husband and five daughters, Mrs. Walter Shepard, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Bodman, Mrs. Oliver Rogers, Mrs. Rufus H. Baker (now deceased,) and Miss Julia, of Toledo.

James Dana Smith died at Toledo, June 6, 1864. He was a son of Col. James Smith, one of the oldest residents of Lyme, Huron County. He was born at Southington, Conn., Feb. 26, 1820. His business life began at Milan, Ohio, about 1844, where he was engaged in produce and commission business. In 1860 he came to Toledo, and engaged in the same trade. Not long thereafter, in connection with Capt Geo. Rogers, he established a Ship-yard at Toledo. He was a man of inflexible integrity and sound judgment. No member of the Board of Trade had a higher personal standing than had he. He left a wife and three children.

George True, United States Consul at Funchal, Madeira, died at that place, February 24, 1864. He was born in Maine, and with the family came to Ohio, settling at Mount Vernon, while he was young. Of literary turn of mind, he early directed his attention to letters. At one time he published a literary journal, the *Genius of the West*, at Cincinnati. In the winter of 1856-7, he came to Toledo, and became the Local and Commercial Editor of the *Blade*, and continued as such until the summer of 1861, when he accepted the position of Secretary for Brigadier General C. W. Hill, in command in Western Virginia. In February, 1862, he was appointed Consul. He died of virulent small-pox—being the only case of that disease occurring on the Island in many months, and not followed by any other. He had formerly been the subject of two successful vaccinations. Mr. True was a man of high character and exceptional ability as a writer. He left a wife and two children, who returned to Mt. Vernon.

Roswell P. Ainger, for several years the proprietor of the Island House, at the Union Depot, Toledo, died there December 2, 1864, aged 58 years. Previously he kept the hotel at Cleveland which took his name, and is now known as the Kennard House.

Stephen T. Hosmer died in New York City, March 5, 1865, aged 58 years. He was among the earliest printers in the Maumee Valley. In 1840, he published the Maumee River *Times* at Maumee City, afterwards selling his interest in the same to H. T. Smith, and coming to Toledo as a "jour," employed on the *Blade*. About 1843 he started the *Reveille*, a Whig paper, at Perrysburg. In 1849, in connection with his brother, Hez. L. Hosmer, he became a publisher of the *Blade*, but ere long went to New York, to act as proof-reader on the *Herald*, where he remained until his death.

Christian Hertzler died at Toledo, January 6,

1865, aged 72 years. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., he came to Monroe County, Michigan, in 1834, and settled on a farm, now the site of Vienna, which Village he laid out and named. He was a man of high character and special energy.

David Anderson died at Toledo, January 8, 1865, aged 57 years. He had been a resident of Toledo for about 10 years, and engaged in the book trade during that time, Gen. J. W. Fuller being a partner. He was a man of much energy and decision of character, a quality manifested among other ways, in a strong sympathy for fugitive slaves from the South, and an "agent of the Underground Railroad," as active friends of that class were then called, several of them having found shelter at his residence in both Cincinnati (his former home) and Toledo. He left a wife, three sons. Mrs. Anderson was a woman of superior worth and usefulness.

Albert V. Stebbins died in Toledo, September 2, 1865. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., January 17, 1811, and first came to the Maumee Valley in 1837, as one of the contractors for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, an important section of that work near Napoleon having been constructed by him. He then purchased and settled on a farm in Henry County. In 1842 he was elected as Associate Judge by the State Legislature. Subsequently he constructed the portion of the Plank Road between Toledo and Swanton, and was a contractor on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad between Maumee City and Defiance. In 1850 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 removed to Toledo, and built the block on Summit Street between Jefferson and Monroe, now known as the "Bee Hive." Judge Stebbins was a man of sound judgment, and an exemplary citizen.

Mrs. Jerusha, wife of Elijah Crane, and mother of Joel W. and Elijah G. Crane, of Toledo, died at Cleveland, December 15, 1865, aged 74 years.

Samuel B. Scott died at Toledo, December 18, 1866, aged 54 years. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1812; came to Toledo in 1835; first engaged in merchandise trade. About 1846, in connection with Richard Mott, he opened an office on the dock, as Commission Merchant, continuing there until 1860. He held various public offices, as member of the City Council, and Board of Education, City Clerk, etc. Originally he was a Democrat, but became an active Republican on the organization of that party in 1855. His widow, Mrs. Marion L. Scott, survived him until April 26, 1887, when she died at the residence of her son, Albert E. Scott, Toledo, aged 74 years.

Luke Draper died at Toledo, October 17, 1866, aged 75. He came from Lockport, New

York, in 1884; was for a long time in the Drug and Provision trade, and for some years was Associate Judge of the County. He was highly esteemed. His wife died in February, 1881, aged 81 years. She lived in Buffalo at the time that place was burned by British troops in 1812.

Darwin Earl Gardner died at Toledo, August 5, 1867, in his 48th year. He was born at Norwalk, Ohio, January 28, 1820. His father, Dr. Wm. Gardner, was one of the earliest settlers of that place. The family soon removed to Canton, Ohio, where the father died. Choosing the legal profession, Darwin read law with General John Crowell, then of Warren, since of Cleveland; was admitted to practice in 1841; settled at Marietta; went to Cleveland in 1850, and came to Toledo in 1852. In 1855-6 he engaged in banking, as a member of the firm of Earl, Gardner & Co. He invested successfully in Toledo real estate; was a member and President of the State Agricultural Society; and was Deputy Collector of Customs from 1861 to 1866. In 1842, he was married with Miss Elizabeth P. Putnam, of Marietta, who died in 1846. In 1852 he was married with Miss Sarah A. Williams, daughter of James Williams, of Norwalk. He had been for 27 years a professor of the Christian religion, and at his death was a member of the First Congregational Church, Toledo. He was a man of unusual ability, and took an active interest in the moral and material welfare of his fellow-men. Mrs. Gardner and a daughter now reside in Toledo; his eldest children, Wm. P. and Elizabeth, having died. James resides in California.

John Poag died at Toledo, December 17, 1867. He was a native of Ohio, and an adopted son of Francis Graham, a pioneer merchant of Huron County, and subsequently in business at Ashland, then in Richland (now Ashland) County. Mr. Poag, while young, went to New York, where he rose to special prominence and success as a merchant, at one time a member of the well-known house of Kent, Poag & Company. About 1837 he invested in Toledo property, and subsequently built the "Poag Block" (Southeast corner of Summit and Madison Streets). Mrs. Poag died some years before her husband. They left two daughters and one son, John Poag, now a resident of Toledo.

James C. Hall died at Toledo, November 13, 1868. He was born in Cincinnati, November 20, 1812, where he lived until his removal to Toledo in 1859. He was for many years engaged in mercantile trade at Cincinnati, having been among the pioneers of jobbing business at that point. He was one of the first, if not actually the first, President of the Chamber of Commerce of that City. Actively identified

with all public enterprises, he was specially helpful in the construction of the first Telegraph line to Cincinnati; the Ohio & Mississippi Railway (of which Company he was President); the City Water Works and other improvements. At Toledo his spirit of enterprise was also manifested and specially beneficial to the City. At the time of his death, he was serving on his third term as State Senator, in which capacity his long business experience and general intelligence made him very useful, both to his immediate constituents and to the State. He left a wife (Mrs. Harriet O. Holmes, who died in 1887), a son, Wm. O., and a daughter, Miss Harriet Hall, now residents of Toledo.

Gideon W. Weed died at Toledo, June 12, 1869, aged 54. He came to Toledo from New York about 1836, as clerk in the store of Titus & Co. Subsequently, he was for several years years in business, and held different positions of public trust. He left a wife and several children, who still survive him.

George R. Williams died at Toledo, February 7, 1870, aged 64. Was born at Long Point, Canada West, October 26, 1806; sailed on the Lakes from 15th to 34th year, commanding the Steamer Thames, when burned by the "Patriots" in 1837. Commenced in commission business at Port Stanley, 1840, and became well known. Came to Toledo in 1862, and engaged in grain business, soon after being joined by his son, Edgerton R. Williams. In September, 1869, Mr. Williams, in consequence of ill health, withdrew from business, leaving it to his son. Deceased always bore a high position in business and social circles. He left a wife and two sons, and two daughters, and was buried at Port Stanley.

Truman H. Hoag died at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1870. He was 54 years of age, having been born in Onondaga County, New York, in 1815. When a young man, he went to Syracuse, where he held a clerkship in a store and in the Canal Collector's office. Thence he went to Oswego, and was in the employ of Bronson & Crocker, commission merchants. Mr. Hoag came to Toledo in 1849, as the agent of that house. In 1851, he first engaged in business, as the head of the house of Hoag, Strong & Co. In 1858, with Henry D. Walbridge, he formed the firm of Hoag & Walbridge, which continued for some 10 years, when Mr. Hoag retired from active business. Though never an active politician, Mr. Hoag was identified with the Democratic party, and was the candidate of that party for Mayor in 1867. In 1868, he was elected over James M. Ashley, Republican, as member of Congress, by a majority of 912, with a Republican majority of 638 on the State ticket in the District at the same election. His service in Congress was limited to an extra session in the spring of

1869, and a few weeks of the regular session beginning December 1, 1870—affording very little opportunity for the manifestation of the qualities which he was believed to possess. He left a wife and two children—Henry W., who died at Toledo in 1882, and Mrs. Wm. L. Malcom, of New York.

Frederick Bissell died at Toledo, June 6, 1870. He was born at East Windsor, Conn., August 5, 1799. When young he learned the engraver's trade, but never followed it as a business. In 1827, he went to Lockport, New York, and engaged in the Dry Goods trade. Coming to Toledo in 1836, he became the senior partner in the Forwarding and Commission firm of Bissell & Gardner. In 1844, he engaged in the Dry Goods trade, and continued the same until 1852, when he returned to the Commission business, which he continued until his death. Mr. Bissell was a brother of Edward Bissell, and throughout his residence at Toledo, maintained an honorable position as a citizen and business man. He never was married.

James M. Comstock died at Toledo, July 7, 1870. He was an early settler of Toledo, having gone there in 1836. Throughout the 34 years of his residence, he maintained the character of an honorable and useful citizen in his private and public relations. He left a wife and two children.

Calvin Bullock died in Toledo, March 5, 1870. He was born in Royalston, Mass., September 21, 1829, being a cousin of Governor Bullock. For some years he was with his father in merchandising, but from poor health was compelled to relinquish that business, and in 1857 he came to Toledo, to enter the employment of the Toledo and Wabash Railway, in the Treasurer's office, where he remained until compelled to relinquish the same by illness, being at the time Assistant Treasurer of the Company. He was eminently a Christian gentleman, faithful and strict in meeting every personal obligation, in business, in the Church, in society, and wherever duty called him to act. His was eminently of the stern, yet conscientious New England mould of mind and fidelity of conscience which brooked no compromise or dallying where conviction had indicated the right. Never obtrusive or otherwise offensive, he yet never swerved from duty. At the time of his death he was an Elder of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toledo. He left a wife and one child.

Frank Collins, City Prosecutor of Toledo, died January 17, 1871. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1836; was admitted to the Bar in 1861, and soon enlisted in the 104th New York Regiment and was promoted to a Captaincy; he came to Toledo in 1865, and in 1867 became City Prosecutor by appointment,

being elected to that position in 1869. He was highly esteemed and left a wife and child. He was a brother of Judge W. A. Collins.

Andrew Shurtz died at Toledo, September 29, 1871, aged 52 years. He came to Toledo in 1843, and throughout his residence there he maintained an honorable and useful position, holding different offices of public trust, including Councilman, Street Commissioner, and membership of the Board of Improvements. He was carpenter and joiner by trade, and contractor and builder of many fine buildings.

Alex. Bruce Brownlee died at Toledo, March 17, 1872, aged 66. He was born in Falkirk, Scotland, in 1806; came to the United States in 1832, locating at Maumee City, and engaging in the Grocery and Provision trade as partner in the firm of Pratt & Brownlee. In 1847, the firm of Brownlee & Pendleton commenced business in the Canal Elevators, then just built on the River, foot of Madison Street, Toledo, since and now owned by C. A. King & Co. That was the first Steam Elevator Warehouse on the River, if not the pioneer of the Lakes. After varying experience in trade, Mr. Brownlee retired, and in 1857 was chosen as Mayor of Toledo by a remarkable majority; was re-elected in 1859; and resigned during that term, to become the Secretary of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which position he held at the time of his death. He always sustained the character of an honest man, and enjoyed in full measure the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He left a wife, two sons and two daughters.

Lyman Casey died at Toledo, November 14, 1872. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 7, 1793. In 1814, he went to York, Livingston County, New York, and engaged in farming, remaining there until his removal to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1853, whence he came to Toledo in 1857. Throughout an active, as well as a long life, he had enjoyed remarkably good health, and won in unusual degree, the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He left five children—Mrs. C. D. Crook, Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. John N. Stevens, and Mrs. M. D. Carrington (deceased) Toledo; Mr. T. B. Casey, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mr. Lyman R. Casey, Detroit.

Daniel R. Stebbins died at Toledo, September 6, 1874, aged 68 years. He was born at Ft. Edward, New York, October 4, 1806. His youth was spent at Sacketts Harbor, New York, and he came to Maumee in 1835, whence he removed to Toledo about 1860. For many years he acted as engineer on several different Lake Steamers. In 1847 the Steamer G. P. Griffith was built at Maumee, chiefly under his superintendence, he becoming the Chief Engineer. The burning of this craft, June 17, 1850, a few miles below Cleveland, was an

event of great affliction and sadness. She was a total loss, with her cargo. But the most serious feature of the event was the loss of life, which amounted to about 300, of 331 on board. Included in these were the Captain, C. C. Roby, wife and daughter; Mrs. Wilkison, mother of Mrs. Roby; and a Mr. Palmer of Toledo. The origin of the disaster was not clear. It was related by an eye-witness, that when hope of suppressing the flames was gone, Captain Roby gathered about him his family, and the last words uttered by him were: "Dear wife, prepare to meet the worst." Then clasping her in his arms convulsively, and kissing her, as quick as thought he whirled her over the railing and into the Lake. He then seized his wife's mother and threw her overboard, then his little daughter, and closed the sad scene by jumping after them, all to take their chances of life, which were against them. The event always followed Mr. Stebbins with most depressing influence, while the physical injury sustained was permanent. For some time after coming to Toledo he acted as Engineer at the Wabash Grain Elevators. In 1837, he was married with Miss Mary Palmer, who with one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Paige, yet reside in Toledo. Mr. Stebbins was a man of uprightness and honor in all his intercourse with others.

Drowned near Presque Isle, Maumee River, August 30, 1866, Everett G., son of W. S. Isherwood, aged 15; Georgiana, daughter of Joel Reed, deceased, aged 14; Fanny Underwood, aged 13; and Florence, daughter of Isaac Rhodes, aged 11. They were attending a picnic of Clinton Park Sunday School, and were drowned while crossing the River in a small boat.

John Sinclair died at Oakland, California, March 3, 1875. He was a native of Ireland, and was born in 1825. Coming to the United States in 1826, the family settled at Monroe, Michigan. In 1847 he came to Toledo, and became the book-keeper of Alonzo Godard. Subsequently, he was engaged in Commission business with G. R. Williams, and subsequently with Matthew Brown, the latter partnership terminating in 1874. In his business relations, Mr. Sinclair ever maintained an honorable position and displayed exceptional ability. It was in the public offices filled by him, that he gained his chief prominence. In the City Council from 1859 to 1863, and again from 1867 to 1873, he was a leading member of that body, most of the time acting as President of the same. In 1867-8, he served a term as Representative of Lucas County in the Ohio Legislature. He was actively identified with the Board of Trade, of which he was at one time the President; and also with the Toledo Library Association. In 1852 Mr. Sinclair was married with Miss Anna Perigo, of Toledo, who, with two of five children, yet survive

him, as also do four sisters—Mrs. John Berdan, Mrs. John Cummings, Mrs. Dr. Gilbert Chad-dock, and Miss Emma Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair's remains were buried in Toledo, when special recognition of his memory was made by the Board of Trade, the City Council and the Trustees of the Public Library.

Thomas Southard died at Toledo, June 24, 1875, in his 72d year. Born in England, he came to this country and to Toledo in 1833, where he continued until his death. He left a wife and three children—Thomas, Jr., Mrs. Richard Hallaran, and Mrs. Sanford Sullivan.

John E. Carpenter died at Toledo, November 29, 1875. He had acted as Paymaster of the Toledo and Wabash Railway for about 20 years, covering most of the time after that Road went into operation. His death was caused by the collision of a freight train with his pay-car, some months previous to his death. He was 49 years of age.

Mrs. Ann (Woodiwiss) Corlett, wife of Thos. Corlett, died at Vienna, Michigan, April 8, 1876. She was born in Essex, England, January 22, 1814; came to this country with her parents in 1824; was married in 1833; came to Toledo in 1834, which was her home until 1872, when, with her husband, she went to Vienna. Of her 12 children, four survive her—Frank, John, William and Sophia. She was buried at Toledo, the services being held at Westminster Church, of which she was a member.

Mrs. Sarah O., wife of Thomas Hamilton, Sen., died in Toledo, June 28, 1872. She was the daughter of George Standart, and was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, New York, May 18, 1814. The family removed to Auburn in 1819. In July, 1836, deceased was married and came to Milan, Ohio, where she remained until 1861, when, with her husband, she came to Toledo, remaining here until her death.

Thomas Hamilton, Sen., died at Toledo, September 16, 1876. He was born at Granville, Washington County, New York, in May, 1810; came from Buffalo to Milan, Ohio, in 1832, and soon became a member of the prominent firm of Standart, Hamilton & Co. (an elder brother, Daniel Hamilton and Needham M. Standart being partners). In connection with that firm, and much more in his personal efforts, the deceased contributed largely to the remarkable advance made by Milan, both in improvements and growth and in general influence. His exceptional intelligence and public spirit enabled him to accomplish much, in all departments of activity. A man of the strictest views and habits, his example as well as precept were ever on the side of sound principles in morals and business. His services were almost constantly in requisition in local affairs. He was elected State Senator in 1847,

for the Counties of Erie and Huron, and declined a re-election. He came to Toledo in 1861. He left seven children, all of whom are now living—Thomas, Jr., of Denver, Colorado; J. Kent, of Toledo; Robert W., Frederick, Charles and Mary, of San Diego, California; and Mrs. Lucy Durfee, of Decatur, Illinois.

Daniel Segur died at Toledo, September 5, 1876. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1812. In 1815, the family removed to Oneida County, same State, the father engaging in milling. In 1827, the father died, when Daniel went to Utica for employment, as clerk in a hotel. Thence he went to Buffalo, for like employment, and in 1832, he and a brother became proprietors of the Mansion House at Cleveland. A year later (1833), he came to Toledo and opened the Mansion House, on Summit Street, between Locust and Lagrange. Not long thereafter he became proprietor of the American Hotel, corner of Summit and Elm Streets (burned in 1861). Much of Mr. Segur's life was spent in public positions of various kinds. In 1838 he was elected to the City Council, and his connection with the City Government, with brief intervals, was continued to the year of his death. In 1845 he was appointed Collector of Canal tolls; and in 1858, Deputy Collector of Customs. He acted with the Whig party until 1855, from which time he was identified with the Democrats, in both of which relations he was active and influential. He left a wife (Mrs. Rosa L. Segur), a son (Daniel, Jr.) and a daughter, Fannie, Mrs. George W. Foster, now manager of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Exchange at Dallas, Texas.

Rev. Samuel M. Beatty was born at Hagers-town, Maryland, December 8, 1804. With only a meagre education, he learned the trade of a coppersmith, which he followed until 1840, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and came to Northern Ohio, where he spent the balance of his life in professional service. For several years he acted as Pastor to the Seamen's Friend Society at Cleveland, and for a long time was in the itinerancy. In 1868, he came to Toledo to take charge of the Bethel work, including Seamen and Railroad employes, which was his work until his death, November 22, 1876. The occasion was marked by very general expression of respect for his memory, especially on the part of the clergy of the City and the Produce Exchange. He left a wife and one daughter.

Colonel Daniel Chase, U. S. A., died in Toledo, June 24, 1877, aged 76 years. He came to the Maumee River in 1834, and purchased about 12,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which is now within the City of Toledo. With special taste for the military, he early became actively identified with the State Militia, and was appointed a Major General. He raised

a Company of Volunteers for the Mexican War in 1846, which he commanded, being wounded at the storming of Chapultepec. At the close of that war, upon recommendation of General Winfield Scott, he was appointed as Colonel in the Regular Army, and was serving as such under the Rebel General Twiggs, when that officer's command was broken up by his treason. On his way North Colonel Chase participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was near General Lyon at the time he fell. Afterwards he was appointed Major, and served in the Vicksburg campaign on the staff of General McPherson, and commanded a Regiment in the assault on that stronghold, when he was again wounded. At the close of the War he was placed on the retired list, with rank of Colonel, being then 64 years old. He never was married. He was a brother of Dr. James L. Chase of Toledo.

David Burgert died in Toledo, March 30, 1877, aged 81 years. Born in Pennsylvania, with the family he came to Canton, Ohio, in 1812. In 1820 he was married with Miss Eleanor Huet. Subsequently he lived in Paris, Stark County, in Coshocton County and in Cuyahoga County, whence, in 1867, he came to Toledo, living with his youngest daughter, Mrs. George W. Hart, until his death. Mrs. Burgert died in 1840, leaving six sons (including Adam Burgert) and six daughters. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edwin Avery, Sen., died at Toledo, July 24, 1878. Born in New London, Connecticut, he went to Rochester, New York, whence he came to Toledo in 1842. The next year he established a line of Boats on the Wabash and Erie Canal, between Toledo and Lafayette, his Boat, "Harry of the West," making the first passage through the Eastern Division of the Canal. In 1848 he established an Express between Toledo and Adrian, being the first business of the kind done on a Western Railroad. He was among the California "'49-ers," making the passage overland in 1849, and remaining there until 1858. He is said to have started the first drays used in Toledo. For nine years he was Grain Inspector at the Wabash Elevators, continuing as such until incapacitated by the failure of his eyesight. Mrs. Avery, with seven children, still survive him—the latter being Elias, Edwin and John G., of Toledo; Fred., of Adrian; Mrs. Andrew Shurtz, Mrs. James Canneff and Mrs. Scott Hitchens, of Toledo. Mr. Avery was a man of unusual energy and enterprise, and ever was held in high respect by his acquaintances.

William H. Merritt was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, and with his parents came to Columbus, Ohio. When 18 years of age, he settled at Maumee City, and subsequently opened a Barber Shop at that point, which was the first, or among the first of the kind estab-

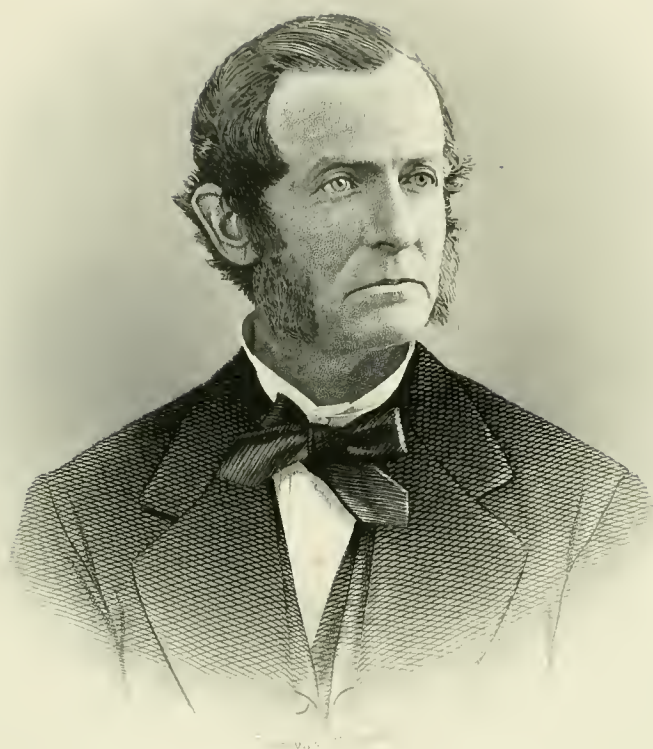
lished there. About 1853, he removed to Toledo, where for many years he pursued the same business, until his death in 1879. His shop (59½ Summit Street), for many years was the favorite resort of those seeking tonsorial service, while Mr. Merritt maintained a creditable position with all classes of citizens, and one of influence with his own race. At the May Term of Lucas County Common Pleas, 187-, he served as Juryman, being, as believed, the first colored citizen serving in that capacity in Ohio. His memory is held in high respect by a large circle of acquaintances.

Salter Cleveland was born in Massachusetts in 1798. Coming West, he first made his home at Tecumseh, Michigan, where he kept a Livery Stable for several years. He was in that business during the "Toledo War" (1835), and was employed to bring Governor Mason, Judge Ross Wilkins of the United States Court, and General Joseph W. Brown to Toledo, at the time the Michigan forces visited that place. In 1844, Mr. Cleveland came to Toledo, and established the first distinct Livery Stable in the City, at the barn of the old American Hotel, then kept by Colonel John McKenster, corner of Summit and Elm Streets, soon removing to the vicinity of the Indiana House, corner of Summit and Perry. He was in the business for several years. In 1847 he ran the Indiana House, at which time he employed the first Omnibus used in Toledo. Mr. Cleveland, at the advanced age of 88 years, died in Toledo, in June, 1887. He had been for a long period of time an active and earnest advocate of sound moral and religious principles.

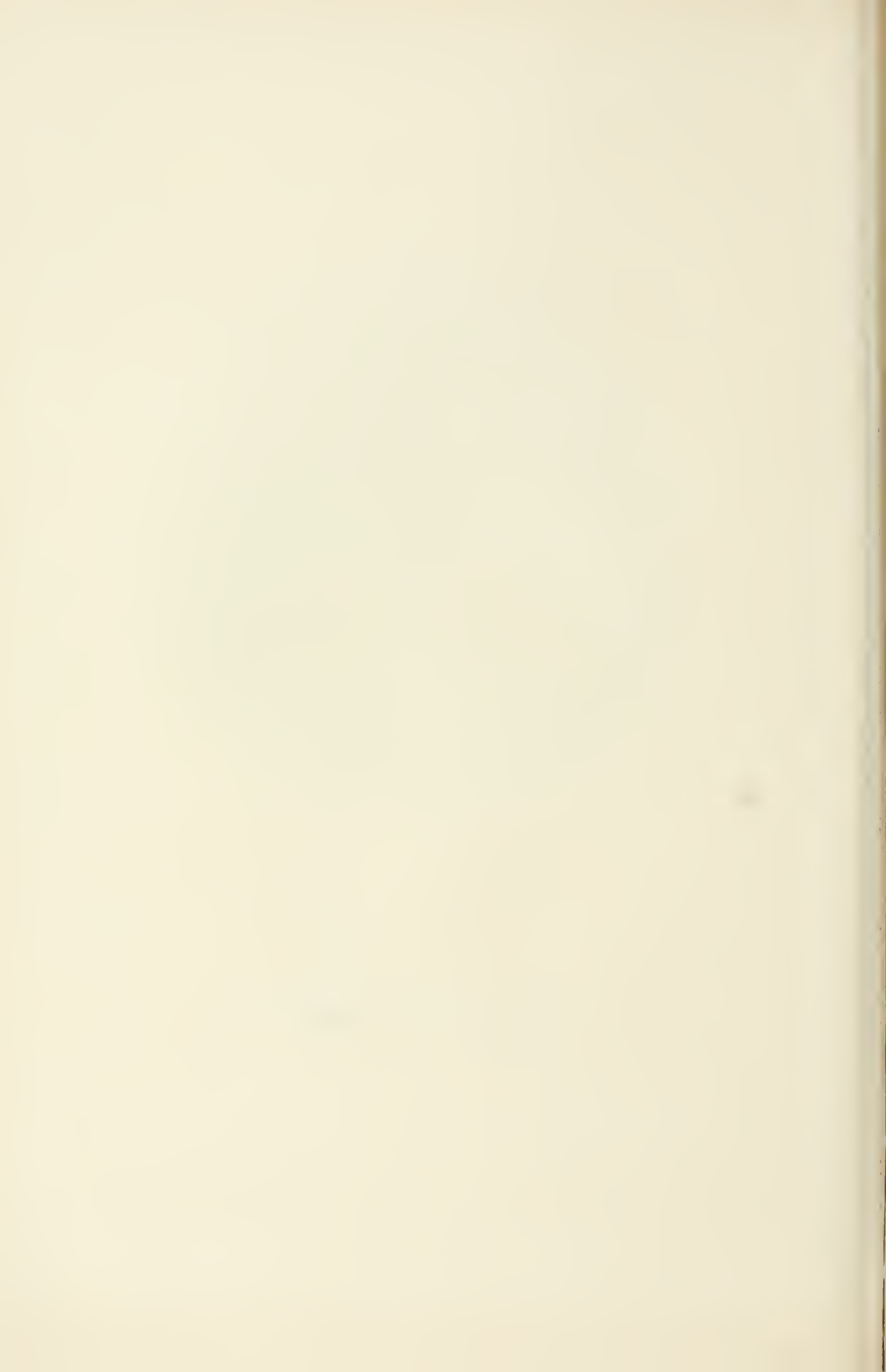
CHARLES AUGUSTUS CRANE was born in Boardman, Trumbull County, Ohio, June 11, 1817. His father, Joseph Harmon Crane, was of the old Connecticut stock, and was born September 24, 1793, and died in July, 1849. The subject of this sketch attended the District Schools of Boardman, from the time he was old enough until he was 15 years of age, meanwhile working on his father's farm. In 1832, the family removed to Port Lawrence (Toledo), when Charles, fancying the Sailor's life, secured a position on a Lake Vessel, and continued there for two years. Satisfied with such experience, in 1834 he was employed in a store in Toledo. Remaining there for two years, he entered the service of the Warehouse and Transportation Company, continuing with it until 1839. Then, with the late Lyman Wheeler, he formed the firm of Wheeler & Crane, Rectifiers and Grocers, whose store was on Monroe Street. In 1841, selling his interest to Mr. Wheeler, he returned to the Transportation business, continuing therein until 1845. For two years thereafter he was in the Banking House of Prentice, Dow & Co. In 1847, he engaged as Clerk with Thomas Watkins & Co., Commis-



Elias Fessett



E. A. Brown



sion and Transportation Agents. Remaining there until 1853, he then removed to the East side of the River, and for 10 years was there engaged in farming, subsequently dealing in real estate. For many years he was managing Director of the Lucas County Infirmary. He was for a long time a Director in the First National Bank of Toledo. His residence continued in East Toledo until his death, May 25, 1884. Originally, Mr. Crane, in politics, was a Democrat; but from the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he was actively identified with the Republican party. The funeral was attended by many of his old friends. As a mark of special respect, Ford Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was represented by 40 members in a body. The pall-bearers were V. H. Ketcham, Dora Tracy, David Howe, Asa W. Maddocks, H. J. Hayes, and J. D. Chamberlin. The services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Schaff, Pastor of East Toledo Baptist Church, of which Mr. Crane was a member; who made just recognition of the honorable and useful life of the deceased. The remains were accompanied by a large procession to Willow Cemetery, to the purchase and improvement of which Mr. Crane contributed liberally. It was said of him, that no child ever met him who did not receive kind recognition in word, smile or caress; as did adults corresponding kindly greeting. Two brothers—George R. and William Crane—survive him. He was twice married—first, in June, 1840, with Miss Lorain, daughter of Dr. Fassett, who died in 1841; second, October 12, 1847, with Miss Mary A. Hill, daughter of Ellis Hill, of Jefferson County, New York, who survives him, and resides in East Toledo. No children were born to him. Mr. Crane was a man of fixed and positive opinions, and throughout an active life commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in an eminent degree. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church, East Toledo, and was much esteemed for his quiet, consistent religious life.

ELIAS FASSETT. The ancestors of Elias Fassett, of Toledo, were of Scottish nativity, and settled in Massachusetts in 1715. His great-grandfather lived in Bennington, Vermont, and served in the French and Indian Wars. His grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and served under General Montgomery. For his meritorious and gallant service during this war he was granted by Congress the entire Township of Cambridge, Vermont. He was afterwards made Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and was recognized as one of the leading public men of his State. The father of Elias Fassett (John Fassett) was born in Bennington, Vermont, December 17, 1769, but after the Revolution moved with his parents to Cambridge, where the subject of this sketch was born, January 17, 1827,

the youngest of seven children—four boys and three girls. His mother's maiden name was Martha Thomas. Mr. Fassett's father was a Physician, and followed the practice of his profession at Cambridge until in 1832, when in June of that year he came to Port Lawrence and bought the section of land which is known as Fassett's First and Second Additions, located in what now is the Sixth Ward of Toledo. The following fall he brought his family to Port Lawrence, where for the succeeding five years he practiced his profession in addition to his labor in clearing his farm. At the end of this period he moved upon the farm, where he continued to reside until his death, May 26, 1853. Elias remained with his parents, assisting in the labors of the farm until his 17th year. His School education was limited to the meager advantages afforded in this section at that early period, and consisted of three months' attendance during the year at the log School-house in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and one year's attendance at a Select School, then located on Lagrange Street, Toledo, in 1836.

Mr. Fassett became a clerk in the Dry Goods and General Store in which an elder brother was part proprietor, under the firm name of Raymond & Fassett. Here he remained for three years, after which he returned to his father's farm and remained there until his father's death. For one year after this event, he was Check Clerk in the Toledo office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. For two years following he filled a similar position in the office of the Wabash Railroad, and for three years was Freight Foreman for the same Road. The latter period of service terminated Mr. Fassett's connection with Railroad, since which date he has lived upon a portion of the original purchase of his father in 1832, and has devoted his time to farming and dealing in real estate. The rapid growth of the City of Toledo has greatly enhanced the value of Mr. Fassett's property, a large portion of which has been converted into City building lots. At the time of its purchase it was an unencultivated tract, covered with woods, upon which for many years stood a log-house, the home of Dr. Fassett and family.

Mr. Fassett's father and an elder brother were the proprietors of the first Tavern erected in the Fall of 1832, on the West side of Summit Street, near Locust Street, a portion of the City at that time known as Vistula. Upon the same site was afterwards erected a hotel, known as the Mansion House, and later as the Franklin House. James Irvine Browne, the publisher of the first newspaper in Toledo, boarded with Mr. Fassett's father in 1834. The first edition of his paper published during that year was delivered by young Fassett, who has a distinct recollection of its appearance and the primitive manner in which it was printed. "To Mr.

Browne," says Mr. Fassett, "is due the credit of first suggesting the name for the present City of Toledo."

Mr. Fassett was married May 7, 1857, to Mary Elizabeth Wales, daughter of Philander Wales, an early settler in this section. Three children have been born to them—Mary Alena, born March 22, 1858; Mabel, born October 29, 1868, and John Elias, born November 4, 1862, who died in infancy.

Mr. Fassett is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics. For six years he was a member of the Board of Equalization, an appointment conferred upon him for his conceded fitness for the position, and without solicitation on his part. The duties of this office he performed with entire satisfaction. By nature the excitement and turmoil of political life are distasteful to him, while attention to his private business has engrossed his time and form more congenial pursuits. Mr. Fassett has led a quiet life befitting his natural taste, and has found his greatest pleasure around the domestic circle, where he is revered and loved. His business life has been marked by the exercise of the strictest regard for right and justice. In all the relations of life, he has proved himself both honorable and manly, and has secured the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

CALVIN HERRICK, one of the oldest living Lake Captains in this section, is a son of James S. and Martha (Sharpsteen) Herrick, and was born in Richmond, Ontario County, New York, January 19, 1819. In 1823 his parents came to Ohio and settled at Maumee. Here his father carried on his trade (blacksmithing). Shortly after they moved to Waterville, but while the subject of this sketch was a lad his parents returned to New York, and settled in Livingston County. Here young Herrick remained until 16 years of age, when he came to Perrysburg, and assisted his brother Elijah in transporting merchandise by team from that place to Providence. In 1837 he commenced his career in Lake navigation, by entering the employ of Captain Curtis Perry, on the Schooner *Caroline*, with whom he sailed until 1845—the last two years as Mate. In 1845 he was made Captain of the Schooner *Kentucky*, owned by D. B. Smith of Maumee, a position he held for a year and a half. For two years following he was Mate of the *Propeller Globe*, commanded by Captain Henry Whitmore. He was the Captain of the Schooner *Alvan Bronson* ten years. In 1852 he became Captain of the *Henry A. Kent*, which he successfully commanded until she was destroyed by fire May 18, 1854. Following this date he commanded the *Scioto* for two years. In 1856 the Marine Insurance Companies along the Lakes formed a Board of Lake Underwriters for mutual pro-

tection, and employed men in the different divisions of their territory to inspect Vessels, and report their condition. Mr. Herrick was employed by this Board as Marine Inspector, his district extending from Toledo to Cleveland. This position he held for several years, and subsequently acted in a similar capacity for the Fire and Marine and Toledo Mutual Insurance Companies. For many successive years he was appointed Harbor Master by the City Council, a position he filled most acceptably.

Mr. Herrick was married December 3, 1846, with Margaret Van Fleet, daughter of Jared Van Fleet, an early settler in Lucas County. Seven children have been born to them, four of whom are now living, the others having died in infancy. Their living children, in order of birth, are: Thomas C., born February 24, 1848; Mattie E., born April 17, 1853, now the wife of Elmer Shealds; Clara, born April 16, 1860, wife of Charles Beard; and Anna, born April 6, 1865, wife of John Schweikert.

Captain Herrick, as he is familiarly known, retired from active business about ten years since. He is genial in disposition and enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him. For many years he led a busy and active life in the early River and Lake navigation, and is now enjoying a well-earned repose, surrounded by relatives and friends.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

From the files of the Toledo papers have been collected the following record of early marriages and deaths of residents of Toledo:

MARRIAGES.

At Lockport, N. Y., October 9, 1837, Roswell W. Cheney and Miss Lucy W. Daniels. The bride was a sister of the Daniels brothers, so intimately connected with Toledo throughout its history. Mr. Cheney opened a store in the City in November, 1837, and died there many years since. Mrs. C. is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Emery D. Potter, jr.

At Cleveland, October 5, 1837, H. A. Ackley, M. D., of Toledo, and Miss Sophia S. Howell, of Willoughby.

October 3, 1837, at Troy, N. Y., John Jay Newcomb, of Toledo, and Miss Mary Marshall.

October 12, 1837, in Brecksville, Ohio, J. H. McBride, Editor of the *Miami of the Lake* (Perrysburg), and Miss Clarissa Patrick.

December 20, 1839, at Ohio City (now in Cleveland) Daniel O. Morton, of Toledo, and Miss Elizabeth Tyler, of the former place.

November 20, 1840, William C. Blodgett and Mary Selden.

January 15, 1840, Abel W. Fairbanks, publisher of the *Blade*, and Miss Alice Holmes.

At Tecumseh, Mich., December 25, 1840, Mr. Arthur Hughes and Miss Maria Brown; and Mr. Samuel F. Lester and Miss Cornelia Eliza Brown, were married by Rev. Wm. N. Lester; both brides being daughters of Gen. Jos. W. Brown.

January 23, 1841, O. C. Smith and Matilda McCarty, both of Toledo.

At Toledo, October 24, 1841, Levi Snell and Jane Clyde.

Toledo, October 26, 1841, Chas. F. Abbott and Fanny T. Story.

Toledo, December 30, 1841, Valentine H. Ketcham and Rachel Ann Berdan.

Toledo, January 5, 1842, Daniel Segur and Lucy Keeler.

Pawtucket, R. I., October 25, 1841, Rev. Geo. R. Haswell and Abby A. Lord. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Haswell came to Toledo as Pastor of the Presbyterian (now First Congregational) Church.

Toledo, May 9, 1842, Thomas Dunlap and Jeannette Allen.

Toledo, May 23, 1847, Harrison H. Dodd and Ann Maria Bradford.

Maumee City, July 18, 1843, Denison B. Smith and Mary Sophia Hunt.

Toledo, August 1, 1843, John R. Bond and Eliza Peckham.

Toledo, June 4, 1843, Wm. W. Consaul and Priscilla Hoag.

Norwalk, December 5, 1843, Benj. D. Tilden of Toledo, and Jane Eliza Latimer.

Toledo, December 27, 1843, James Murray and Elizabeth Valentine.

Willoughby, O., June 8, 1843, Emery D. Potter and Mary A. Card.
 Toledo, Jan. 4, 1843, Geo. R. Perkins and Elizabeth J. Acres.
 New York, October 9, 1843, Chas. W. Hill and Elizabeth C. Titus.
 Toledo, Nov. 16, 1843, Robert W. Titus and Eliza A. Stocking.
 New York, October 15, 1844, Gideon W. Weed and Rebecca Clarke.
 Toledo, July 7, 1844, Hezekiah L. Hosmer and Jane Thompson.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1845, Egbert B. Brown and Mary S. Davison.
 Detroit, Oct. 16, 1845, Gilbert F. Rood and Jane E. Burnham.
 Toledo, Dec. 6, 1844, Andrew Shurtz and Harriet M. Freeman.
 Toledo, April 24, 1845, Wm. C. Cheney and Ann E. Glenn.
 Warsaw, N. Y., July 25, 1844, Samuel S. Blanchard and Helen Wilder.
 Toledo, August 9, 1845, Jas. S. Fifield and Sarah Hanks.
 Sanford W. Freeman and Christiana Crane, in Toledo, August 21, 1845.
 St. Clairsville, O., Feb. 12, 1846, Chas. H. Williams and Sarah C. Thomas.
 Toledo, May, 1846, Elijah S. Hanks and Mary Smith.
 Toledo, Dec. 3, 1846, Calvin Herrick and Margaret Van Fleet.
 East Granville, Mass., July 7, 1847, J. Austin Scott and Sarah S. Ranney.
 Toledo, April 6, 1848, Thomas Watkins, Jr., and Mary Wiley.
 Detroit, May 14, 1848, Alex. H. Newcomb and Susannah Horner.
 Toledo, August 13, 1849, Joel W. Kelsey and Mary Jane Ryder.
 Toledo, August 15, 1849, James Deveau and Sarah E. Clark.
 Toledo, August 16, 1849, Thomas C. Mayhew and Albertine V. Fitch.
 Toledo, July 9, 1849, Milton Smith and Sarah A. Crane.
 Norwalk, August 28, 1849, Wm. Baker and Frances C. Latimer.
 Buffalo, Sept. 12, 1849, H. Z. L. Hosmer and Mary D. Stower.
 Dayton, Sept. 19, 1849, Truman C. Everts and Elouise H. Morrison.
 Genesee, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1849, Timothy Tredwell and Sarah M. Bakewell.
 Toledo, Sept. 6, 1849, Platt Card and Miss M. Waite.
 December 5, 1849, Horace N. Howland and Mary D. Medsger.
 Toledo, Jan. 31, 1850, John W. Walterhouse, Jr. and Frances Windmill.
 Albion, Pa., July 11, 1850, Salmon H. Keeler and Sarah A. Denison.
 Toledo, October 16, 1850, Milton E. Buckingham and Mary M. Berdan.
 Milan, O., April 9, 1850, Calvin Cone and Adaline Dwight.
 Toledo, Dec. 6, 1852, E. Clark Blodgett and Fanny M. Deyo.
 Toledo, Jan. 17, 1853, Capt. James Draper and Ellen Wilson.
 Findlay, June 30, 1853, Burleigh B. Barney and Elizabeth Westbauer.
 Toledo, July 2, 1853, Christian Woehler and Ruhama Westfield.
 Toledo, July 6, 1853, Uranus McWaine and Eliza C. Cheney.
 Toledo, July 27, 1853, Oscar S. Ball and Mary Ann Edwards.
 Toledo, Aug. 3, 1853, E. Dwight Nye and Frances L. Collins.
 Toledo, Sept. 6, 1853, John H. Whitaker and Catherine McDonald.
 Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8, 1853, Wm. H. Bennett, of Toledo, and Helen Root.
 Bellevue, O., Dec. 25, 1853, Maro Wheeler and Mrs. Susan A. White.
 Toledo, June 6, 1853, John Sinclair and Ann S. Perigo.
 Hillsdale, June 16, 1853, Charles Pratt and Sophia Fowler.
 Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1854, W. S. B. Hubbard and Laura Hoskins.
 Newark, N. J., May 2, 1854, Albert G. Clark and Julia M. Ward.
 Delphos, Nov. 18, 1852, A. T. Stebbins and Elizabeth B. Colton.
 Toledo, Jan. 11, 1853, Henry Merrill and Louise M. Pheatt.
 Toledo, July 7, 1854, Daniel H. Nye and Emma P. Swift.
 Toledo, Nov. 28, 1854, Wm. S. Williams and Martha Church; and F. A. Schmoeker and Sarah B. Church, all of Toledo.
 Dec. 31, 1854, Minot I. Wilcox and Emma Finney.
 Wareham, Mass., Jan. 14, 1855, Ira E. Lee, of Toledo, and Mary E. Tollman.
 Marshall, Mich., Jan. 21, 1857, Chas. Pratt and Kate Sherring.
 Toledo, March 21, 1857, Marvius K. Draper and Christiana Kinney.
 Toledo, April 20, 1857, T. C. Strong and Marian L. Freeman.
 Toledo, April 22, 1857, Frank Braisted and Helen M. Fisk.
 Toledo, March 10, 1857, George Dakin and Jenny Keeler.
 Newark, N. J., May 21, 1857, Richard Waite, of Toledo, and Alice J. Voris.
 Lima, Indiana, October, 1857, Dr. Robert L. Evans, of Toledo, and Caroline James.
 Toledo, May 7, 1857, Elias Fassett and Mary E. Wales.
 Cleveland, June 15, 1857, Elijah G. Crane and Annie M. Rhoades.
 Richfield Spa, New York, September 3, 1857, Charles B. Roff and Clara Manly.
 Toledo, September 16, 1857, Charles M. Mowbury and Jennie M. Blodgett.
 Toledo, Nov. 10, 1857, C. C. Rodgers and Catherine A. Dodd.
 Toledo, Dec. 15, 1857, Andrew Shurtz and Miss E. Avery.
 Toledo, March 23, 1858, Noah A. Whitney and Mrs. Eliza Eldred.
 Lafayette, Indiana, March 27, 1858, C. S. Tarbox and Minerva J. Timmons.

Stewartstown, N. H., July 11, 1858, W. A. C. Converse, of Toledo, and Mary Tibbets.
 Toledo, Sept. 15, 1858, John J. Worts and Frances F. Brigham.
 Toledo, Oct. 16, 1858, Albert S. Dooley and Gertrude Yardley.
 Fremont, Oct. 13, 1858, John E. Hunt, Jr., and Mrs. Virginia J. Mitchell.
 Toledo, Nov. 11, 1858, Wm. T. French and Maria C. Curtiss.
 Toledo, Nov. 25, 1858, Henry G. Standart and Myra B. Allen.
 Toledo, Nov. 2, 1858, James R. Tyler and Louisa Arnold.
 Toledo, Dec. 2, 1858, C. C. Schenck and Margaret P. Robinson.
 Toledo, Dec. 7, 1858, Charles Dodge and Calista E. Palmer.
 Toledo, Jan. 26, 1859, Dr. W. C. Daniels and Charlotte W. Haskell.
 Toledo, Jan. 10, 1859, George W. Gove and Esther Irwin.
 Rochester, New York, Jan. 13, 1859, Ebenezer Walbridge and Sarah A. Cornell.
 Deermtont, New York, Jan. 18, 1859, J. H. Maples and Mary H. Swords.
 Toledo, Jan. 19, 1859, E. B. Hyde and Lydia R. Fitch.
 New York, June 28, 1859, Chas. B. Phillips and Maria E. Johnson.
 Seville, Ohio, July 3, 1859, L. A. Parker and Mary E. Dowd.
 Poland, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1859, Isaac R. Sherwood and Kate M. Brownlee.
 Cape Vincent, New York, Sept. 15, 1859, Z. C. Pheatt and Augusta Buckley.
 Floyd, New York, Sept. 14, 1859, Wm. B. Thorne and Louise L. Moulton.
 Onondaga, New York, Sept. 7, 1859, Robert Cummings and Mary P. Woolston.
 Toledo, Oct. 6, 1859, Harvey P. Platt and Mary Oswald.
 Toledo, Oct. 20, 1859, Wm. Chamberlain and Maria Thorn.
 Texas, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1859, Cyrus H. Coy and Mary A. Rouch.
 Toledo, Oct. 29, 1859, Peter Faskin and Catherine S. Gilechrist.
 Toledo, Nov. 21, 1859, Russell J. Skidmore and Nettie Raymer.
 Toledo, Dec. 1, 1859, W. B. Pugh and N. D. Bronson.
 Brownville, New York, Dec. 5, 1859, William Henry Smith and Elizabeth C. Brown.
 Toledo, Dec. 7, 1859, Wm. T. Clark and Harriet L. Windmill.
 Toledo, Jan. 1, 1861, Leonard Wilcox and Hannah E. Taylor.
 Toledo, Jan. 2, 1861, Albert L. White and Adelia S. Ainger.
 Varick, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1861, R. F. Russell and Susan A. Fraser.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1861, Wm. H. Machen and Mary A. Short.
 Boston, April 25, 1861, Maurice A. Scott and Mary B. Messenger.
 Toledo, May 24, 1861, Ira H. Spear and Laura Burger.
 Toledo, May 28, 1861, W. S. Brainard and Kate Thomas.
 Toledo, April 17, 1861, T. P. Brown and Frances A. Hampton.
 Troy, N. Y., May 29, 1861, Edmund Yardley and Louise A. Mosher.
 Erie, Mich., June 6, 1861, Christian Hertzler, Jr., and Belle Mulholland.
 Sharon, Mich., Aug. 26, 1861, Henry L. Phelps and Louisa Faircliff.
 Cincinnati, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1861, George F. Dennison and Jennie S. White.
 Toledo, Oct. 14, 1861, Jerome L. Stratton and Lizzie Lawton.
 Toledo, Sept. 19, 1861, John Daiber and Mary M. Thacher.
 Celina, O., Oct. 15, 1861, Eli M. Ashley and Sue E. Riley.
 Toledo, Nov. 1, 1861, Frederick Valentine and Clara B. Hoag.
 Toledo, Nov. 14, 1861, Thomas Bladen and Isabella Durell.
 Toledo, Dec. 5, 1861, A. W. Barlow and Hattie G. May.
 Toledo, Dec. 4, 1861, Geo. Butterfield and Mrs. Sarah M. Russell.
 Toledo, Jan. 29, 1862, Devison B. Smith and Julia E. Hunt.
 Toledo, Jan. 30, 1862, Col. Stephen J. McGrawty and Mary Knaggs.
 Toledo, Feb. 11, 1862, J. D. Dezendorf and Mary A. Swift.
 East Toledo, Feb. 9, 1862, Horace A. Thatcher and Caroline Waldeck.
 Cleveland, Feb. 12, 1862, Leverett J. Bush and Harriet I. Wilson.
 Toledo, April 30, 1862, James N. Fahnestock and Fannie A. Morris.
 Toledo, May 21, 1862, Jas. C. Messer and Marion M. Lillchund.
 Blissfield, Mich., May 27, 1862, C. L. Harrison and Jennie E. Carpenter.
 Gilead, Ohio, May 1, 1862, Stephen S. Laskey and Mary Pratt.
 Toledo, June 16, 1862, Augustin F. Machen and Constance Machen.
 Toledo, Aug. 19, 1862, Scott Hildens and Apphya Avery.
 Toledo, Aug. 13, 1862, Edward P. Sprague and Maximilia Morris.
 Toledo, Sept. 22, 1862, Oliver Dean and Agnes A. Brown.
 Toledo, Sept. 23, 1862, Alanson Skinner and Mrs. Ermina Pheatt.
 Toledo, Aug. 18, 1862, Charles Palmer and Sophia Schouler.
 Toledo, Oct. 1, 1862, H. C. Nicholas and Emma Edwards.
 New Bedford, O., Sept. 16, 1862, George W. Hart and Amanda Burgess.
 Cincinnati, Jan. 15, 1863, Jeremiah T. Dewey, of Toledo, and Laura Z. Henderson.
 Toledo, Jan. 20, 1863, John Richards and Emily J. Woodruff.
 Toledo, Jan. 6, 1863, Edward H. Bradshaw and Lillie M. Harger.
 Toledo, Jan. 26, 1863, John Williams and Eliza J. Hicks.
 Toledo, Feb. 3, 1863, John H. Moulton and Mary E. Scott.
 Toledo, Feb. 17, 1863, Francis X. Berhanger and Ellen M. Kernick.
 Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1863, James M. Whitney and Imogene Nicholas.

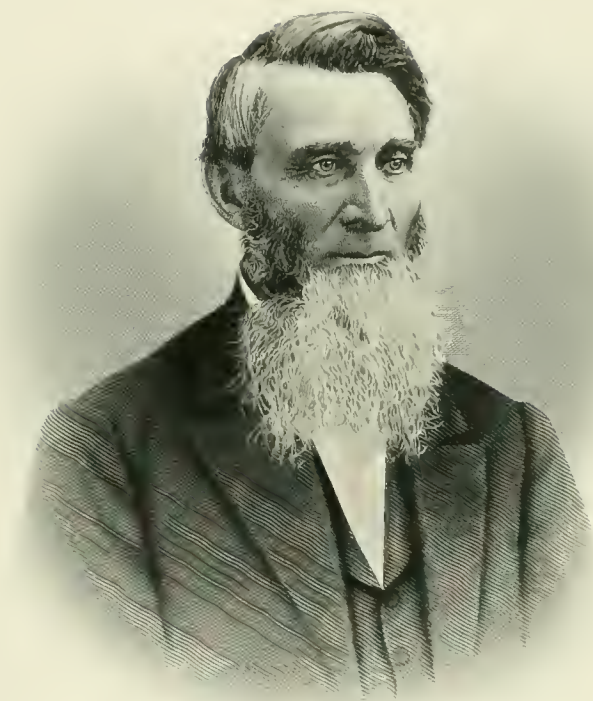
Toledo, Feb. 5, 1863, Walter Hamlin and Harriet Blandon.
 Toledo, March 25, 1863, Frederick C. Ripley and Frances Hall
 Scott.
 Toledo, May 5, 1863, Dr. Solomon Stough and Lizzie S. Car-
 kener.
 Toledo, May 7, 1863, Charles H. Waite and Ella Stevens.
 Toledo, May 26, 1863, Robert F. Just and Emelia M. Stephan.
 Toledo, June 18, 1863, Martio Bijur and Harriet Kraus.
 East Toledo, Dec. 10, 1863, Stillman Brown and Mary Fisher.
 New York, Dec. 23, 1863, Oliver S. Bond and Clara A. Raymond.
 Toledo, Dec. 31, 1863, Fred F. Sanblan-t and Helen M. Miller.
 Adrian, Mich., Jan. 1864, Newton A. Marsh and Nellie M. Crit-
 tenden.
 Peoria, Ill., Jan. 7, 1864, D. N. Bash and Josephine R. Ballance.
 Toledo, Jan. 13, 1864, Jos. L. Beach and Laura C. Osborn.
 La Salle, Mich., Jan. 18, 1864, Lieut. E. S. Dodd and Sarah E.
 Ronch
 Toledo, Feb. 24, 1864, M. H. Gill and Libbie T. Ketcham.
 Toledo, Feb. 27, 1864, James D. Cook and Clarissa A. Town.
 East Toledo, Feb. 7, 1864, Rev. Ezra Howland and Olive
 Jennison.
 Toledo, March 9, 1864, Norman Waite and Annie E. Swift.
 East Toledo, April 28, 1864, John C. Ketcham and Mary Davis.
 Dayton, Oct. 31, 1866, Edwin C. Shaw and Alice Winters.
 Toledo, Oct. 1866, Henry J. Chase and Sarah L. Bailey.
 Bergen, N. J., April 17, 1867, Abram W. Colton and Kate Van
 Horn.
 Columbus, Oct. 16, 1867, Gen. Jas. W. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's
 Staff, and formerly of Maumee City, and Lizzie, daughter of ex-
 Gov. Dequison.
 Toledo, May 13, 1868, Jessup W. Scott 2d, and Mary J. Monroe.
 Toledo, June 3, 1868, Geo. C. Pepper and Fannie L. Peckham.
 Toledo, June 4, 1868, Leander Burdick and Jennie S. Walker.
 Toledo, June 8, 1868, Wm. H. H. Smith and Julia W. Griswold.
 Monroe, Mich., June 10, 1868, Edward D. Moore and Zorah R.
 Compton.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1869, Frank S. Thorn and Georgia Ste-
 phenson.
 Toledo, May 18, 1869, Junius A. Flagg and Mary E. Haskell.
 Toledo, May 27, 1869, S. M. Pennock and Carrie Eaton.

DRESDEN W. H. HOWARD was born in Yates County, New York, November 3, 1817. He was a son of Edward, his grandfather being Thomas Howard. May 22, 1821, the grand- father, with his sons Edward, Robert A. and Richard, their wives and two children (Dresden and a cousin named Sidney), and a daughter of Sidney H. Nelson, left their pleasant homes on the banks of Seneca Lake, near Geneva, for the West. The grandfather rode on horseback, the families and small supplies of clothing and household goods being loaded into two two-horse covered wagons. In due time, overroads almost impassable, the party reached the then Village of Buffalo. Here, the grandfather, with the women and children, embarked on board a 30-ton Schooner (name not remembered), commanded by Captain Anson Reed, for a long and peril- ous voyage to Fort Meigs, 14 miles above the mouth of the Maumee River. This destination was reached at dusk, June 17th, after a trip of 26 days, where they were cordially welcomed by the few white settlers at "Orleans," the little hamlet under the Fort. Dresden's recollection of the scene that met his view on entering the mouth of the River, about 10 o'clock A. M., is yet very clear to him. The dark color of the water of the River was in strong contrast with that of the clear water of the Lake. The scene of chief interest as they slowly passed up the stream, consisted of the white tents of Indians camped on the West bank, from the house of Major Stickney (near Bush Street), to the mouth of Swan Creek—the Indians being there on business with Major Stickney, then Indian Agent for the Government. They were ac- tively engaged in racing and other sports pecu-

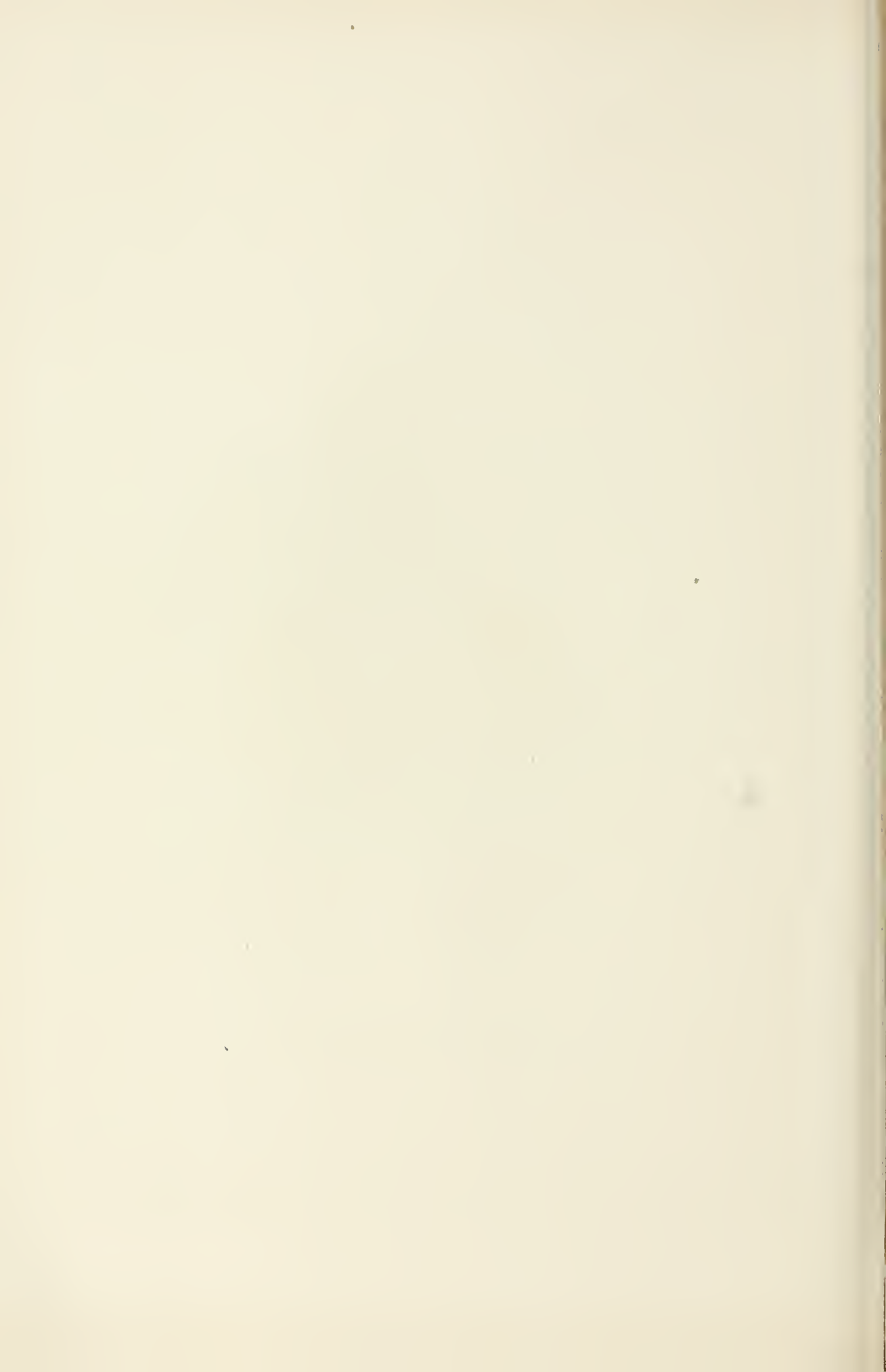
liar to Indians: but upon discovering the little Vessel, they gave one wild (to the passengers, unearthly) yell, and ran down the bank, to get as near as possible to the craft. While the boy was deeply interested in the scene, the women were crouched in deadly fear on the deck at such first view of the locality which was to be their home. The Vessel made slow progress up the River, with nothing to be seen but the primeval forest which lined its banks, and a deer and her fawn which had sought protection in the water from swarms of mosquitoes, or from some hungry wolf. In due time, the end of the journey was reached. The teams were many days behind the arrival of the Vessel, they having in bad roads—especially through the "Black Swamp"—more to overcome than the calms and adverse winds of the Lake. The real destination of the party was Tecum- seh, or An-au-ba (now known as Ann Ar- bor), Michigan; but the persuasions of the Hollisters, Spaffords, Forsyths, General Hunt and other residents induced them to stop, when they soon were quartered in little cabins of bark-covered walls. Some cleared land was rented, and a small crop of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, etc., soon planted. With "dog-days" came ague and fever, attended by want and privation known to none but the pioneer. Several times the entire family was prostrated, with no one able to attend upon the sick. The frosts of October were patiently awaited as the only source of relief to the sufferers; which season was made the more grateful for the abundant supplies of fish and corn—"pone," which it brought. The grand- father had little means with which to start in the new home. He first entered 160 acres of Government lands, where now is the Village of Woodville, Sandusky County; but the Black Swamp proved too much for him, and he abandoned his purchase, subsequently selling it to Amos E. Wood, the founder of Woodville. In 1822, lands were purchased at Grand Rapids, Wood County, when cabins were built for Edward, Robert A. and Richard Howard; and in the Spring of 1823 they cut a road from the Indian Mission, eight miles below, through a dense wilderness to the Grand Rapids of the Maumee, and founded a settlement immediately opposite the Ottawa Indian Village of Kin-jo-i-no and Reservation of 12 miles square, at the head of the Rapids.

All of the families, with the grandfather, lived upon their original purchases, cleared away the forests, and made for themselves comfortable homes (save Robert A., who sold his place in 1836, and moved to what now is Fulton County, where he died), and in due time were "gathered to their fathers," their bodies resting on the banks of the Maumee, within hearing of the never-ceasing murmur of the Rapids.

Edward Howard (the father of Dresden)



D. M. Howard



was a Soldier in the War of 1812-15, as was Thomas in the Revolutionary War. The former was at the battles of Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. He was never robust after the War, and died in 1841. The mother (Nancy Haight Howard) survived him until 1881, dying at the age of 84 years, and being buried beside her husband. The children were Dresden; one brother, James Monroe, born in Yates County, New York; and one sister (Anjinette), born in Wood County. James died in 1841; and the sister is the wife of Hon. George Laskey, of Toledo. Coming here in childhood, with Indian boys for playmates, Dresden learned the languages of the several tribes in the Valley, and became more or less attached to Indian life. His inclinations early turned toward Indian trade and the hunter's life. The fur trade with the tribes was then a lucrative business, and his readiness with their dialects made his services in demand by traders, who paid well for them. With others, he was employed by Government Agents in collecting the wandering bands for removal to their new homes beyond the Mississippi in 1832, and again in 1838. In 1832 he aided the removal, when they were transported across the country by wagons and on the backs of their ponies. For a boy, the trip was attractive. Scarcely any settlement was passed for the whole distance. The Indians were located on the banks of the Osage River (now in Kansas), where is the Town of Ottawa, named for the tribe. In 1840, Mr. Howard was employed by W. G. and Geo. W. Ewing, fur traders at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to take a stock of Indian goods up the Missouri River, and open trade with the Omahas, Missouries, lower Sioux, Pottawatomies and other tribes inhabiting the Valley and tributaries of that stream. His father and brother dying in 1841, made it necessary for him to return and care for an invalid mother and his sister, and accept the more quiet life of farming and civilization, for which his previous experience had done little toward fitting him. His school days (from seven to 10 years) were entirely spent at the "Old Indian Mission," 10 miles above Fort Meigs, in a School of 100 Indian children—he being the only White pupil, save a few Indian and French half-breed boys and girls. That School was organized by the Home Missionary Society of New England, and was closed upon the removal of the Indians in 1838.

The tribes inhabiting the Valley of the Maumee, and also that of the Wabash and their tributaries, at the time of Mr. Howard's earliest recollections (and for many years before), were the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, We-aws, Piankishaws, Shawnees and Delawares, with a few of the Ochibewas and Muncies. The principal Chiefs of the Ottawas were Na-wash, O-to-saw, Char-lo, Oe-que-nox-

ie, Kin-jo-a-no, Ot-to-kee, Wa-se-on, Wa-se-on-i-quet, and others. Of the Pottawatomies, were Waw-bon-see, Baw-bee-ce, Me-te-ah, Win-a-meg; of the Miamis, La Fountain and Richard-ville, with many others, whose names are not recalled; of Shawnees, were Joseph and William Parks, whose Reservation was at Wap-kon-neta. The Walkers (half-breeds) were principal men among the Wyandotts at Upper Sandusky. Turkey Foot (Mis-sis-sa-inzit), was a noted Ottawa Chief, as was O-to-saw. Little Turtle (Mis-she-kenec) perhaps was the most noted, as he was the most intelligent Chief of the Miamis, whom, Mr. Howard thinks, lies buried near Fort Wayne, Indiana. Turkey Foot was buried near the rock from which he harangued his Braves when he fell, pierced with a bullet from one of Wayne's Soldiers, August 20, 1794. Mr. Howard's memory is stored with facts and associations connected with the aboriginal tribes with whom he was so long intimate. When asked by Governor Noyes, of Ohio, why he always spoke with such special kindness of the Indians, he replied, "They have always, in childhood and in manhood, treated me with kindness, and I could not be ungrateful for their uniform generosity. Treat an Indian justly, and you will secure his friendship for life. Treat him illy, and you have his enmity for life." Mr. Howard's present residence is on the site of the old Indian Village of Winameg, Fulton County, where the former residents so long enjoyed savage life, and where so many of them found their last resting place, which is now carefully protected. The Red Man has taken his last drink from the shaded spring at the foot of the hill, his last look upon the landscape so long his pride, and now sleeps nearer the setting Sun. In the Spring of 1827-28, Mr. Howard—then a boy of 10 years—first visited that locality, and there ate his first bowl of hominy and roast of venison, and took his first drink from the pure waters of the spring. The Indians had just returned from their Winter hunting-grounds in the pine and sugar-maple forest of the then wild Territory, now the fertile and rich State of Michigan, where they had enjoyed a successful hunt; bringing in a bountiful supply of Maple sugar (of which they were fond). They were having their annual dance or worship of the Great Spirit (Chi Manitoo), returning thanks for success in the hunt, and asking for a prosperous season to come. For the Summer, the women were to plant and hoe, while the men, beside lounging about, were to look for an occasional deer. Corn, beans and pumpkins are still planted there; but not by the faithful, patient squaws of former days.

Mr. Howard, with all his early attachment for the primitive ways of the Indians, has not been backward in promoting the methods and means of Christian civilization. For forty

years past he has been identified, to greater or less extent with the agricultural, the financial, the political, and the social movements of the age, seeking faithfully to meet his full duty in these several relations of life. In promoting the construction of good roads, elevating the farming interests, and the establishment of sound morals and general education, he has been active. In 1870 he represented the Tenth District on the State Board of Equalization. Elected to the State Senate in 1871 from the Thirty-Third District, he served in that body for two years. In 1860 he was Presidential Elector, casting the vote of the Fifth Congressional District for Abraham Lincoln. Of all his record in connection with elections, that which gives him his chief pride, was made in the fight for the exclusion of the sale of intoxicating liquors at Wauseon, in April, 1887. He was appointed by Governor Foraker, April 1, 1887, a Trustee of the Toledo Asylum for the Insane, constructed for the State, near Toledo. Mr. Howard was married in 1843 with Mary B. Copeland. There were born to them two children—Osceola E. M., Civil Engineer, of San Diego, California; and M. Agnes, now residing with her parents at Wauseon, Ohio.

GEORGE LASKEY. July 4, 1833 George and Anna Laskey, with their family of ten children—Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, Jane, William, George, Jr., Thomas, John and Henry S.—left Devonshire and the shores of "Old England," their native land, shipping per sailing Vessel at Plymouth, to seek a new home and better conditions in the wilds of America. Seven weeks of time was occupied in the Ocean voyage to New York; whence the Hudson River and Erie Canal supplied the only means of transportation to Buffalo. At the latter point the family took passage on the Steamer General Brady, *via* Detroit, for Toledo, then a mere hamlet, where they were landed October 1, 1833, very nearly three months having elapsed since their departure from Plymouth. The father soon made provision for a home, by the purchase of the West half of Northwest quarter of Section two, in Washington Township. The land on which they settled, in common with the surrounding country, was a dense wilderness, in which a home was to be had only with great labor and self-denial. Three sons were born there—Stephen L., Samuel and Lewis; and there both parents died, when the farm was left to Henry.

George Laskey, Jr., was born in England, August 23, 1824. August 31, 1837, he went with a sister, Mrs. Mary Scovill, to Gilead (now Grand Rapids), Wood County, where he resided until the Fall of 1840, a portion of which time he attended the District School at Perrysburg, taught by the late Hiram Davis, boarding in the family of the late John C. Spink, and pay-

ing his way by doing chores about the house and barn. There was then no School nearer his home than at Perrysburg. In the Fall of 1840, with Mr. Scovill, he went to Florida, Henry County, remaining there one year, when he returned to the "Head of the Rapids" (Providence), and was there employed in a small store kept by Phideas Nearing, with wages at \$7.00 per month. Ere long he crossed the Maumee to Gilead, and was engaged in Francis Hinsdale's store, at \$8.00 per month, of which he laid by \$50 per year, until able to purchase 120 acres of Government land at \$1.25 per acre, which in time came to be the foundation of a comfortable fortune. He remained in the store until April, 1846, when he became a partner in the business. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Hinsdale, in 1851, by whose will the widow, Mrs. Jane Pratt Hinsdale, became the owner of his interest, and with Mr. Laskey, continued the business for several years. As might have been expected, Mr. Laskey's known integrity and superior business capacity ere long attracted attention and suggested him as a suitable man for public positions, all which were declined until he was persuaded to accept the office of Commissioner of Wood County, to which he was elected, with a large adverse (Democratic) majority, he being the candidate of the Whigs, and was re-elected to the same position. In 1859 he was nominated and elected as the Republican candidate for State Senator, serving for two years, and during the inauguration of the War of the Rebellion, when he was enabled to co-operate in the measures by which Ohio was at once placed at the front of loyal States in the prompt and liberal means provided for the support of the Union. But Mr Laskey's contribution to that grand object, was in the personal and more private aid he rendered that cause, rather than in his official action, wise and patriotic as that was. It is deemed safe to say, that no hand was more ready or more liberal, in the provision of means for the support of the Soldiers in the field and the comfort of their families at home, than was his. The former were never without blankets or the latter without food that he could supply. Active and outspoken in support of the righteousness of loyalty to the Union, he was no less free in pecuniary aid of the cause and of its friends—thus contributing to the suppression of the Rebellion far more, probably, than would have been possible with him in the field. Like generosity has ever marked his relations with the needy about him, hundreds of whom would bear witness to the help received in a quiet way at his hands. In all his relations he has been above question as to integrity. Mr. Laskey's business life has been chiefly spent at Grand Rapids, which was his residence until 1877, when he returned to Lucas County, making his home on Collingwood, near Ashland Avenue, Toledo, where he still



Yours truly
Geo Laskey

resides. He retains important business interests at Grand Rapids, and spends a large portion of each week among the people with whom he has so long been intimately associated. Mr. Laskey was one of the principal projectors and aiders of the Narrow-Gauge Railway from Toledo to Grand Rapids, now the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City (standard-gauge) Road, including an extent of 460 miles. For this important line, the West is largely indebted to the enterprise of that gentleman. Mr. Laskey was married at Grand Rapids, January 1, 1848, with Miss Anjanette, daughter of Edward and Naney Howard, and only sister of Hon. D. W. H. Howard. They have had seven children—Marion, Edward George, Howard Lincoln, Sherman Tecumseh, Gertrude, Henry and Gracie, all of whom, except the last named, are living. Mrs. Laskey was born at Grand Rapids, September 6, 1829. Her entire life has been spent in the Maumee Valley—her earliest playmates having been the Indian children of the neighboring Village. She knows full well what are the experiences incident to pioneer life in a wilderness; and she also knows something of the contrast of such life with that of advanced improvement, which she and her large family are permitted to enjoy in the same locality.

DEATHS.

Miss Frances Davis, aged 37, at the residence of her brother, J. Byron Davis, October 21, 1898.
Mrs. Elizabeth R. H. Lawton, aged 26, in Toledo, June 1, 1839.
Mrs. Sarah C. Hosmer, at Perrysburg, in June, 1839, aged 24 years. She was the wife of Hezekiah L. Hosmer, then one of the publishers of the *Maumee Express*.
Harriet Tillman, wife of William C. Tillman, aged 32 years, in Toledo, April 9, 1839.
Richard Cooke, a young and promising attorney, Nov. 13, 1839.
Mrs. Amanda Manning, wife of Gabriel Manning, in Toledo, Jan. 1, 1840.
Nicholas Wales, printer, and foreman of the composing room of the *Detroit Advertiser*, died suddenly in that City, Jan. 3, 1841, aged 30 years. Ten days previous to his death, he "rode the express" with the President's message from Toledo to Detroit.
J. Avery Titus came to Toledo from New York City in 1838, and until his death in 1841, was engaged in mercantile business (of the firm of Titus & Co.). He was highly esteemed.
Toledo, July 20, 1842, Harriet W., wife of Munson H. Daniels, aged 30.
Toledo, Jan. 8, 1842, Mrs. Charlotte Hanks, aged 53.
Toledo, March 9, 1842, Clarissa, wife of Mayor Brigham, aged 40.
Barnardson, Mass., March 5, 1843, J. Baron Davis, formerly of Toledo, aged 39.
Fairfield, Ct., May 4, 1844, Jesup Wakeman, aged 73. He was an uncle of Jesup W. Scott, who bore his name.
Toledo, August, 1844, B. Spafford, Attorney-at-Law.
Tremainesville, Oct. 6, 1844, Mrs. John W. Collins.
Toledo, July 30, 1845, Wm. A. Chamberlin.
Toledo, April 11, 1845, Elizabeth J., wife of Dr. G. R. Perkins, aged 21.
Toledo, Aug. 10, 1845, Alfred Guy, son of Ezra B. Dodd, aged 14.
Toledo, Jan. 27, 1846, Frances C., wife of Wm. H. Newton, aged 23.
Toledo, April 22, 1847, Lydia Janne, wife of Joel W. Crane, aged 37.
Toledo, March 13, 1847, Paul, infant son of Emery D. Potter, aged 6 months. March 14th, suddenly, Mary A., wife of E. D. Potter, aged 24.
Toledo, March 17, 1847, Rev. D. J. Burger, aged 33. Deceased had previously been the Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.
March 10, 1848, James S. Pifield, while practicing with a rifle in Toledo, accidentally shot James Carter, who died therefrom on the 12th.
Toledo, June 28, 1849, of cholera, James Clark, aged 37.
Toledo, July 28, 1849, of cholera, Isaac Titus. He had just been appointed Postmaster at Toledo.
Toledo, August 5, 1849, Ellen, wife of David Johnston.
Toledo, August 8, 1849, of cholera, Deacon Joseph Windmill, aged 54. He was a citizen much esteemed, and left a wife and five daughters, of whom Mrs. John W. Walterhouse is one.
Toledo, August 31, 1849, Frances A., wife of John H. Whitaker, aged 32.

Toledo, September 16, 1849, Daniel Swift, aged 38. He was an early settler at Toledo, an active business man and a citizen highly esteemed by all acquaintances.

Toledo, September 7, 1849, Mrs. Jerusha Bissell, mother of Edward, Frederick, Theo. W., Leverett and Sidney Bissell, aged 74 years.

Toledo, September 9, 1849, Elizabeth B., wife of Charles B. Whitney, aged 24.

Toledo, September 21, 1849, Jeannette, wife of Major A. J. Field, aged 24.

Toledo, November 20, 1850, Edward Fitch, aged 50.

Toledo, March 15, 1852, Layna, wife of S. B. Rosbong, aged 26.

Solomon Linsley, a merchant of Toledo, died at Meriden, Connecticut, December 10, 1852.

Brooklyn, November 17, 1853, Edward F., only son of L. T. Thayer, of Toledo, aged 13.

Toledo, February 28, 1853, Elizabeth E., wife of B. Mellink, aged 23.

Wooster, Ohio, June 21, 1853, Eleanor, wife of Constant Lake, of Toledo.

Toledo, July 19, 1853, William Kingsbury, aged 58. He was a brother and partner in the Kingsbury House of Henry D. Kingsbury, and an old resident of the County.

Maumee, August 1, 1854, Rev. Mark R. Jukes, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at that place.

Toledo, August 1, 1854, John B. Clark, Jr.

Toledo, July 18, 1854, Frederick Kiriland, aged 70.

Napoleon, October 18, 1853, John C. Spink, of Perrysburg.

Toledo, December 29, 1853, Elias S. Johnson, aged 36.

Toledo, November 20, 1853, Peter E. Latimer, aged 27. He was a law partner of William Baker, and brother of Mrs. Baker.

Toledo, October 10, 1853, Miss Charity Bromley, aged 85.

Hillsdale, Michigan, August 4, 1854, Sophia, wife of Charles Pratt.

Toledo, April 3, 1855, Mary, wife of R. F. L. Whittlesey, aged 48.

Toledo, August 24, 1854, Frances L., wife of E. D. Nye.

Toledo, January 23, 1857, Charlotte, wife of Lyman Cross, aged 64.

Cleveland, March 6, 1857, Cornelia T., wife of Gen. J. W. Brown.

Toledo, March 24, 1857, Adelaide, wife of Charles B. Phillips, aged 24.

Toledo, May 9, 1857, Dr. William C. Scott, a prominent physician and a valuable citizen.

Toledo, June 14, 1857, Mary Sophia, wife of D. B. Smith, aged 34, and daughter of John E. Hunt.

Toledo, June 28, 1857, very suddenly, David Birrell, Chief Clerk in Freight Department of Michigan Southern Road, aged 50. He was a man of high character and much esteemed by all acquaintances.

Toledo, November 20, 1857, Joseph Thornloe, aged 38.

Toledo, March 20, 1858, Elizabeth, wife of John Raymond, aged 60.

Toledo, September 10, 1858, Martha A., wife of Rev. E. F. Platt, aged 34.

Vernon, New York, September 11, 1858, Thomas Williams, father of Rev. W. W. Williams, Pastor of First Congregational Church, Toledo.

Toledo, September 8, 1858, William H. Ketcham, Merchant, aged 28.

Toledo, Dec. 22, 1858, Mrs. A. V. E., wife of Ozro Collins.

Adams Township, November 6, 1858, Matilda, wife of R. C. Thompson, aged 47.

Toledo, Jan. 17, 1859, Amelia, mother of D. B. Scott, aged 84.

Toledo, May 11, 1859, Captain Isaac T. Phent, aged 51. The deceased was for several years prominent as commander of Steamboats on the Lakes, which business he followed until the Steamers yielded the ground to the Railways.

Toledo, May 23, 1859, Charles J. Wood, aged 32. He was a young man of special business capacity, having been for some years in banking with W. G. Powers and George Hertzler.

At residence of J. H. Whitaker, Toledo, May 14, 1859, Mrs. Jane Melbonnell, aged 69.

Toledo, May 17, 1859, Irving E. Chapman, aged 29.

Miami, April 18, 1859, Elijah Woolsey, aged 55.

Toledo, June 2, 1859, Emily C., wife of Dr. I. N. Hazlett, aged 38.

Toledo, August 21, 1859, Julia A., wife of Geo. L. Butterfield, aged 22.

Toledo, August 30, 1859, Alice T., wife of Dr. Valentine Braun, aged 21.

Castleton, New York, September 1, 1859, Mary J., wife of Maurice A. Scott, aged 27.

Toledo, September 16, 1859, Libbie T., daughter of Rev. D. J. Burger, aged 15.

Toledo, October 17, 1859, Letitia, daughter of W. T. Harrington, aged 16.

Pittstown, Pa., October 23, 1859, Benjamin Griffith, aged 30.

Toledo, October 29, 1859, Clark H. Ryder, aged 54.

Defiance, November 3, 1859, Josephine W., wife of P. S. Slevio, aged 29.

Black Rock, New York, November 15, 1859, Captain C. H. Ludlow, aged 47. He was a prominent commander of Lake Steamers for several years.

In Toledo, April 11, 1845, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. G. R. Perkins.

Toledo, April 18, 1845, Harriet, wife of Coleman I. Keeler, aged 28.

Toledo, Nov. 2, 1860, Mary S., daughter of Richard Mott, aged 29 years.

Toledo, Jan. 11, 1861, Susan A., wife of R. F. Russell.

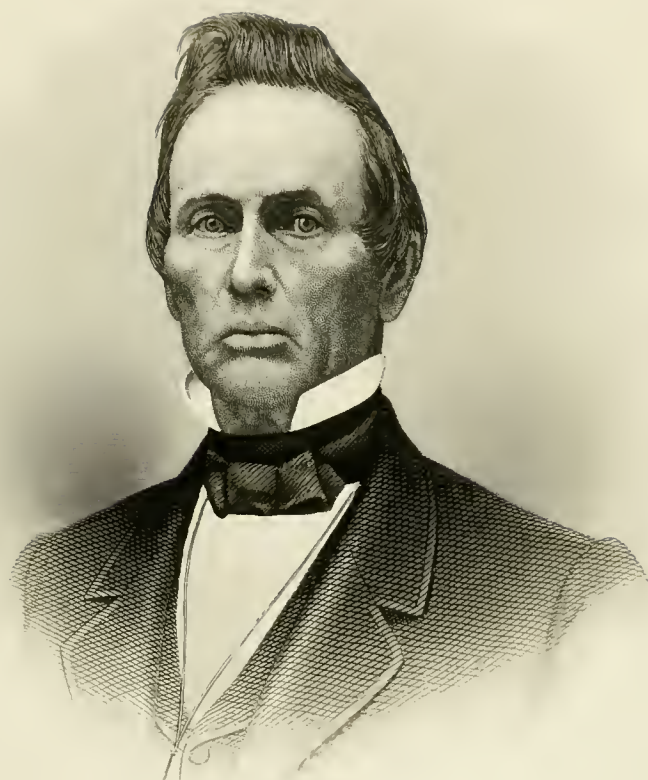
Toledo, Jan. 11, 1861, Jane, wife of Thos. Southard, aged 58.

Toledo, Jan. 21, 1861, Chas. W. Chescbro, aged 42 years.

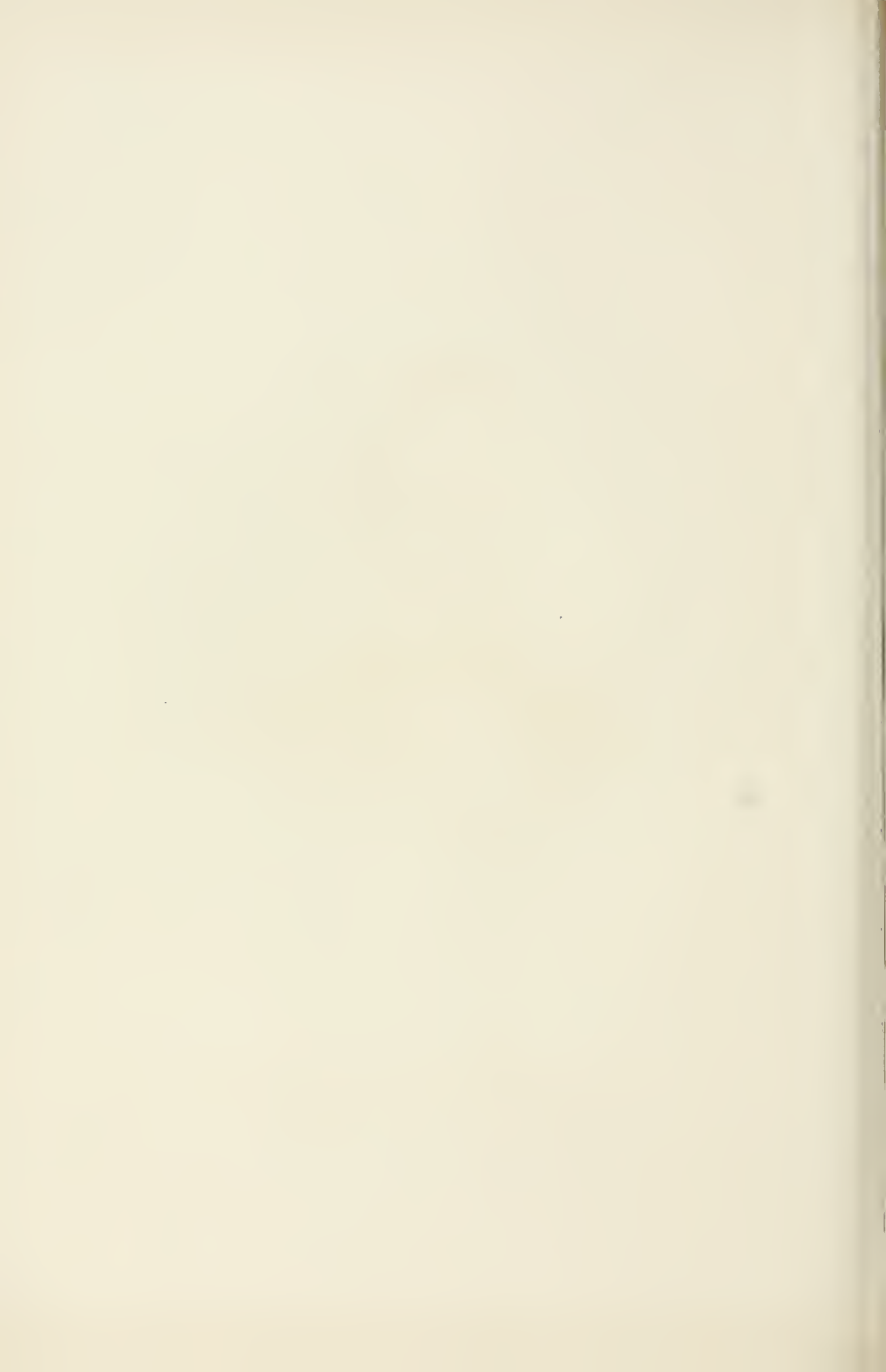
Toledo, Jan. 4, 1861, Diantha M., wife of Eli Woods, aged 60.

At Palmyra, Mich., March 13, 1861, Col. Seth. Pomeroy, aged 83 years, father of the late Geo. E. Pomeroy, Sr., of Toledo.
 Toledo, March 20, 1861, Ann Sinclair, mother of John Sinclair, aged 57.
 At Cleveland, May 25, 1861, Deacon Stephen Whitaker, aged 76, father of John H. and Wm. H. Whitaker, of Toledo.
 Toledo, June 10, 1861, Richard C. Fabnestock, aged 26.
 At Erie, Penn., July 19, 1861, Marania E., wife of James Raymer, of Toledo.
 Toledo, August 19, 1861, Mrs. Harriet Field, mother of Jas. R. Strong, aged 65.
 Toledo, August 20, 1861, Eli B. Haskell, aged 83.
 Toledo, August 26, 1861, Catherine, wife of Albert Swift, aged 19.
 At Toledo, October 20, 1861, Harriet N., wife of John Stevens, aged 27.
 Toledo, November 1, 1861, Henry G. Powers, aged 28.
 Cincinnati, Nov. 13, 1861, Sarah L., wife of Wm. R. Morris, aged 61.
 Toledo, Nov. 14, 1861, Mary, wife of Lyman Pareher, aged 54.
 At Junction, Paulding Co., December 13, 1861, Alex. Backus, aged 45. He was a brother of A. L. Backus, of Toledo.
 At New Matamoras, O., Dec. 13, 1861, Mrs. Mary Ann, relict of Rev. John C. Ashley, and mother of James M. Ashley, aged 61.
 Toledo, December 23, 1861, Samuel Sinclair, aged 35.
 Toledo, January 8, 1862, Mary E., wife of Jas. L. Carpenter, aged 26.
 Toledo, April 5, 1862, Livona J., wife of James M. Whitney, aged 51.
 Near Toledo, May 6, 1862, Asa Williams, aged 80.
 Toledo, May 12, 1862, Parker Howlett, aged 69.
 Toledo, May 6, 1862, Horace Parmelee, aged 66.
 Toledo, August 17, 1862, Milton Barrett, aged 35.
 Toledo, Sept. 4, 1862, Lawrence Doyle, 18th Infantry, aged 23.
 Holmesburgh, Pa., December 27, 1862, Mrs. Lucretia P. Morton, mother of D. O. Morton, of Toledo, and of Levi P. Morton, of New York, aged 74.
 Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1863, Edwards J. Swords, father of Mrs. J. H. Maples.
 Toledo, March 15, 1863, John S. George, aged 42 years.
 Oregon Township, March 23, 1863, Betsey, wife of Rev. Ezra Howland, aged 63.
 Port de Paix, Hayti, April 4, 1863, E. P. Walker, aged 40. In April, 1862, Mr. Walker left Toledo at the head of an emigration colony for Hayti. They located in the vicinity of Port de Paix. He labored earnestly for the success of the enterprise.
 Factoryville, N. Y., April 27, 1863, John Barker, in his 64th year, father of John J. and Calvin Barker. Staten Island, May 3, 1863, Rev. Samuel White, father of Mrs. Calvin Barker, aged 61.
 Toledo, April 2, 1863, Peter Hart, father of Humphrey Hart, aged 63.
 Toledo, May 18, 1863, Emelia, wife of Emil L. Marx, aged 32.
 Toledo, May 16, 1863, Julia Ann Crawford, wife of Norman F. Haskell.
 Toledo, May 13, 1863, Rosanna, wife of Patrick Martin, aged 76.
 Toledo, June 24, 1863, Patrick Graham, aged 39.
 Toledo, Sept. 8, 1863, from accident, Thomas W., son of Edwin Avery, aged 17.
 Lieut. J. M. Raymond, 21st Ohio Battery, only son of S. A. Raymond, Toledo, died of fever, Nov. 18, 1863, near Sulphur Springs, Tenn.
 Toledo, Jan. 26, 1864, Dodd Ingersoll, only son of C. A. King, aged 5 years; also, Feb. 28, 1864, May, daughter of C. A. King, aged 10 years.
 Toledo, Feb. 21, 1864, Julia Gregory, wife of David R. Anstin.
 Toledo, March 17, 1864, Cyrus Gridley, aged 68.
 Marietta, Ohio, March 28, 1864, T. Backus, mother of Abner L. Backus, aged 78.
 Coldwater, Mich., March 29, 1864, Clara L., wife of Jona. B. Bliven, aged 47.
 Toledo, April 13, 1864, Experience, wife of Dr. D. P. Estell, aged 32.
 Toledo, May 2, 1864, M. K. Sibley, aged 52.
 Long Island, N. Y., May 16, 1864, Samuel Mott, uncle of Richard Mott.
 Toledo, Sept. 9, 1864, Platt Card. He was accidentally killed on the Middle Ground in that City, being run over by a locomotive. He was one of the oldest residents of Toledo, and a prominent man in its business circles.
 Lucien B. Hemenway came to Toledo in 1855, and was employed in the Freight office of the Cleveland and Toledo (now Lake Shore) Railroad. Subsequently, he became the Toledo Agent for the Road, holding that position until his death, November 3, 1864. He was 41 years of age, and a man of pure life, enjoying the confidence of all acquaintances. His widow (Mrs. Mary D. Hemenway) now (1888) resides in New England.
 George A. Carpenter, died in Toledo, Oct. 12, 1866.
 Joseph Coghlin, Oct. 23, 1866, Toledo, aged 54.
 Toledo, January 1, 1867, Emma P., wife of Daniel H. Nye, aged 32.
 Newstead, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867, Mrs. Sarah H. Burnham, mother of Mrs. Matthew Brown, of Toledo.
 Captain Gilman Appleby, one of the oldest commanders of Lake crafts, died in Buffalo in February, 1867.
 Toledo, July 28, 1867, Sophia A., wife of Marshall Burton. She was a woman of unusual force of character, and throughout her active life prominent in social and religious circles, and highly esteemed. She left a husband, three sons and three daughters.
 January 6, 1868, E. Gussie Perrin, daughter of E. W. Perrin, aged 19.
 Mrs. B. L., wife of S. P. Halsey, Toledo, died Feb. 16, 1868.
 Sarah H., wife of James L. Smith, Toledo, March 2, 1868.

JAMES MYERS was born in June, 1795, in Dutchess County, New York, of German ancestry. While he was young, his parents moved to Albany, and soon thereafter to Schenectady, where his boyhood days were passed. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, he became connected with the operations of the same, as Collector of tolls at Schenectady. This was many years before Railway communication was provided between the Seaboard and the Lakes. He remained in such position until 1836. Meantime he was engaged in the construction of several roads in that section. At the date last named, Mr. Myers removed to Toledo, where he soon became connected with the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal, including the weigh-locks at Toledo, in which he was successful. Associated with him, as partner, in this work, was John S. Butman, of Milan, Ohio, an able and experienced contractor. After the completion of the Canal, Mr. Myers devoted his attention mainly to the management of his property, chiefly real estate, in which he was fortunate, especially in his investments on Monroe Street. For much of the 20 years preceding his death, his time was largely devoted to public affairs, having held several positions of important trust. In 1848 he was elected as State Senator, the District comprising a large portion of Northwestern Ohio; and was re-elected in 1850, serving for four years, during a portion of which time he was Speaker of the Senate. In 1853, under the new Constitution, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and as such presided over the same body for two additional years. In 1861, following the outbreak of Rebellion, he was nominated for Representative in the Legislature from Lucas County, by the Union Convention, representing supporters of the Government, irrespective of former political affiliations, and with the balance of the ticket was elected without opposition. At an early date he was elected by the Legislature and served as Associate Judge of Lucas County, under the former judicial system. At different periods, he was a member of the Toledo City Council and Board of Education, in both which he devoted his special attention to the interests committed to his charge. He was specially watchful of public expenditures, guarding with care the rights of tax-payers, and by such vigilance, no doubt, materially protecting the City treasury. He was a man of rare personal energy and sagacity, and throughout his long residence in Toledo, was largely relied upon in promoting the true prosperity of the City and County. In the various enterprises designed for this purpose, few were as prominent or as liberal in time or in pecuniary aid, as was he. The later years of his life were attended by more or less of feeble health, enjoining restraint of habitual activity; he suffering much pain toward the close of his



James Myers





Andrew Palmer

life, which came July 19, 1864, he dying at his residence, Northwest corner of Jefferson and Superior Streets. Judge Myers was twice married—the first time in March 25, 1821, with Mary Sanford, who died leaving two children, both sons, who lived to years of maturity, but are now dead. August 28, 1841, he was married with L. Eliza Walker, of Schenectady, they having two children—James W., now of Toledo; and Sarah M., the wife of D. P. McQueen, of Schenectady, where Mrs. Myers also resides.

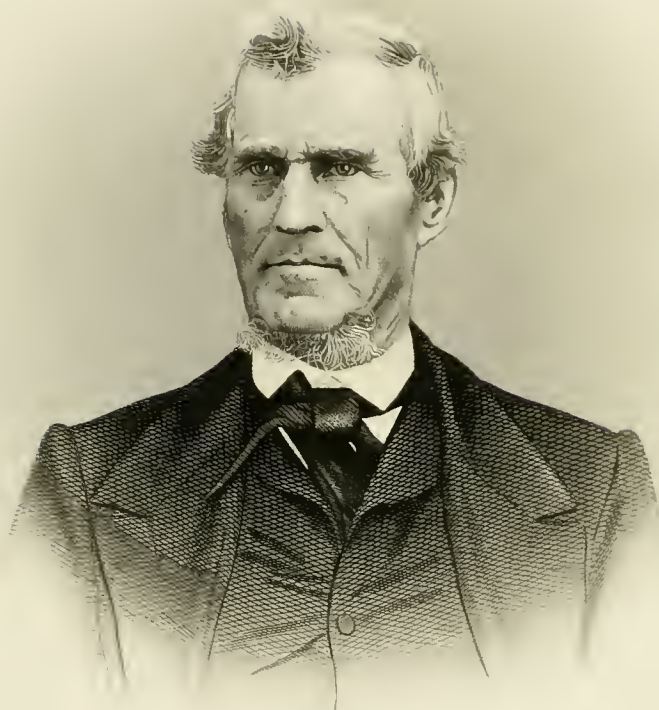
ANDREW PALMER was born at Binghamton, New York, March 28, 1808, where his father, Rev. Sylvanus Palmer, was settled as Pastor of the first Protestant Church established there. Andrew was the fourth son of a large family of children, and the moderate compensation for clerical services of that period gave his father but faint hope of ever possessing the means to afford his children a liberal education. As did each of the brothers, Andrew at an early age became sensible of the fact, that upon his own exertions must depend his success in life, and spent his time in working at home or among neighboring farmers in summers, and in winters attending the Common Schools of the country, until at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the printing business. Soon after he arrived at the age of 19, on a change in the affairs of his employer, he became at liberty to engage in business on his own account, and in connection with an elder brother established a paper at Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York. The brothers took an active part in fostering, through the medium of their paper, the interest that then began to develop on the subject of Railroads in this country; and upon the organization of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, removed their press to the City of Schenectady—the point designated as the Western terminus of that Road. Here they gave efficient aid to the undertaking in the columns of their paper. On the completion of this work, Andrew sold his interest in the business to his brother, and in May, 1833, started for the West, having previously come to the conclusion, from a careful study of its geographical position, that somewhere at or near the mouth of the Maumee, an important commercial Town must grow up. As indicating something of what young Toledo had to contend with from neighborhood rivalry, and of the facilities for travel in those days, it may here be stated, that Mr. Palmer, on arriving at Buffalo, was unable to secure direct conveyance to the mouth of the Maumee, but was compelled to go by Steamer to Detroit, and there depend upon a small Steamer making occasional trips to the "Foot of the Rapids" (Perrysburg and Maumee City). Arriving at Detroit and finding the Steamer was not expected to depart for the Maumee under two or three days, he set

out next morning on foot, and reached Monroe (42 miles) in the evening. Stopping there over night, he completed his journey (62 miles in all) by noon of the next day. On arriving at the mouth of Swan Creek, Mr. Palmer learned that steps had already been taken to found a Town there, and that a small strip of land had been platted and a few straggling tenements erected along the River, accommodating in all a population of perhaps 20 families. Having satisfied himself by careful examination, and sounding the River from its mouth to the Towns above, that it combined in its location superior advantages for the growth of a Town, he purchased from the Port Lawrence Company one-sixteenth of the Town plat and of the balance of the lands owned by that Company; and soon after became its agent for the sale of lots and the transaction of its business. The Company had already erected a frame for a small warehouse on the River at the foot of Monroe Street. This he completed and put in order for the transaction of business. Having formed a co-partnership with James Myers, of Schenectady, New York, he put in a stock of general merchandise at the land end of the building, and used the River end for Forwarding and Commission business until the entire building was required for the latter purpose, when he erected a building on Summit, between Perry and Monroe Streets, for general merchandising. At the expiration of his co-partnership with Mr. Myers in 1836, Mr. Palmer having sold the stock in the store on Summit Street, and closed up that branch of his business, built a larger warehouse below Monroe Street, and entered into co-partnership with his brother, Peter, in the Storage, Forwarding and Commission business. Having also closed out his interest in the Port Lawrence Company and become largely interested in farming lands in the surrounding country, he opened for the accommodation of his real estate transactions an office on Summit, near its intersection with Adams Street. The same year he erected a dwelling on the Southwest corner of Superior and Jefferson Streets (now known as the "Vienna Cafe"), where he resided with his family till a short time before his removal to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1834 he purchased material and established a paper—the first numbers of which were called the Port Lawrence *Herald*, and printed by J. Irvine Brown. At this period in its history the name of Toledo was adopted for the embryo City. The meeting to consider the matter was held at the office of the *Herald*, and as the result of its action the title of the paper was changed to that of Toledo *Gazette*—Mr. Brown continuing to act as publisher, and Mr. Palmer as Editor and Manager, as before the change. During the winter of 1834-35, the controversy over the boundary between Ohio and Michigan became the absorbing topic of public interest, and de-

veloped a formidable antagonism to the claims of Ohio in the National councils at Washington. The press at Columbus, and, indeed, throughout the State, gave little aid to a cause in which the interests of Ohio and the destiny of Toledo were so deeply involved. At this crisis, Mr. Palmer, not unmindful of the power of the press in shaping public opinion, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the *Western Hemisphere*—the then acknowledged organ at Columbus of the Democratic party (then dominant in both State and Nation), which resulted in placing its control in his hands, and thereafter its columns were largely devoted to vindicating the claims of Ohio in her boundary controversy. The title of this paper was subsequently changed to that of *Ohio Statesman*. As the prospect of decisive action on the boundary grew brighter at Washington, it created alarm among the opponents of an early and final adjustment of the matter, and it became their policy to admit Michigan into the Union as a State, and leave the question of boundary open for adjudication of the Courts; so as to delay, and in all probability ultimately defeat the extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Toledo. To counteract this policy, and urge upon Congress the necessity of making its decision final on the question of boundary, Mr. Palmer visited Washington, and gave efficient aid to such influences as led to its defeat, and the final settlement of the matter in the act of admission. On the organization of the Toledo City Government in 1837, Mr. Palmer was nominated and supported by the Democratic party for Mayor, but was defeated by Judge John Berdan, his Whig competitor, by a single vote. In 1840, Mr. Palmer, greatly chagrined at the attitude of the Administration in the contest over the boundary, took charge of the Editorial department of the *Toledo Blade*, and conducted it through the Presidential campaign of that year; and on the inauguration of the President-elect, his name, among others, was presented for appointment to the office of Postmaster, and to that office he was appointed soon after President Harrison's death. Few men now living can remember the almost universal bankruptcy brought upon the newer portions of the country in 1837 by the financial derangements of that period. Mr. Palmer suffered from it in common with many others then resident at Toledo. Struggling for years with embarrassment, he at length yielded to the prospect of recovery by starting anew; and thereupon, resigned the office of Postmaster, and removed with his family to Wisconsin in the spring of 1845. Settling upon lands purchased there, he built the house in which he has ever since resided, in what was then but an insignificant frontier settlement, but now a prosperous, bustling City, with all that can contribute to the comfort and welfare of its denizens. As a citizen of Wisconsin, he

has received repeated marks of the appreciation in which he is held through election to important public trusts, under both the Territorial and State governments. The strength of Mr. Palmer's early convictions as to the important part Railroads were destined to play in the affairs of the country, is shown in the fact that he took an active part in the construction of the first Road built West of Utica, New York, which at the time it was built, was known as the Erie and Kalamazoo, and now forms a portion of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. He was a Director in this Road from the time the Company was organized in 1834, till the year following its completion through to Adrian, in 1836. On his removal to Wisconsin, he became a Director in the Park River Valley Railroad Company—an organization that has since grown into large proportions, and is now known as the Chicago and Northwestern. On being elected to the Senate of Wisconsin, to divest himself of personal interest, he disposed of the stock he held in that corporation, resigned the office of Director, and in the discharge of his legislative duties was made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads. The founding of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, was the first legislative act of the kind in that State, and in this Mr. Palmer took an active part. The bill authorizing the expenditure of money for the erection of a building for its accommodation, fixed upon Janesville as its location; and the fine edifice erected by the State to carry out its purpose stands in the City of Mr. Palmer's residence—a fitting memento of the initiatory step of Wisconsin in the establishment of institutions for the education of those whose misfortunes bar them from the benefits of her Common School system, and of the interest the subject of our sketch has uniformly manifested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of community.

OLIVER STEVENS, son of Gaylord and Millie (Loveland) Stevens, was born in the Town of Lebanon, Madison County, New York, March 8, 1802. His ancestors were of English nativity, and were among the earlier settlers of New England. Oliver was the eighth child of a family of 16 children—ten boys and six girls—all of whom reached years of maturity. His father and mother both were born near the City of Hartford, Connecticut, but early in their married life went to New York State and began farming on wild, timbered land in Madison County. Upon this farm the subject of this sketch was born, and until he was 19 years of age his life was one of toil and privation. "The Summer after I was seven years old," says Mr. Stevens, "my father hired me out to a neighbor for three dollars a month. When I was 16 he hired me out for a term of one year for \$90, with two months out of the year for schooling."



C. Strong

The boys, after becoming 10 or 12 years of age were allowed but two months yearly for Schools. When Mr. Stevens reached his 18th year, he had succeeded, by daily studying before and after work, in obtaining sufficient education to teach a Common School, and during the Winter taught in the District School near his home. When 19 years of age he went to Halifax, Pennsylvania, a few miles from Harrisburg. Here for about a year he taught the District School, which position he relinquished to engage in clearing the then uncultivated land in Madison County, New York. In 1824 he went with his brother David to the vicinity of Oswego, New York, where for two years they extensively engaged in clearing land and carrying on an ashery. During this period he visited Michigan, then an almost unsettled region. On his return, he purchased a farm near the present City of Oswego, New York, where he resided until 1832. He then emigrated to Ohio, purchasing 400 acres of land a short distance from the Maumee River, and opposite the present City of Toledo. There then were barely a dozen dwellings in Port Lawrence and Vistula, while all the cultivated land was immediately adjoining the River. Mr. Stevens was among the first to begin farming beyond the River banks. Of his original purchase, much of which is now within the City, Mr. Stevens still retains over 200 acres. Upon this same section he continued to carry on farming, and where he resided until about 12 years ago, when he removed to the City (402 Adams Street). Farming has been his sole occupation, with the exception of the years 1837-8, when he carried on the Forwarding business on Water Street. Mr. Stevens has been three times married. First, with Eleanor Mickles, of Oswego, New York, daughter of John Mickles, July 3, 1826. The issue of this marriage consisted of two daughters—Laura, born November 10, 1830, now the wife of John Russell, at present engaged in the Tobacco business, Toledo; and Catherine, born May 26, 1833, the wife of William Hill. His first wife died in 1834. His second marriage was with Lavinia Morrison, widow of John D. Simpson, in January, 1836, who died in July, 1858. His third wife was Nancy Parkhurst, with whom he was married July 3, 1871, and who died September 15, 1881. In politics, Mr. Stevens was formerly a Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party he has acted with that organization. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Treasurer and Clerk, and for a number of years was School Examiner. In religious belief, he is a strong Spiritualist, and has been prominently identified with those who believe in Spirit manifestations. He has written several articles on Spiritualism, which have been printed in journals devoted to the advancement of that belief. Mr. Stevens has personally

witnessed all the marvelous changes which have occurred in this section of Ohio, and through a continuous residence of more than half a century, has gained an enviable reputation as a worthy citizen.

HENRY WILLCOX was born June 24, 1802, at Wookey Hole, Summersetshire, England, where he spent his youth and early manhood. Hoping to better his condition in the new world, he sat out, with means of his own procuring, for the United States, in the year 1829, reinforced by his mother's prayers and his father's legacy, consisting of a half-guinea and two silk handkerchiefs, which he retained to the day of his death, wearing one of the latter during his last sickness. On reaching New York, after a long and tedious journey (there were no Ocean Steamers in those days), he found his way to Skaneateles, New York, where, becoming acquainted with several English families who had located there, he remained for a time. Some of the members of these families remained his life-long friends. The last one known is Robert Clapp, a pioneer of Sandusky County, residing at Clyde. In 1832, Mr. Willcox removed West and settled on land a few miles from Toledo, in Washington Township. He found that he could not make a success at clearing land, as he was not accustomed to such work. The distance being too far from Toledo to apply himself at his trade, he sold out and removed his family to that then struggling Village of a few houses, and established the Boot and Shoe business, which he successfully carried on. He was in Toledo at the time of the so-called "Toledo War." In 1842 he located land in Algonac, Michigan, and removed there with his family. Finding the country too wild and unsettled, they returned to Toledo for a permanent home. In April, 1843, Mr. Willcox purchased lot No. 14, Summit Street, near corner of Monroe, and known as No. 55. This property he never disposed of, and it is still held by his heirs. He continued in business for many years. Mr. Willcox was first married in New York, October 31, 1831, with Miss Harriet Cornwall, who died March 5, 1838, leaving one young child (Charlotte), who long since came to womanhood, and has been twice married, her present husband being Mr. Nicholas W. Eddy, of Toledo. In 1840, Mr. Willcox returned East, and at Oak Orchard, September 7th, was married with Miss Matilda Millard, who was born June 24, 1821, and who died October 11, 1843. By this marriage he had three children, Mrs. Matilda A. Lloyd, born September 16, 1842; a son dying in infancy; and Mrs. Mary J. Wachter, born October 8, 1845. In 1849, Mr. Willcox was married with Miss Hester Buxton, at his old home in England. He died at Toledo, March 3, 1880, aged 77 years and eight months. Mrs.

Willeox survives him, and in 1885, was married with Mr. Wm. Whitlock, Artist and Portrait Painter, of Toledo.

SYLVESTER BROWN, son of Hiram and Julia (Marsh) Brown, was born in Livingston County, New York, March 17, 1821. His father was a native of Vermont, being born in Shaftsbury, September 18, 1795, his ancestors being English, and settling in New England. He was a Tanner and Currier, which business he carried on at Caledonia for 12 years. In 1825 he emigrated to Monroe, Michigan, where for nine years he was engaged in the same business, and also in trade in Boots and Shoes and Saddlery, and furnished Saddles for use by the United States Army during the Black Hawk War in Illinois, in which he was Lieutenant of a Company commanded by Captain Levi Humphrey. In 1832, the father decided to close up his Monroe business and engage in farming. He then removed to and settled on a farm of 160 acres, now within the Sixth Ward, Toledo, where he continued to reside until his death, November 16, 1852. Here the youth of Sylvester was spent, attended by the experiences common to pioneer farmers' sons. His educational privileges consisted of attendance at a local District School during the Winter months, and two terms at the Perrysburg Academy. When 19 years of age, he left his father's home and began the battle of life as an apprentice in the Repair Shop of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad at Toledo. There he remained until the operations of the Shop were suspended by the embarrassment of the Company, in 1842-43, when he obtained employment for a year as Engineer in the Manhattan Saw-Mill. He then engaged with Hollister & Co., of Perrysburg, in the purchase of Furs through this region. In 1844 he held the position of Second Engineer on the Steamer St. Louis, owned by Hollister & Co., running between Buffalo and Chicago, which he held until the Summer of 1847, his

Winters meantime being spent in the purchase of Furs for that firm. In 1848 he was First Engineer of the Propeller Hercules, plying between Buffalo and Chicago, continuing as such for two seasons, when he became Engineer of the Steamer John Hollister, Captain Charles I. Keeler, running between Perrysburg and Detroit, which position he held until the death of his father in the Fall of 1852, which made necessary his return for the care of the farm, which has since been his business, in connection with Gardening. In 1863, Mr. Brown was instrumental in raising the first Company of Ohio National Guards, under the revised Military laws of the State, of which he was Captain. It came to be Company A, First Regiment, Ohio National Guard. As the One Hundred and Thirtieth O. V. I., the record of this Regiment is given elsewhere in this volume. Upon his return from the field, Captain Brown resigned, and has since taken no active part in military matters. He was twice married—first with Julia Ann Whitmore, who died May 12, 1854, leaving one child, Arthur H., born September 8, 1846, and now living in Jefferson County, Kansas. His second marriage was with Adeline Stockwell, November 16, 1854. Four children were born of this union—Hiram W., December 24, 1856; Laura A., December 9, 1858, who married Alexander E. Forster, and died March 9, 1885; May A., born May 2, 1862, now Principal of Lincoln School, Toledo; and George S., born September 4, 1858, and died March 4, 1882. In politics Mr. Brown was originally a Whig, and subsequently a Republican. He has held various Township offices, but while strongly attached to the principles and policy of his party, he has had little inclination or time for public office. Having sold for \$600 per acre, the land for which his father paid \$1.25, Captain Brown proposes soon to make his home in Toledo. The case of Captain Brown well illustrates what may be attained of common esteem and success in life by early practice of industry and economy, with lifelong regard for justice and the rights of others.



Sylvester Brown



CHAPTER III.

MAUMEE VALLEY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

FOR many years there was manifested among the survivors of the early settlers of the Valley of the Maumee, a desire for organized action, looking to both the collection and preservation of historic facts, as well as the revival of early relations and sentiments arising in common experience. No definite step toward such action, however, was taken until the Spring of 1864, when a call was issued for a gathering of Pioneers at Toledo, May 7th.

At that meeting Judge Emery D. Potter was called to preside, and Henry Bennett was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, when, on motion of Jessup W. Scott, a Committee of three was appointed to present a constitution for a permanent association of Pioneers, the same consisting of Mr. Scott, Sanford L. Collins and Richard Mott.

Peter Navarre, the oldest living resident of the Maumee Valley, was present, and briefly addressed the meeting.

The Committee reported a constitution which was adopted and circulated, receiving the signatures of 75 Pioneers then present, who proceeded to organize an Association. Mr. Navarre, by virtue of seniority in residence, was declared the President, and the following persons were chosen for the positions named: Vice Presidents, Dr. Horatio Conant, Nathaniel B. Blinn, and Dr. Oscar White; Recording Secretary, Henry Bennett; Corresponding Secretary, J. Austin Scott; Treasurer, James M. Comstock; Trustees, E. D. Potter, Sen., Samuel B. Scott and Noah A. Whitney.

At a meeting of the Association held July 4, 1864 (Dr. White, Vice President, in the chair), William Prentice, who came here in 1818, gave many facts of historical interest, including the following:

The first Vessel built on the River was the Schooner Eagle, by Capt. David Wilkison; the first Steamboat (the Detroit) in 1833, and the second (the Commodore Perry) in 1835; the first upper-cabin Steamboat (the General Wayne) in 1839.

In 1828 there were on what in 1864 were the limits of Toledo, 38 persons, in 10 families, to wit: Major B. F. Stickney, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Trombly, Basil Trombly, Seneca Allen, John Baldwin, Joseph Prentice, Hiram Bartlett, Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, Captain Forbes, and Joseph Roop.

The nearest Postoffice was then at Tremainesville, and Major Stickney carried the mail between Tremainesville and the River for \$3.75 per quarter year. In 1833, a Postoffice was established at Toledo (then just formed of Port Lawrence and Vistula), with

Stephen B. Comstock as Postmaster. The population of Toledo at that time numbered about 100.

February 22, 1865, the Association met in Toledo, when M. R. Waite delivered an address on the early history of the Maumee Valley, which was requested for publication. A letter was read from Hiram Walbridge, of New York, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting, and referring to the fact, that it was then nearly a third of a century since, as a mere lad, he first visited the Valley of the Maumee, and nearly a generation since he severed his association with it. He stated that "no other section in the West had fought its way to recognition under greater obstacles than attended the settlement of the Maumee Valley." But "time had vindicated the sagacity and wisdom of those who, from its beginning, predicted its brilliant future." Ohio had "many communities of which she might justly be proud; but in her future there would be none that would better illustrate the energy of her citizens, their enterprise and what well-directed efforts may secure, than would the rising intelligent commercial community of Toledo."

Many new members of the Association were obtained at this meeting.

July 5, 1865, a meeting was held at Toledo, with Mavor Brigham, Vice President, in the chair, and Henry Bennett as Secretary. The following officers were chosen:

Vice Presidents—Brice Hilton, of Defiance; Dr. Horatio Conant, of Lucas; and Nathaniel B. Blinn, of Wood county. Trustees—Mavor Brigham, Samuel B. Scott, and N. A. Whitney. Recording Secretary—Henry Bennett. Corresponding Secretary—J. Austin Scott. Treasurer—J. M. Comstock.

A committee of one from each County were appointed, to gather and present facts and relics connected with the early history of the Maumee Valley, to wit:

Willard V. Way, of Wood County; Dr. Oscar White, of Lucas; John Powell, of Henry; Dr. Jonas Colby, of Defiance; Wm. A. Stevens, of Williams; George Skinner, of Putnam; Robert A. Howard, of Fulton; Horatio N. Curtis, of Paulding; and James Watson Riley, of Mercer.

The Association met July 4, 1866, Peter Navarre and John E. Hunt acting as President. The following named members were reported as having died since the organization of the Association, May 7, 1864, to wit:

Henry Reed, Sr., James Myers, Robert A. Forsyth, Isaac Hull, Morgan L. Collins, Platt Card, John Bates,

Robert Gardner, George W. Knaggs, Josiah Miller, Albert V. Stebbins, and John P. Rowe (the latter of Erie, Monroe County, Michigan).

Officers were chosen, as follows :

Vice Presidents—John E. Hunt, John U. Pease, and Horace Sessions. Trustees—N. A. Whitney, Mavor Brigham, and Francis L. Nichols. Recording Secretary—Henry Bennett. Corresponding Secretary—Willard V. Way. Treasurer—James M. Comstock.

Addresses were made by W. V. Way and M. R. Waite—the former on the early history of the Valley, and the latter on titles to Toledo property.

An annual meeting of the Association was held at Perrysburg, February 22, 1867. In the absence of President Navarre, Vice President Hunt presided. Some changes were made in the organization. The deaths of George A. Carpenter and Samuel B. Scott, of Toledo; and of William Houston, were announced. An address was delivered by Willard V. Way, of Perrysburg, on the question of boundary between Ohio and Michigan, known as the "Toledo War." A dinner at Norton's Exchange followed the meeting.

June 24, 1868, a meeting was held at Toledo. In the absence of President Navarre, Vice President Conant presided. Four members were reported as having died during the year preceding, viz.: Ebenezer Walbridge, of Toledo; Horace Sessions, of Defiance; N. D. Blinn, of Wood; and John Consaul, of Lucas. Officers were chosen as follows:

Vice Presidents—Gen. John E. Hunt, of Toledo; W. C. Holgate, of Defiance; and W. V. Way, of Perrysburg. Recording Secretary—Charles T. Wales. Corresponding Secretary—John J. Minor. Treasurer—J. M. Comstock. Trustees—N. A. Whitney, Mavor Brigham and Henry Bennett.

It was resolved to procure steel portraits of Peter Navarre, and of such other members as might be found practicable.

No meeting seems to have been held, from June, 1868, until May, 1874, when officers were chosen, as follows:

President—John E. Hunt (Mr. Navarre, meantime, having died); Vice President, Dr. E. D. Peck, Perrysburg; Willard Trowbridge, Fulton county; Henry Bennett, Lucas. Trustees—Mavor Brigham, Chauncy D. Woodruff, Willard V. Way; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles T. Wales.

A meeting was held February 22, 1876, at Perrysburg, President Hunt in the Chair. Asher Cook read an eulogy on the life and character of Willard V. Way; and Judge Dunlap read a compilation of Gen. Hunt's personal experiences, entitled "Sixty Years Since," including a large amount of historical facts and incidents, occurring during the General's long residence in the Maumee Valley, beginning at the very opening of the War of 1812-15. Officers were chosen as follows: Vice Presidents, Dr. E. D. Peck, Willard Trowbridge,

and Henry Bennett; Trustees, Mavor Brigham and Asher Cook; Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. Dunlap.

February 22, 1877, the Association met, with President Hunt in the Chair. Memorial addresses and remarks were made of different deceased members—Asher Cook, upon Dr. E. D. Peck; Rev. Robt. McCune, upon Russell C. Thompson, of Lucas County; Mavor Brigham, upon Thomas Corlett, of Toledo; Francis Hollenbeck, upon Jonathan Perrin, of Perrysburg; Charles Kent, upon Peter Navarre; Thomas Dunlap, upon Mrs. John E. Hunt. Judge E. D. Potter delivered the annual address, which was replete with local history, reaching back to 1785. Judge Dunlap read reminiscences of history prepared by General Hunt; and N. M. Howard spoke of his early life in the Maumee Valley. A letter was read from Hezekiah L. Hosmer, at San Francisco, California, referring largely to former personal relations in the Maumee Valley. Officers were chosen as follows: Vice Presidents—Willard Trowbridge, of Fulton county; Henry Bennett, of Lucas; and Asher Cook, of Wood. Trustees—C. D. Woodruff, Mavor Brigham and N. M. Howard. Secretary—Thomas Dunlap. A dinner was eaten by the members at the Boody House, at the close of which brief addresses were delivered by J. C. Lee, J. R. Osborn, Clark Waggoner, Charles Kent and Rev. E. C. Gavitt.

The Association met at Defiance February 22, 1878. President Hunt having died, Thomas H. Leaming, the oldest resident member, was called to the chair. A memorial of Hazel Strong, of Henry County, was read by Wm. Sheffield; and a memorial of Gen. Hunt, by Thomas Dunlap; when the annual address was delivered by Wm. C. Holgate, of Defiance. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected, with Mr. Leaming as President. Asher Cook addressed the meeting on the life and character of Gen. Anthony Wayne; and Rev. E. C. Gavitt on the early Christian missions in the Maumee Valley. Many new members were received at this meeting.

February 20, 1880, a meeting was held at Toledo, President Leaming in the chair. The annual address was delivered by Asher Cook. Resolutions were adopted proposing the purchase by Congress of the site of Fort Meigs and such improvement of the same as would be consistent with its history and the graves of the many Soldiers therein. For the purpose of promoting this object, the following Committee were appointed: W. W. Jones, I. R. Sherwood and Thomas Dunlap, of Lucas County; and Asher Cook, J. W. Ross and Shibnah Spink, of Wood County.

The following officers were chosen: Vice Presidents—W. Trowbridge, Henry Bennett and Asher Cook; Trustees—M. Brigham, C. D. Woodruff and N. M. Howard; Secretary—Thos. Dunlap.

A dinner was taken at Hotel Madison, after which Mrs. J. D. Irving read a poem written by Mrs. K. B. Sherwood, and remarks were made by Mayor Romeis, E. D. Potter, and N. M. Howard.

The last meeting of the Association held was that of August 17, 1887, at Maumee, when President Wm. B. Gunn was in the chair, with Ruel Alden as Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Following is believed to be a correct list of members of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association, with the dates of their arrivals in the Valley, and the places of first settlement, so far as ascertained for record:

(* Deceased.)

- Miller Arrowsmith, 1833, Defiance.
 Geo. Allen, 1834.
 Mrs. H. B. Andrews, 1823, Wood Co.
 Samuel Andrews, Toledo, 1835.
 Rosantha Atkins, 1833.
 Benj. L. Abell, 1846, Defiance.
 Henry Bennett,* 1833, Perrysburg.
 N. D. Blinn, 1825, Perrysburg.
 Mavor Brigham, 1835, Toledo.
 Calvin K. Bennett, 1835, Perrysburg.
 John R. Bond,* 1836, Toledo.
 John Bates, 1832, Perrysburg.
 Amasa Bishop,* 1825, Washington Township.
 Frederick Bissell,* 1835, Toledo.
 A. A. Belknap, 1834, Toledo.
 Andrew Bloomfield, 1833, Perrysburg.
 Gilbert Beach, 1835, Perrysburg.
 B. H. Bush, 1834, Washington Township.
 Sylvester Brown, 1831, Washington Township.
 A. B. Brownlee,* 1835, Toledo.
 Peter F. Berdan,* 1836, Toledo.
 Charles Ballard, 1837, Maumee.
 Julius Brown, 1824.
 Wm. H. Bennett, 1833, Perrysburg.
 Richard Bamford, 1838.
 H. R. Berntheisel, 1831.
 Abner Brown, 1835.
 D. Barnes, 1837.
 Samuel Blanchard, 1834, Washington Township.
 Robert H. Bell, 1847, Toledo.
 Delia A. Bell, 1847, Toledo.
 Wm. H. Boos, 1842, Toledo.
 Calvin Bronson, 1851, Toledo.
 Milo Bashare, 1838, Toledo.
 John Berdan, 1835, Toledo.
 R. Bloomfield, 1842.
 Ed. F. Browne, 1845, Toledo.
 Chas. O. Brigham, 1838, Toledo.
 Wm. A. Beach, 1855, Toledo.
 Reed V. Boice, 1846, Toledo.
 Wm. Baker, 1844, Toledo.
 Matthias Boos,* 1837, Toledo.
 Mrs. M. P. Brigham, 1843, Toledo.
 Stanley F. Brigham, 1844, Toledo.
 Anthony Bordeau, 1816.
 Mrs. Dr. J. H. Bush, 1836.
 Mrs. Henry Bennett, 1833, Perrysburg.
 Mrs. Pamela Berdan, 1835, Toledo.
 Mrs. Eliza Blodgett, 1844, Toledo.
 Henry E. Bruksieker, 1844, Toledo.
 A. B. Bradley, 1851.
 Wm. Babington,* 1855, Toledo.
 Peter H. Birkhead, 1854, Toledo.
 Mrs. Maria Baldwin, 1832, Toledo.
 Bradford Barlow, 1824, Fort Meigs.
 Nathaniel Bartlett.
 Leander Burdick, 1855, Toledo.
 Herman Baumbach, 1856, Toledo.
 Oliver S. Bond, 1855, Toledo.
 A. B. Brownlee, Jr., 1849, Toledo.
 Mrs. W. A. Brown, 1836, Defiance.
 Kate O. Brown, 1843, Defiance.
 F. G. Brown, 1841, Defiance.
 George A. Carpenter,* 1840, Toledo.
 Sanford L. Collins, 1831, Toledo.
 John W. Collins,* 1834, Tremainesville.
 James M. Comstock,* 1836, Toledo.
 Morgan L. Collins,* 1834, Toledo.
 Charles A. Crane,* 1830, Toledo.
 Asher Cook, 1835, Perrysburg.
 Jeremiah C. Crane, 1827, Perrysburg.
 Galusha Chase, 1839.
 Thomas Corlett,* 1834, Toledo.
 Gabriel Crane, 1826, East Toledo.
 John Consaul, 1837, East Toledo.
 Edward Connelly,* 1836, Toledo.
 Joel W. Crane, 1827, Toledo.
 J. E. Cowderick, 1821, Napoleon.
 James Curtis, 1834.
 Jonathan Chappell, 1823, Maumee.
 David Creps, 1833, Perrysburg.
 William Crook, Sr., 1831.
 Carlos Colton,* 1824, Monroe, Michigan.
 Charles Coy,* 1835, East Toledo.
 Frederick J. Cole,* 1842, Toledo.
 Cyrus H. Coy.
 Abram W. Colton, 1849, Toledo.
 Albert G. Clark, 1848, Toledo.
 Mrs. Roxana Crane, 1818, Wood County.
 Joseph G. Cass, 1832, Waynesfield (now Adams).
 William L. Cook, 1835, Perrysburg.
 Dr. Jacob Clark, 1834, Toledo.
 S. D. Chamberlin, 1852, Toledo.
 Jacob Cranker, 1832, Toledo.
 Henry T. Cook,* 1848, Toledo.
 Daniel A. Collins, 1837, Toledo.
 M. J. Cooney, 1842, Toledo.
 Charles P. Chesebro,* 1849, Toledo.
 J. A. Crafts, 1824, Toledo.
 William Corlett, 1839, Toledo.
 G. W. Creps, 1833, Perrysburg.
 J. A. Conway, 1837, Toledo.
 Isaac Corwin, 1850, Defiance.
 Dr. Horatio Conant,* 1816, Maumee.
 Dennis Coghlin, 1836, Toledo.
 O. V. Crosby, 1828, Delta.
 Edward Chapin, 1855, Toledo.
 Vien Cowderick, 1838, Napoleon.
 Charles M. Dorr,* 1837, Toledo.
 James Dennison, 1834.
 Willard J. Daniels,* 1832, Toledo.
 Thomas Daniels, 1837, Toledo.
 Joseph W. McNeal, 1834, East Toledo.
 Thomas Dunlap, 1840, Toledo.
 James Draper, 1849, Toledo.
 S. F. Dyer, 1836, Toledo.
 Patrick H. Dowling, 1839.
 Mrs. Thomas Dunlap (*nee* Allen*), 1832, Toledo.
 Hannah L. Demmon, 1837.
 B. F. Deamer, 1849, Defiance.
 Michael J. Enright, 1853, Toledo.
 Jacob Englehart, 1852, Toledo.
 W. O. Ensign, 1837.
 Charles H. Edly, 1844, Adrian, Michigan.
 Mrs. H. Eggleston, 1841, Toledo.
 R. Evans, 1822, Defiance.
 Robert A. Forsyth,* 1816, Maumee.
 John Fitch, 1836, Toledo.
 William Flynn, 1833.
 John Fay, 1835.
 William Fellows, 1834.
 John P. Freeman, 1835, Toledo.
 William J. Finlay, 1843, Toledo.
 John Faskin, 1848, Toledo.

- Robert Fenton, 1834, Wood County.
 Horace F. Fisk, 1847, Toledo.
 M. Gurwell, 1847, Defiance.
 Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, 1828, Toledo.
 Wilson W. Griffith, 1854, Toledo.
 Jacob Gurwell, 1841, Defiance.
 Joel M. Gloyd, 1843, Maumee.
 Mary E. Gloyd, 1850, Maumee.
 William B. Gunn, 1820, Maumee.
 Alonzo Godard, 1845, Toledo.
 Mrs. Mary Ann Gilbert, 1827, Maumee.
 Volney W. Granger, 1849, Toledo.
 Nathan Gardner, 1832.
 Alfred W. Gleason, 1854, Toledo.
 Isaac Hull,* 1814, Maumee.
 John E. Hunt,* born at Fort Wayne, 1798.
 W. C. Holgate, 1836, Defiance.
 Brice Hilton, 1823, Defiance.
 Abram Hartman, 1835.
 Elijah S. Hanks,* 1835, Toledo.
 Elijah Herrick, 1823, Swanton.
 W. R. Hull, 1833, Maumee.
 Calvin Herrick, 1833, Toledo.
 Robert A. Howard,* 1823, Mt. Gilead.
 N. Montgomery Howard, 1828, Mt. Gilead.
 Horace Hertzler, Erie, Monroe County, Michigan.
 W. Houston, 1836.
 Charles W. Hill,* 1836, Toledo.
 Harrison L. Holloway, 1834, Toledo.
 Henry Hall,* Toledo.
 J. W. Hone, 1833.
 I. N. Hathaway, 1840.
 J. G. Holzwarth, 1854, Toledo.
 Francis Hollenbeck,* 1842, Perrysburg.
 Parley C. Holt, 1843, Maumee.
 Edward H. Hunter, 1846, Maumee.
 Mrs. N. M. Howard, 1843, Toledo.
 Philip Hoag,* 1842, Toledo.
 William T. Hall,* 1850, Toledo.
 Charles T. Howe, 1857, Toledo.
 M. W. Hubbell,* 1832, Ft. Wayne.
 Frank J. Holt, 1851, Maumee.
 Daniel Y. Howell,* 1845, Toledo.
 Arthur D. Howell, 1850, Toledo.
 C. B. Holloway, 1836.
 Cecil A. Hall, 1849, Toledo.
 Clara Harroun, 1835.
 Mrs. E. J. C. Harroun, 1836, Sylvania.
 C. H. Harroun, 1835, Sylvania.
 Henry J. Hardy, 1851, Defiance.
 Hezekiah L. Hosmer, 1837, Maumee.
 John E. Hall, 1836, Waterville.
 Henry Hefflebower, 1833, Monclova.
 Andrew Hunker, 1853, Toledo.
 Margaret Hunker,* 1853, Toledo.
 Franklin Hubbard, 1866, Toledo.
 S. P. Hudson, 1823, Defiance.
 Arabella H. Hooker, 1839, Defiance.
 James G. Haley, 1835, Napoleon.
 E. A. Howard, 1832, Defiance.
 H. B. Hall, 1844, Defiance.
 D. W. H. Howard, 1821, Defiance.
 W. C. Halehenson, 1849, Defiance.
 Charles V. Jennison, 1818, East Toledo.
 Joseph Jones,* 1835, Toledo.
 David Johnson,* 1835, Toledo.
 W. H. Jones, 1833.
 Solomon Johnson, 1836.
 Dr. W. W. Jones, 1849, Toledo.
 Mrs. Adaline Jones (*nee* Knaggs), 1831, Toledo.
 Anna M. Johnston, 1837.
 Frank P. Isherwood, 1853, Toledo.
 Mary B. Jarvis, 1853, Defiance.
 Valentine H. Ketcham,* 1836, Toledo.
 Harvey Kellogg, 1836, Washington Township.
 Betsey Ann Kellogg, 1847.
 Joel W. Kelsey, 1845, Toledo.
 William O. Keeler, born in Wood County, 1833.
 Mrs. Rachel Ann Ketcham, 1835, Toledo.
 Frank J. King, 1844, Toledo.
 John B. Ketcham, 1851, Toledo.
 Laura B. Keyser, 1835, Maumee.
 Malinda Knaggs, 1818, Toledo.
 John S. Kountz, 1846, Springfield.
 Horace S. Knapp,* 1836, Manhattan.
 J. D. Kirk, 1837, Defiance.
 Martin L. Leezen, 1839, Toledo.
 Peter C. Lewis, 1830, Washington Township.
 Pliny Lathrop, 1834, Richfield.
 L. C. Locke,* 1835, Perrysburg.
 P. G. Loupe, 1830.
 D. Lindsay, 1834.
 Thomas H. Leaming,* 1815, Monclova.
 William Laughlin, 1846, Toledo.
 Frank T. Lane, 1842, Maumee.
 Mrs. E. B. Lindsay, 1820.
 Jonathan Lundy,* 1820, Manhattan.
 N. M. Landis,* 1840.
 Lyman Langdon, 1835, Defiance.
 Reuben C. Lemmon, 1852, Toledo.
 James Myers,* 1836, Toledo.
 Richard Mott,* 1836, Toledo.
 John J. Manor,* 1827, Providence.
 John Mosher, East Toledo.
 Jerome B. Myers,* 1837, Toledo.
 L. L. Morehouse,* 1837, Waterville.
 Joseph Mitchell, 1830.
 George S. McKnight,* 1820, Perrysburg.
 Patrick Murray, Toledo.
 Ozias Merrell, 1838.
 James W. Myers, 1848, Toledo.
 Albert Moore,* 1832, Wood County.
 C. A. Markscheffel, 1849, Toledo.
 George W. Merrill, 1852, Toledo.
 W. H. Merritt,* 1838, Maumee.
 Edward Malone,* 1851, Toledo.
 John A. Moore, 1836, Maumee.
 Nicholas Matthews, 1847.
 Reuben B. Mitchell, 1843, Maumee.
 Guido Marx, 1849, Wood County.
 J. P. Moore, 1834, Fremont.
 Levi Stanley, 1833, Springfield.
 N. M. Merrickal, 1846, Toledo.
 James McNelly, 1840, Toledo.
 D. H. Marcellus, 1835, Defiance.
 John Miller, 1820, Defiance.
 Hugh J. Marcellus, 1836, Defiance.
 E. B. Mix, 1849, Defiance.
 Peter Navarre,* 1793, Presque Isle.
 H. Nood, 1832.
 Alexander H. Newcomb, 1835, Toledo.
 D. Newton, 1840, Wood County.
 Mrs. Eveline Newton, 1850, Wood County.
 Francis L. Nichols, 1836, Manhattan.
 Mars Nearing, 1834, Waterville.
 C. W. Norton, 1835.
 Jesse S. Norton,* 1835, Toledo.
 D. H. Nye, 1849, Toledo.
 Mrs. M. D. Norton, 1829.
 H. G. Neubert, 1843, Toledo.
 Eccles Nay, 1834, Toledo.
 Chris. Nopper, 1854, Toledo.
 William Prentice,* 1818, East Toledo.
 Philip I. Phillips,* 1825, Tremainesville.
 George Powers,* 1835, Perrysburg.
 John U. Pease,* 1835, Sylvania.
 Emery D. Potter, 1835, Toledo.
 William Pratt, 1818.
 Andrew Printup,* 1834, Sylvania.
 Don A. Pease,* 1835, Sylvania.
 Dr. E. D. Peck,* 1834, Perrysburg.
 Mrs. E. D. Peck, 1844, Perrysburg.
 S. Perrin, 1838, Perrysburg.
 George N. Parsons, 1837, Perrysburg.

- B. F. Pratt, 1834.
 Edwin Phelps, 1834, Defiance.
 Alonzo D. Pelton, 1850, Toledo.
 Sarah Pearce, 1840, Toledo.
 James Pearson, 1839.
 Charles B. Phillips, 1828, Washington Township.
 Frederick Prentice, 1821 (born in East Toledo).
 Mrs. Esther Perigo,* 1848, Toledo.
 Gibbons Parry, 1840, Defiance.
 Samuel A. Raymond, 1839, Toledo.
 Alonzo Rogers,* 1835, Toledo.
 Henry Reed, Sr.,* 1833, Waterville.
 John P. Rowe,* 1831, Erie, Michigan.
 Abram P. Reed,* 1834, Waterville.
 J. A. Robertson, 1836.
 William Russell, 1833.
 Alexander Reed, 1833, Waterville.
 J. Roemer, 1846, Toledo.
 E. P. Raymond, 1847.
 Paul Raymond, 1834.
 W. L. Rowland, 1849.
 Samuel S. Read, 1850, Toledo.
 Mrs. H. Rogers, 1832.
 James W. Ross, 1845, Perrysburg.
 Mrs. James W. Ross, 1834, Perrysburg.
 W. H. Reed, 1852, Toledo.
 James Rohrer, 1822, Defiance.
 B. W. Rouse, 1844, Toledo.
 Jacob Romeis, 1856, Toledo.
 R. E. Richards,* 1842, Toledo.
 James Raymer, 1853, Toledo.
 I. N. Reed, 1847, Springfield Township.
 J. P. Ralston, 1842, Defiance.
 J. Austin Scott, 1833, Perrysburg.
 Samuel B. Scott,* 1835, Toledo.
 Two Stickney,* 1822, Toledo.
 Horace Sessions, 1833, Defiance.
 Oliver Stevens, 1832, Oregon Township.
 Denison B. Smith, 1836, Maumee.
 Thomas Southard,* 1832, Toledo.
 Jessnp W. Scott, 1832, Perrysburg.
 J. B. Smith, 1833.
 Peter H. Shaw, 1823, Toledo.
 George Spencer,* 1836, Maumee.
 Joseph K. Secor, 1840, Toledo.
 James Smith, 1824.
 Shibnah Spink,* 1833, Perrysburg.
 J. J. Smith, 1835.
 Henry Seabert, 1833.
 H. T. Smith,* 1838, Perrysburg.
 Ira K. Seaman, 1832, Sandusky County.
 Mrs. Aurora Spafford (first woman married on the River).
 Daniel R. Stebbins,* 1835, Maumee.
 Andrew Stephan.
 E. E. Stewarts, 1843, Toledo.
 Mrs. Mary M. Stewart, 1843, Toledo.
 D. G. Saltonstall, Toledo.
 Dr. William A. Scott, 1835, Swanton.
 J. V. Straight, 1838.
 Charles I. Scott, 1839, Toledo.
 J. E. Scofield, 1833, Florida, Henry County.
 W. H. H. Smith, 1849, Toledo.
 James T. Shepard, 1835, Toledo.
 Levi Snell,* 1815.
 Thomas J. Southard, 1841, Toledo.
 Samuel Stettiner, 1850, Toledo.
 Charles L. Spencer, 1846, Maumee.
 Joseph M. Spencer, 1850, Maumee.
 William H. Scott, 1833, Maumee.
 A. T. Stebbins,* 1846, Henry County.
 George Stebbins,* 1848.
 Frank J. Scott, 1833, Maumee.
 Mrs. R. C. Stowe, 1831, Toledo.
 Mrs. A. F. Stowe, 1833.
 James F. Stubbs, 1834.
 William M. Stubbs, 1836, Defiance.
 William Sheffield,* 1841, Napoleon.
 Catharine E. Scofield, 1843, Florida.
 Orpha N. Stebbins, 1837, Henry County.
 E. C. Smith, 1854, Toledo.
 James B. Steedman,* 1837, Henry County.
 William Schanssenbach, 1855, Toledo.
 Helen Brown Scott, 1847, Defiance.
 Jacob Saylor, 1833, Defiance.
 A. E. Simpson, 1825, Defiance.
 William N. Smith, 1826, Defiance.
 Horace Thacher, 1833, Tremainesville.
 E. Tuller, 1839, Perrysburg.
 S. B. Thornton, 1837.
 Miss Taylor, 1835.
 Thomas Tiernan, 1839, Toledo.
 Willard Trowbridge, 1834, Fulton County.
 W. Tappan, 1834.
 Anson Trowbridge, 1834, Washington.
 Perry Thomas, 1835, Wood County.
 Henry Thorner, 1845, Toledo.
 Lyman T. Thayer, 1843, Toledo.
 P. B. Truax, 1842, Adrian.
 R. H. Tympany,* 1843, Toledo.
 James Trenton, 1835.
 C. Trowbridge, 1834.
 L. W. Taft, 1847.
 Mrs. W. Taylor, 1835.
 Adaline Thomas, 1835.
 William Travis, 1819, Defiance.
 William Taylor,* 1834, Spencer.
 Wesley S. Thurstin, 1836, Wood County.
 M. E. Thornton, 1839, Defiance.
 Charles P. Tittle, 1839, Defiance.
 John VanFleet,* 1829.
 J. Van Tassel, 1829.
 John Van Gunten,* 1834.
 Thomas Vanstone, 1852, Toledo.
 James R. Van Fleet, 1828, Waterville.
 W. Van Fleet, 1828.
 John Van Gunten, 1854, Toledo.
 H. Warner, 1835, Perrysburg.
 A. B. Waite,* 1843, Toledo.
 Joseph S. Whitney, 1834.
 S. H. Wolfinger, 1834.
 George Weddell, 1837, Perrysburg.
 J. Washner, 1848.
 W. Watson, 1835.
 Thomas Watts, 1844, Waterville.
 John Webb,* 1822, Perrysburg.
 Mrs. Sarah Wood, 1833.
 William H. Whitaker, 1851, Toledo.
 George Watkins, 1849, Toledo.
 Warren S. Waite,* 1843, Toledo.
 Josiah W. White, 1836, Sylvania.
 John A. Waite, 1843, Toledo.
 Dr. Oscar White,* 1828, Maumee.
 Morrison R. Waite, 1838, Maumee.
 Chauncey D. Woodruff,* 1835, Perrysburg.
 Willard V. Way,* 1834, Perrysburg.
 Elijah J. Woodruff, 1836, Toledo.
 Luther Whitmore, 1825, Toledo.
 Eber Wilson,* 1823, Wood County.
 Martin Warner, 1836, Tontogany.
 Noah A. Whitney,* 1834, Washington.
 Hiram Walbridge,* 1833, Toledo.
 Horace S. Walbridge, 1833, Toledo.
 Heman D. Walbridge, 1833, Toledo.
 Ebenezer Walbridge,* 1836, Toledo.
 David Wilkison,* 1818, Perrysburg.
 Thomas J. Webb, 1828, Perrysburg.
 Mrs. A. B. Waite, 1843, Toledo.
 John H. Whitaker,* 1844, Toledo.
 George E. Welles, 1849.
 J. W. Walterhouse, 1846, Toledo.
 M. I. Wilcox, 1850, Toledo.
 Jonathan Wood,* 1831.
 Maro Wheeler, 1852, Toledo.

Christ. Woehler,* 1850, Toledo.
 Lewis Wachenheimer, 1850, Toledo.
 Emery P. Willey, 1844.
 Alonzo H. Wood, 1843.
 Charles West, 1847, Toledo.
 James Winans, 1844.
 Ed. T. Waite, 1846, Maumee.
 C. H. Whitaker, 1846, Toledo.
 W. H. Witmore.
 Henry Willcox,* 1834.
 S. B. Worden, 1824, Toledo.
 Charles T. Wales,* 1832, Toledo.
 B. B. Woodcox, 1838, Paulding County.
 Samuel M. Young, 1835, Maumee.

PIONEER POETRY.

The following original poem, read at the first annual Re-union of the Pioneers of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, July 29, 1871, so descriptive of pioneer life, is deemed worthy of a place here:

PIONEERS, OR, FORTY YEARS AGO.

Yes, everything has changed, John; there's nothing seems the same;

And yet, it was not long ago, the time when first we came.
 But the years have passed so swiftly—my hair is white as snow;
 And not a white hair when I came—now forty years ago.

'Twas here I set my stake, John, when all was wild and new;
 We followed up the Indian trail—ours the first team through.
 Just there our wagons stood that night—we heard the Wolf's howl then,
 And the first sound heard as morning dawned, was the boom of the Prairie-Hen.

The following verses, written by the late John Greiner and sung by him at a meeting of Pioneers of Franklin County, in August, 1869, are applicable to the average experience of Pioneers throughout the West:

OLD TIMES.

What care we for the flight of time—the hasty flight of years?
 The world's the same as ever to the Early Pioneers.
 In mem'ry of the old time—of youth's bright sunny ray,
 We'll have a good old-fashioned song in the good old-fashioned way.

Singing tu ral, lu ral, tu ral, lu ral

Once Columbus was a paw-paw patch—no Capitol stood here,
 No public institutions were then dreamed of—thought of—near.
 The people in log-cabins dwelt—the latch-string in the door,
 Opened to the jolly neighbors dancing on the puncheon floor,
 Singing tu ral, etc.

A clearing in the wild-wood, a section square of land;
 An axe upon his shoulder and a rifle in his hand;
 A wife and tow-head children, and an honest heart sincere,
 Were all the worldly riches of the Early Pioneer,
 Singing tu ral, etc.

The Preachers taught the people there the Gospel truths sublime;
 And the children got their Schooling only in the Winter time.
 When ague set the neighbors shaking—chills and fever scorning,
 They were cured by drinking whisky mixed with tansy in the morning,
 Singing tu ral, etc.

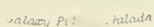
Game bounding through the forest, and game whistling on the wing;
 The perch, the trout and salmon from silver waters spring;
 Wild honey in the bee-gum—boiling sugar into cake,
 With bearty in the wilderness, wasn't hard to take,
 Singing tu ral, etc.

The hair once dark as midnight, now is turning white as snow;
 The step once tripping lightly, now treads stately, staid and slow;
 The voice once full of music, now falls trembling from the tongue,
 And wrinkled brow and failing limbs show they're no longer young,
 Singing tu ral, etc.

Old Age, serene, is beautiful—'tis bright as closing day;
 And children, loved and dutiful, revere it while you may;
 For, journeying down the hill of life, the end in view appears,
 And soon the requiem will be sung—"The Last of Pioneers."

JOHN ELLIOTT HUNT was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana (within the Fort), April 11, 1798. He was the seventh of a family of 11 children of Thomas and Eunice (Wellington) Hunt, of Watertown, near Boston, Massachusetts. The father was a participant in the first battle of the Revolution, at Lexington, and was wounded in the action at Bunker Hill. He was also one of the forlorn hope under General Wayne, at the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson, and was there wounded by a bayonet. He was then commissioned Major by General Washington for gallant and meritorious conduct, and afterwards was successively commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Old Continental First Infantry Regiment, by Thomas Jefferson. Subsequently, Colonel Hunt was ordered with his Regiment from Mackinaw to take possession of St. Louis, where he commanded from 1803 to 1807. The passage was made in pirogues and French batteaux, skirting along the Lakes to the Maumee River; up that stream to Fort Wayne; thence by portage to the headwaters of the Wabash; down that River to the Ohio; and thence to St. Louis. General Hunt well remembered the stop at the present site of Toledo, the occasion being fixed in his memory by the incident of a Soldier's losing a thumb by the explosion of his gun, in firing at ducks at the mouth of Swan Creek. On the banks of the Missouri, 15 miles from St. Louis, Colonel Hunt constructed a cantonment, and named it Bellefontaine. He died at St. Louis, his faithful wife following him three months after his demise. They both lie in Bellefontaine. In later years, a cemetery was laid out about eight miles back of St. Louis, and is known as Bellefontaine. In 1812, when his brother-in-law, Dr. Abraham Edwards, of Dayton, Ohio, was appointed Surgeon-General to the Army of General Hull, the subject of this sketch went to live with his brother, Henry J. Hunt, in Detroit, and there witnessed Hull's surrender to the British Army under General Brock. He was present, also, at the retaking of Detroit, by General Harrison. While in his 14th year, his brother, who was as a father to the children, sent him to Sandwich, Canada, to secure at least an elementary education, no School being then in existence in Michigan. His student-life in Canada, as well as all the schooling ever received by him, was embraced within the limits of the year. He was the first beholder of the landing at St. Louis, of the celebrated travelers, Lewis and Clark, from their three-years' tour to the Pacific Ocean, in 1806.

In 1816, Mr. Hunt came to Maumee City, where, and at Toledo, he subsequently resided. At the former place he at once commenced business, and for many years was in mercantile trade, which was largely with the Indians in this region, with whom his relations were ever friendly, he in large measure possessing their



John E. Hunt

confidence and regard. Politically, he always was a Democrat, after the organization of that party. His first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1824; his next was for General Jackson, in 1828; and for the Democratic candidate at each subsequent Presidential election, the last one being for S. J. Tilden in 1876. He was the first Senator from this District after the organization of Lucas County (1835), then serving two years, as he also did in the same body in 1839-41, where he took prominent position. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850-51. In 1851 he was elected Treasurer of Lucas County, serving as such for two years. Subsequently he served for eight years as Postmaster at Toledo, and until the incoming of President Lincoln, in 1861. As might have been expected from his parentage, the place of his birth and his early associations, Mr. Hunt from childhood had an attachment for the military, which was indulged, to a limited extent. In 1837 he was elected by the Legislature as Major-General of the Eighteenth Division, Ohio Militia, in which capacity he did what was then practicable for maintaining both the *morale* and the organization of that system, which, not long after, owing to the popular judgment as to its inutility, substantially ceased to be. Coming to the Maumee Valley immediately after the close of the War of 1812-15, and among the few who then dared to undertake permanent residence here, and spending over 60 years in the same, he was permitted to witness events and changes known personally to very few. His almost constant connection with business and public affairs, made him specially familiar with what concerned his fellow-citizens, in whose interest he ever showed due regard. He resided at Maumee from 1816 until 1853, when he removed to Toledo. May 29, 1822, at Detroit, he was married with Miss Mary Sophia Spencer, a sister of the wife of Lewis Cass, then Governor of Michigan Territory. They had seven children—Mary Sophia (late Mrs. D. B. Smith, deceased); Eliza Cass (Mrs. E. A. Brush, Detroit); John Elliott, Jr. (deceased); Julia Ellen (Mrs. D. B. Smith, Toledo); Lewis Cass (deceased); Isabella (Mrs. E. H. Hunter, Toledo); and Virginia (late Mrs. Geo. Spencer Mayo, of Louisiana).

Mrs. Hunt died at Toledo, December 25, 1876. She was born in Western Virginia, in 1796, her parents having been from Connecticut. Her eldest sister was married with General Cass, in 1810, whom she accompanied to Detroit, remaining there until her own marriage in 1822. Probably among all pioneers of the Maumee Valley, no one brought higher degree of personal grace, than did she; while, of them all, none more readily or more fully assimilated to the peculiar conditions of those early times. She was eminently a Chris-

tian, and her adaptability to circumstances was specially shown in connection with her religious life. Her father's family had long been identified with the Presbyterian Church, with which she united while quite young. Upon coming to Maumee, there being there no Church of that denomination, she cast her lot with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever after retained such connection, in which she was specially active and useful. For 54 years she was permitted to walk with the partner of her choice, who followed her to life's close, July 22, 1877. Both were buried in Forest Cemetery, Toledo.

THE MAUMEE VALLEY MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

July 28, 1885, was instituted a corporate body with the above title, whose purpose, as set forth, was "to acquire, and hold title to, to preserve, protect and erect and maintain Monuments upon the old Forts and Battle-grounds of the Maumee Valley, and to otherwise disseminate and perpetuate a knowledge of the important historical facts and events of the Maumee Valley." The incorporators were D. W. H. Howard, of Fulton County; Asher Cook, of Wood County; and Wm. Baker, R. B. Mitchell, Samuel M. Young, R. C. Lemmon, Mavor Brigham, Henry Bennett, Richard Mott, John C. Lee, Foster R. Warren and John R. Osborn, of Lucas County.

August 7, 1885, the incorporators met and organized the Association by the choice of Messrs. Cook, Howard, Mitchell, Foster and Lee as Directors, who then chose Mr. Howard as President, Mr. Cook as First Vice President, General Lee as Secretary, and Mr. Warren as Treasurer.

August 20, 1885, the Board of Directors was enlarged in numbers and constituted as follows: Richard Mott, S. M. Young, R. C. Lemmon, Thomas Dunlap, M. R. Waite, F. R. Warren, R. B. Mitchell, Daniel F. Cook and John C. Lee, of Lucas; D. W. H. Howard and S. H. Cately, of Fulton County; J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Asher Cook and Joel Foote, of Wood County; and Peter Mangus, of Defiance County.

August 25, 1885, new officers of the Association were chosen, as follows: President—Chief Justice M. R. Waite; First Vice President—D. W. H. Howard; Second Vice President—Richard Mott; Third Vice President—Asher Cook; Treasurer—F. R. Warren; Secretary—J. C. Lee. Executive Committee—Messrs. Howard, Cook and Lee. At this meeting, the following battle-sites were chosen for the Association's first action under its charter, to wit: Fort Meigs, Fort Miami, Fort Defiance, and the battlefield of Fallen Timber.

The following officers were chosen August 18, 1887: President—Chief Justice Waite;

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Lemmon, Cately and Howard; Secretary—J. C. Lee; Treasurer—R. B. Mitchell; Executive Committee—Messrs. Howard, Cook and Lee.

At the instance of the Executive Committee of this Association, a bill was introduced into Congress providing for surveys and estimates for securing title to and suitably marking Forts and Battlefields and places of interments of Soldiers in the Indian Wars and the War of 1812-15 in the Maumee Valley. This passed the Senate, and was sent to the House of Representatives, where it was referred to the appropriate Committee, but owing to the occupation of attention by other matters, no report thereon was made, and the measure failed of consideration by that body. The Board of Directors are yet hopeful of favorable action by Congress, and of something like just recognition of the services and names of the brave men whose lives were offered up in their country's defense on the fields named, with those of the heroes who fell in Perry's victorious battle of September 10, 1813, on Lake Erie, whose bones now rest at Put-in Bay.

The following is a list of the members of the Association. The figures given in connection with the name indicate the year in which the person came to the Maumee Valley:

RESIDENTS OF LUCAS COUNTY.

M. R. Waite, 1838.	H. S. Walbridge, 1833.
Thomas Dunlap, 1840.	Richard Waite.
D. B. Smith, 1836.	R. H. Bell, 1847.
H. L. Holloway, 1834.	John Weible.
Samuel Wagner.	Warren B. Gunn, 1820.
David Howe.	S. P. Browning.
S. B. Worden, 1824.	H. C. Cotter.
J. W. Toullerton.	F. P. Masters.
Stanford Mettler.	James Raymer.
Perry Wood.	W. B. Millford.
S. M. Young, 1835.	Maria Reed, 1815.
Wm. Baker, 1844.	James Melvin.
Mavor Brigham, 1835.	F. R. Warren, 1835.
J. C. Lee.	James S. Hall.
C. C. Keyser.	S. S. Ketcham.
Sam. Blanchard, 1834.	O. S. Brumback.
Isaac Washburn, 1834.	D. S. Applegate.
Coleman I. Keeler.	David Byrne, 1836.
S. L. Collins, 1831.	S. D. Wilcox, 1852.
D. A. Collins, 1837.	A. H. Plant, 1842.
Wm. Bates, 1832.	Joseph Flynn, 1828.
D. A. Gunn, 1828.	*John Van Horn, 1830.
*E. D. Potter, 1835.	W. H. Williams, 1834.
*Samuel Jay, 1831.	*A. W. Maddocks.
Wm. Clark, 1833.	Samuel Bement, 1835.
John A. Conway.	N. R. Locke, 1876.
J. M. Hopkins, 1869.	Geo. Tanner, 1847.
Wm. Milton, 1849.	A. W. Eckhart.
James Marston, 1833.	D. H. Commager, 1848.

J. B. Van Rensselaer, 1837.	A. F. Hipp.
G. H. Blaker.	N. P. Glann.
Oscar N. Gunn, 1836.	Sarah E. Gunn, 1837.
Oscar Fairchild, 1834.	Clark Anchard.
Daniel Stager, 1840.	Mrs. H. S. Commager, 1831.
Wm. B. Warren, 1834.	Wm. B. Tappan.
C. H. Noble, 1836.	Doan Blinn.
Mrs. Phebe Ann Tappan.	Bradford Barlow, 1824.
Louis H. Pike.	W. H. Whitmore.
Declan Allen.	Joseph G. Cass, 1832.
John W. Kerr.	T. E. Ford.
*Rev. E. C. Gavitt, 1828.	D. C. Dewey.
W. W. Farnsworth.	

WOOD COUNTY.

Asher Cook.	F. J. Oblinger.
Joel Foote, 1829.	John Eberly, 1848.
D. W. H. Day, 1851.	T. J. Sterling, 1830.
L. Black.	James O. Troup.
Geo. C. Phelps.	M. P. Brewer.
R. W. McMahon.	Geo. Knaup.
J. B. Newton.	Geo. M. Brown.
G. W. Poe.	B. L. Abbott.
A. W. Adams.	J. V. Culver.
J. H. Whitehead.	J. H. Mitchell.
R. M. Donnelly.	Paul J. Brown.
W. A. Benschoter.	E. W. Poe.
T. C. Beard.	F. H. Thompson.
M. F. Miles.	Frank M. Young.
R. W. Huffman.	H. C. Uhlman.
S. Henderson.	H. G. Strausser.
G. W. Hill.	Edwin Tuller.
J. F. Stubbs.	

FULTON COUNTY.

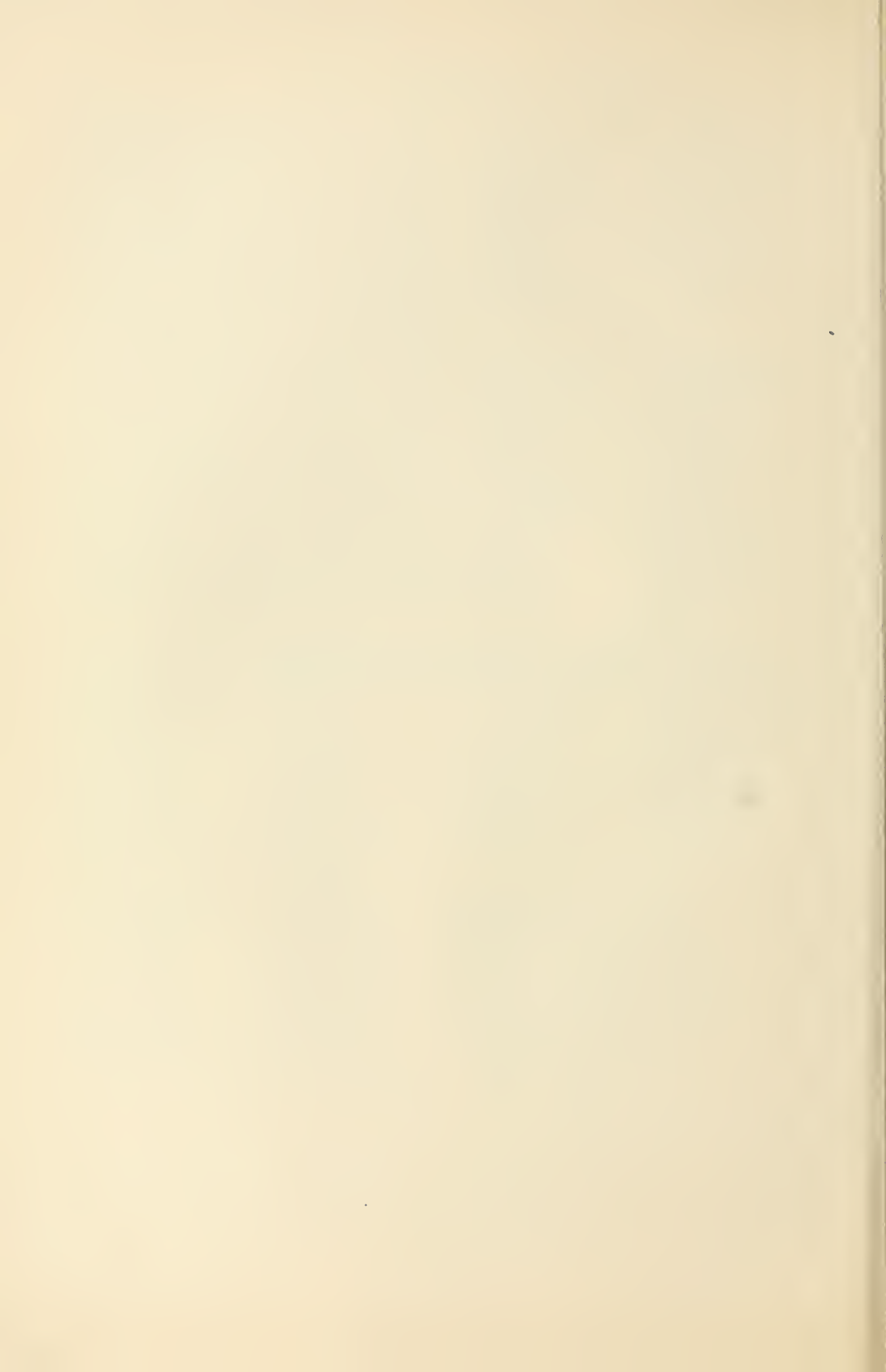
D. W. H. Howard, 1821.	A. L. Sargent.
E. L. Waltz.	Elijah Herrick, 1822.
L. W. Taft, 1847.	W. R. Huntington.
Dr. W. A. Scott, 1835.	W. J. Curry.
J. B. Fashbaugh, 1844.	Joseph H. Miller, 1840.
S. S. Carter, 1840.	James T. Stall, 1846.
M. Carr, 1846.	Wells Watkins, 1837.
W. J. Lutz, 1865.	E. Gingery, 1839.
A. B. Robinson, 1861.	F. Briggs, 1855.
R. Halton, 1859.	O. L. Bennett, 1847.
S. H. Cately, 1836.	John P. Holt, 1844.
Ozias Merrill.	O. B. Verity.
Adam Andre.	Elliott Bayes.
S. C. Biddle.	David Ayres.
James W. Howard.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. Austin Scott, 1833, Perrysburg.
 Peter Mangus, Defiance, Ohio.
 W. R. Bowers, Napoleon, Ohio.
 John Wilson, Henry County.
 Huldah H. Sheffield, Maumee Valley.
 Orrin Thompson, 1839, Henry County.
 D. H. Hancock, 1834, Henry County.
 M. R. Stage, Knightstown, Indiana.
 Chas. F. Muhler, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
 Allen H. Dougall, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
 M. M. Boothman, Bryan, Ohio.
 A. P. Birchfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Honorary Members.

PART XI.
SOIL PRODUCTS.



CHAPTER I.

FRUIT CULTURE.

AT a very early date in its history, Northwestern Ohio occupied a prominent position in the growth of the larger kinds of fruit. This was specially true as to Apples and Pears. At the fairs of the State Agricultural Society no section bore away as large a portion of premiums, for either quality or variety of fruit. This state of things was due to two facts—1st, the peculiar advantages of soil and climate here possessed; and, 2d, to the exceptional interest and attention given to that product by many of the early settlers. This was specially the case in and about both Maumee City and Perrysburg, and between those places and Toledo, each side of the River having at early dates well cultivated orchards, judiciously stocked from carefully trained Nurseries.

From the first movements in the direction of Horticulture in the Maumee Valley, J. Austin Scott, Esq., was specially prominent. He thinks that he was the first one in the Valley to cultivate fruit trees, and in this he is probably correct. The manner in which he gave the enterprise a start, is worthy of mention. It was about 1838. Mr. Scott then lived near old Fort Miami. The country at that time was without young trees for transplanting, and they had to be started from the seeds, which also were scarce. To supply himself with these, Mr. Scott resorted to the Cider-Mill of Aurora Spafford, below and near Fort Meigs, where he obtained pomace, from which, by washing, he obtained the seeds of Apples. These he sowed, broad-cast, and thus secured seedlings, which he replanted in rows. Then, as opportunity offered, he obtained scions of the choicest varieties of Apples, and budded or grafted them himself. These he gathered from several different States.

From a Nursery thus obtained, Mr. Scott planted an orchard of 50 acres on his farm at Fort Miami, which was believed to be the most complete of any then in Ohio. From this orchard, at one time, he took to the Ohio State Fair, no less than 170 different varieties of Apples—all correctly labeled—for which he obtained the first premium, as he frequently did for eight or ten years thereafter. His brother, George W. Scott, assisted in the care and culture of the Nursery. It is doubted, if any other horticulturist in the country, by his own efforts, and with such inadequate facilities, has ever attained the success shown in Mr. Scott's case. That gentleman took a leading part in the organization of the first Horticultural

Society in this section, was its first President, and continued in its management while it existed. He also was a Vice President of the Ohio Pomological Society, and procured a session of the same at Toledo, where its members were entertained by the citizens. At the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland, September, 1863, large showings were made of fruits from the State of New York, but Mr. Scott exceeded them all in variety and quality.

The first exclusively Nursery business on the River, seems to have been that established in the Spring of 1845, by Abner Morse, of Onondaga Hollow, New York, and James and Asa W. Maddocks, of Toledo, under the firm name of Maddocks & Son. The locality selected for the purpose, was what is now known as Guard Island—then as Morse Island—on the Bay and in Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan. The Island was the property of Mr. Morse, who contributed the use of the same to the firm, on certain conditions, for the term of 10 years from May 1, 1845, for the purpose of establishing and carrying on the business of raising for sale fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, vegetables and plants; such business to be under the management and control of the Messrs. Maddocks. Among other provisions of the contract, was one, that in case Mr. Morse "should succeed in purchasing a house at Manhattan," then his partners should "place the same on Scows and remove and place it upon the Island," the latter parties being at liberty to have the choice of "a stove or a flue chimney" in the house when so placed. The right to fish on the Island was reserved to Mr. Morse, so that he did not thereby interfere with the Nursery. This arrangement continued until 1847, when, the enterprise not proving a success, such of the stock as could be removed was taken to the lands of Fred. Prentice, on the East side of the Maumee River, and nearly opposite the present Round-House of the Wabash Railroad. In 1852, A. W. Maddocks, C. E. Perigo and Fred. Prentice were the proprietors, and continued the business until 1854, when the Toledo Nursery Association succeeded to it—that corporation comprising the three parties named, together with Matt. Johnson, Thos. M. Cooley, John Bates and Henry Bennett. In 1857, this Association was broken up, and largely with its stock, several other Nurseries were started, there then being no less than five establishments of that kind within the present limits of Toledo, to wit: The Great Western

Nursery, of Fred. Prentice; and the Ohio, of H. A. Ensign and H. G. Ford, East side the River; and the Hickory Grove, of Israel Hall, Upper Broadway, now Fifth Ward; the Humboldt, of Peter and Carl Lenk, at Tremainesville (grounds now occupied by Lenk Wine Company); and the Toledo, of A. Fahnestock & Sons, Bancroft Street. In 1860, Mr. George Baker became joint owner with A. Fahnestock, the firm being Fahnestock & Baker. Two years later, Mr. Baker became sole proprietor, and continued the business until 1880, meantime having a trade never exceeded in extent by that of any other establishment at this point.

A chief embarrassment to the Nursery trade here seems to have been found in the great fertility of the soil, which produced excessive growth in the yearling trees, whose immature wood was unable to withstand the Winter's frost, as do young trees even in more severe seasons when grown less rapidly in soil less fertile. The result was, that the business gradually yielded to the competition of more favorable conditions, and finally ceased wholly.

Fruit culture has been materially promoted in this County and region by associated action of those concerned and interested in its successful development. A Horticultural Society was organized at a comparatively early day. The earliest record at hand, consists of a report of an exhibition by the Toledo Horticultural Society, held at Hunker's Ice Cream Saloon, June 14, 1852, on which occasion there was a display of early fruits, with some vegetables. Among the exhibitors of Cherries were the following:

Fred. Bissell, T. M. Cooley, Maddocks, Perigo & Prentice, H. Ruetrick, Matt. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Edward Bliss, and Mrs. Decius Wadsworth. C. D. Woodruff had Gooseberries; Henry Bennett, Radishes; Gen. J. W. Brown, Cabbage, Lettuce and a vine of Warwick Peas six feet in length. Flowers were exhibited by Mesdames Matt. Johnson, J. W. Scott, Thomas Dunlap, C. E. Perigo, Henry Bennett and Ezra Bliss; by Ezra Bliss; by Miss M. Young; and by Hansen & Co., and Maddocks, Perigo & Prentice, the latter also showing 43 varieties of hybrid perpetual Moss and Bourbon Roses, with others species of flowers and plants. Mr. Machen had a large variety of paintings from life of native birds and animals, including 175 pieces, mostly of birds in the immediate vicinity of Toledo. Weeks & Dunshee exhibited samples of daguerreotypes from their Gallery in Toledo.

The officers of the Society, for 1853, were as follows—President, Jessup W. Scott; Vice President, Dr. Ezra Bliss; Secretary, C. E. Perigo; Treasurer, Thomas Dunlap; Executive Board, M. Johnson, C. W. Hill and J. M. Whitney.

An exhibition by this Society was held June 28, 1854. At that time its officers and committees were as follows:

President—Fred. Bissell. Vice President—Henry Bennett. Secretary—C. E. Perigo. Treasurer—A. D. Pelton. Executive Committee—William Baker,

Thomas M. Cooley, D. Wadsworth. Committee on Shade Trees—Matt. Johnson (Chairman), C. W. Hill, J. W. Kelsey, J. W. Scott, W. H. Peabody. On Fruits—T. M. Cooley, Mrs. A. C. Harris, Mrs. D. Wadsworth, C. E. Perigo, G. W. Scott, Darwin E. Gardner. On Vegetables—Gen. J. W. Brown, Mrs. Henry Bennett, Mrs. S. L. Collins, Charles Williams, H. Ruetrick. On Roses—Wm. Baker, Mrs. M. Johnson, Mrs. E. Bliss, Mrs. C. E. Perigo, Miss Mary Mott. On Cut Flowers—Bernard Arnoldt, Mrs. M. R. Waite, Mrs. Thomas Dunlap, Miss Elizabeth Bissell, Mrs. Nehemiah Allen. On Greenhouse Plants—F. Hansen, Mrs. Leverett Bissell, Mr. Brand, Truman C. Everts. On Miscellaneous Articles—Mrs. Joseph R. Williams, Mrs. John Fitch, Mrs. H. S. Walbridge, Mrs. W. W. Williams, Mrs. E. F. Platt.

At an annual meeting of this Society, held February 4, 1861, the following officers were chosen:

President, J. Austin Scott; Vice-President, Peter H. Shaw; Secretary and Treasurer, James H. Campbell; Board of Managers, Israel Hall, Chas. Kent, Peter Lenk and Dr. W. W. Jones.

Geo. Powers, J. W. Ross and W. F. Pomeroy, of Perrysburg, were elected honorary members. Mr. Scott exhibited 34 kinds of apples from his orchard at Miami, one of which (a Russet) was named "Fort Miami," having originated from suckers taken by Judge Aurora Spafford from old Fort Miami.

1862. President, J. Austin Scott; Vice-President, Peter H. Shaw; Secretary and Treasurer, A. A. Fahnestock; Directors, Israel Hall, H. T. Dewey, F. L. Nichols, A. Fahnestock, Henry Plessner, D. E. Gardner, Geo. Baker.

1863. President, A. Fahnestock; Vice-President, Israel Hall; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Plessner; Directors, Chas. Kent, James M. Comstock, F. L. Nichols, O. C. Wilson, A. A. Fahnestock, J. Austin Scott, P. H. Shaw.

GRAPE GROWING.

The adaptability of this region, in soil and climate, for the growth of Grapes, though known, was not appreciated for many years after settlement. To greater or less extent, that fruit was cultivated; but not as generally as the conditions justified. The importance of the matter was suggested by the success attending the culture of Grapes on the neighboring Islands. The first vines set for cultivation there were by Charles Carpenter on Kelley's Island, in 1843. The crop increased very slowly for 15 years, there having been in 1858 only 16 acres of vines. In 1860 there were 62 acres in bearing, and a total of 230½ acres set. These were owned by the following named persons:

Addison Kelley, 23½ acres; Charles Carpenter, 11¾; George Kelley, 11¾; Louis Beattie, 10¼; Frank and Norman Kelley, 9; Charles Kelley, 8½; Augustus Shideler, 8½; Henry Harris, 7¼; Charles B. Wells, 8; Fred Shippel, 6¾; Edward Ward, 6½; Thos. Roach, 6¼; James Hamilton, 6¼; J. E. Woodruff & Sons, 6¼; Mrs. Adeline Estes, 6; M. Datus Kelley, 5½; Erastus Huntington, 5½; Herman Koster, 5; Henry Lange, 4½; Ohlmaker & Becker, 4½; Barna McGettigan, 4½;





J. Austin Scott.

Geo. C. Huntington, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Simon Huntington, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Capt. Geo. W. Orr, 3; S. A. Davis, 3; A. J. Eldred, 3; Oscar Dean, $2\frac{1}{2}$; estate of Pat. Martin, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Jos. Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Andrew Cameron, $2\frac{1}{2}$; E. P. True, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Jacob Bathe, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Hugh Cattaugh, 2; Michael Myers, 2; A. Mantey, 2; B. J. Lerrey, 2; Mitchell Hamilton, 2; Thos. Quinn, 2; O. D. Warden, 2; Datus Kelley, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Adam Shard, $1\frac{1}{2}$; John Raut, $1\frac{1}{2}$; John Martin $1\frac{1}{2}$; W. S. Webb, $1\frac{1}{2}$; John Hameline, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Fred. Gehu-kens, $1\frac{1}{2}$; John Hause, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Joseph Shieibly, 1; John Monighan, 1; S. S. Dwelle, $1\frac{1}{2}$; A. P. Duyring, 1; John Baumlar, 1; Jacob Lawton, 1; A. S. Kelley, $\frac{3}{4}$; John Boos, $\frac{3}{4}$; Anton Rooch, $\frac{3}{4}$; John Houser, $\frac{1}{2}$. Total $230\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $69\frac{1}{4}$ acres were set in 1859, and $99\frac{1}{4}$ in 1860.

The cost of fitting the ground, setting the plants, trellising and cultivating until the vines were in bearing, was then \$300 per acre. The maximum of returns to that time, was \$1,100 per acre for a year. The average yield was about \$600. In 1859 Grapes sold at the vineyard at seven cents per pound, and the juice at 90 cents to \$1.00 per gallon. Unimproved land on the Island was then worth \$100 to \$200 per acre.

There were in bearing on Put-in Bay Islands, in 1862, $26\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Grapes, belonging to F. J. Smith, Warren Smith, Louis Harius, Reveri St. John, David Hammond, Louis Dethenrider, Conrad Brookner, John W. Holland, Lucas Myer, M. Burggroff, S. Miller, C. Rue, Joseph Miller, John Lentz, A. Wochle, C. Colwell, P. Vrooman.

There were set out there in 1862, $74\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 17 acres were by J. W. Gray, of Cleveland, 15 by L. Anthony, 6 by Dr. S. S. Lungren, of Toledo, 4 by Wm. Rieberg, 3 by J. S. Palmer, 2 by Simon Fox; and lesser amounts by Geo. Bigford, Robert Fox, T. Launster, Christ. Beck, G. W. Lentz, Geo. Fox, D. Murray, John Stone, Milan Holley, W. Dodge and V. Doller.

The extent to which Grape production and Wine manufacture have been prosecuted on these Islands, is shown by the following statistics for 1884, '85 and '86, as returned by Township Assessor, to wit:

KELLEY'S ISLAND.

	1884	1885	1886
Acres planted in.....	19	26	$33\frac{1}{4}$
Total acres in Vineyard.....	987	889	1,038 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pounds of Grapes gathered.....	2,849,160	1,213,400	4,318,000
Gallons of wine pressed.....	444,300	64,600	388,600

ISLANDS IN PUT-IN BAY TOWNSHIP.

	1884	1885	1886
Acres in bearing.....	1,190	1,240	1,343
Pounds Grapes gathered.....	950,000	2,560,940	5,441,541
Wine pressed (gallons).....	70,000	300,000	468,125

The price of grapes was variable during these three years. Its range probably averaged from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per pound, though at times much below these figures. The common belief now is, that Grape production on the Islands has probably passed its highest success as a business.

J. AUSTIN SCOTT. Young Ohio was situated at a point of confluence of the tides of migration. Her early population in one current came from New England and New York; in another, from Pennsylvania; and in a third, from Virginia and Kentucky. The result has been a mingling of forces and a conflict of ideas. Political parties, for instance, have been pretty evenly matched in numbers; and as a consequence, strong men necessarily have come forward on both sides to contend for the mastery, in both State and National affairs. But the effect of this stir and life, is also seen in the men who, not seeking public place, have been content to build up the strength and character of the various communities where they lived in the State of their choice. The latter are no less worthy types of much that is best in the State. Such a representative man is the subject of this sketch. J. Austin Scott, the son of Jere. and Amelia Wakeman Scott, was born April 13, 1806, at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, where his ancestors had lived for three generations. Both of his grandfathers—David Scott and Jessup Wakeman—were active Patriots in the Revolutionary War. His father was too young to serve; but four uncles were Patriot Soldiers. Austin was sent to the District School at an early age; after leaving which, he went to a School kept by a graduate of Yale, where he acquired a good knowledge of mathematics. Coming into young manhood, he taught the School of the District in Winter, and worked on his father's farm in Summer, and afterwards taught the Village School in the Town of Ridgefield. He next became clerk of a country store-keeper, and had pretty much the entire charge of store, Post Office and the compounding of prescriptions. These several duties were too confining, and in May of 1833, he came West on a visit to Perrysburg, where his brother, Jessup W., had recently settled. The next year Mr. Scott purchased the *Miami of the Lake*, a newspaper then just started at Perrysburg, and the first one published in the Maumee Valley. He soon sold one part of this property to James H. McBride, and another part to Henry Reed, Jr., of Maumee City. The paper was published a few months by Scott, McBride & Reed, and was then sold to Mr. McBride. In the Summer of the same year, the First Presbyterian Church of Perrysburg was formed, of which Mr. Scott was one of the nine original members. The next year (1835), he shared in the perils of the "Toledo War," by accepting a Captain's commission from Governor Lucas. Having been made the agent of the Miami and Higby Land Companies, Mr. Scott removed to Miami, across the River from Perrysburg, where the "hard times" of 1837 found him building a Steamboat, the Chesapeake, which cost when completed, \$68,000. It was built on his farm near Fort Miami. From this enterprise he was just able to escape without

financial failure, and at once set to work with his brother George, to clear the land for a farm (on tract 578, Private Grants). Together they cleared 150 acres. Mr. Scott planted one-third of this with trees—Apple, Peach, Pear, and Quince—and soon had one of the finest orchards in the State, and it may be stated in this connection, that not a year has passed since his boyhood, in which he did not plant trees. For the next 20 years, though owning and conducting a Warehouse business at Miami, Mr. Scott found his delight, and finally his chief occupation, in the cultivation of fruit. He was a member of the first Maumee City Council, in which capacity he served for 16 years; 12 years of which time he was the President. He was also President of the Maumee City School Board for a number of years.

In order to give his children the advantages of good Schools, Mr. Scott removed to Toledo in 1859, where he had invested somewhat in real estate. Soon after he settled in that City, he was elected a member of the Board of Education, where he served for several terms, and with Charles W. Hill, Matthew Shoemaker, II, J. Hayes, James Myers, E. D. Potter, J. R. Osborn and others, aided largely in making the Public Schools the pride of the City.

After a life of 34 years in the Maumee Valley, Mr. Scott, on account of the ill health of his wife, removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1868, and occupied the beautiful residence where he has continued to live for 20 years. The same public spirit which characterized his early and middle life, has been shown in his advancing years. As President of the Cemetery Company, and of the Horticultural Society in Ann Arbor, and as Director in a Bank and a Manufacturing Company, and in other places of trust, he has richly deserved the confidence and respect universally given him. He continues to take the liveliest interest in Toledo and its welfare.

Sturdy independence, sterling integrity, and special activity in connection with the Church, characterizes the life of Mr. Scott. For more than 40 years he has held official positions in the different Churches with which he has been connected; and for nearly 30 years (in Toledo and Ann Arbor) that of Deacon.

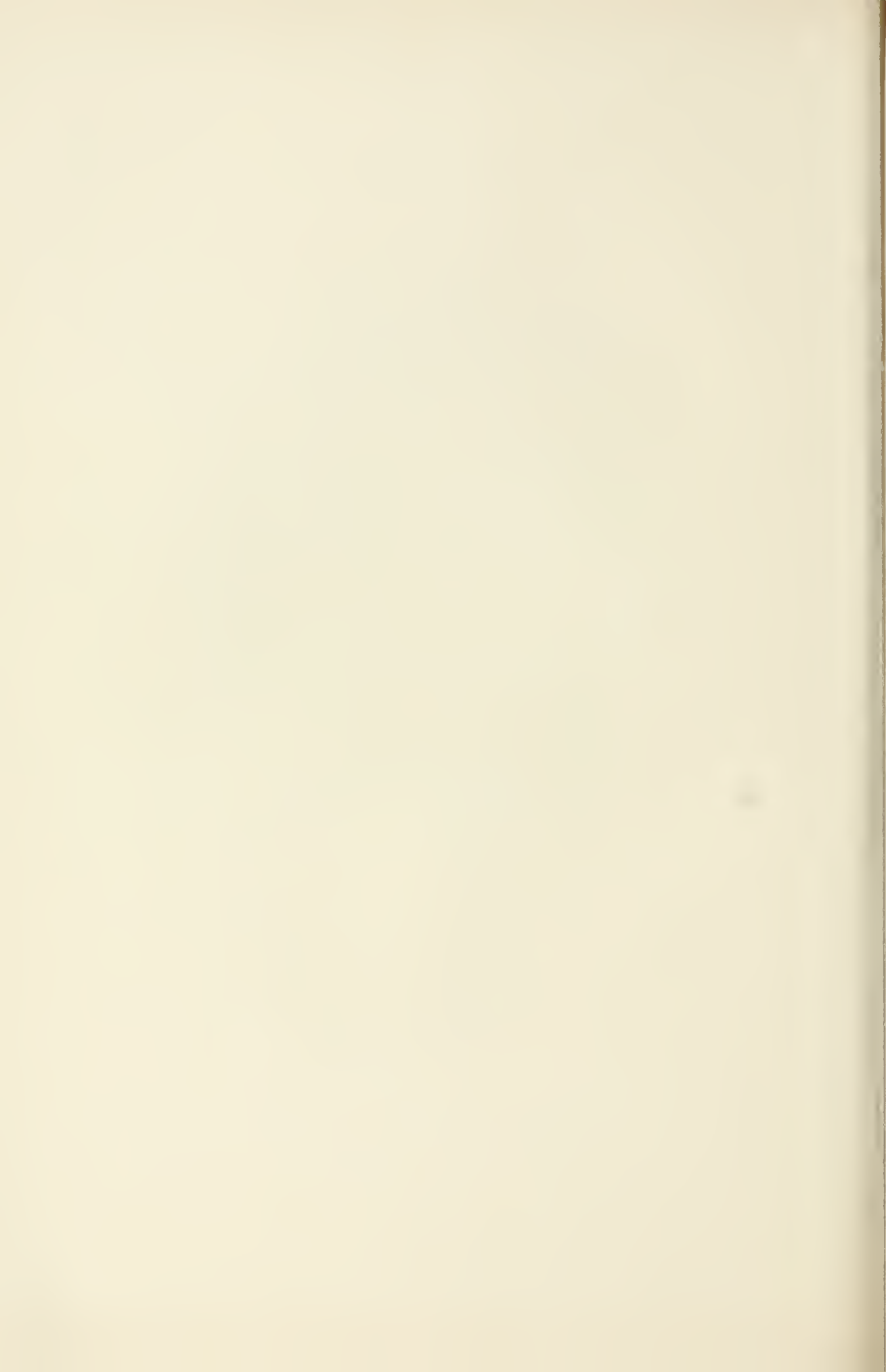
Mr. Scott has been twice married. His first wife was Ann A. Crocker, of Connecticut, who died in 1840. In 1847 he was married to Miss Sarah S. Ranney, of East Granville, Massachusetts, who died in 1883. No children of the first marriage survive. Of the second, Mr. Scott's children are Austin, Professor of History in Rutgers College, New Jersey; Evart H., a successful Fruit Grower in Ann Arbor; and Mary H. and Ranney C. Annie Elizabeth (a daughter of much promise) died at Toledo at the age of 12 years.

ISRAEL HALL, although no longer a resident of Ohio, was prominently identified with the early growth of Toledo, in which City he resided for many years. He was born in Vermont, of Quaker parentage. In 1844 he was married with Olivia, daughter of Hon. Otis Bigelow, of Baldwinsville, New York. Mr. Hall became a resident of Syracuse immediately after his marriage, and engaged in the Hardware and Iron business there. Having purchased considerable property in Toledo, which he found it impracticable to dispose of, he became a resident of that City in 1857, and for many years was known as one of Ohio's leading Nurserymen. His Broadway property, then known as the "Hickory Grove Nurseries," has now become an important Railroad center. Subsequently, he platted and sold the Camp Ground property, now called Cottage Park. He also platted and sold the farm adjoining the present site of the Milburn Wagon Works. He was one of the original owners of the Boody House, Toledo. Although now 74 years of age, he has recently completed the block known as the Toledo Law Building, for which he was his own architect, and which, for convenience, is unsurpassed in the City. In 1870 he removed, for educational purposes, to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he now resides, although retaining property interests in Toledo.

FREDERICK PRENTICE was born in Port Lawrence, December 22, 1822, in the first frame house erected in what is now Toledo. It stood within what are now (old numbers) 33, 35, 37 and 39 Summit Street. His father, Joseph Prentice, with his family, came from Brooklyn, New York, in 1814, and first settled in Ashtabula County, Ohio, whence he soon came, by sledges on the ice, to the Maumee. Upon the commencement of operations by the Cincinnati parties, for starting a Town here, in 1817, Mr. Prentice was employed by them, and erected the building already referred to and the old Warehouse shown on page 466. It is said that the name Port Lawrence was given that Town, at his suggestion. Frederick is believed to have been the first white child born in Port Lawrence. About 1825 the family removed to the East side of the River, where the father died May 6, 1845, aged 64 years. The widow (Eleanor) survived him about 10 years. The son's early advantages were slim, indeed. With no Schools nearer than Fort Wayne or the River Raisin, his educational privileges were meager enough. When he was 15 years old, the father became helpless, throwing the care of the family largely on Frederick, with very limited means for such serious responsibility. Through intimate relations with the Indians, he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, and became interpreter for Indian agents and



Truly yours
Israel Hull



traders, by which means, and attention to hunting and fishing, he was enabled to maintain the family in comparative comfort—meantime greatly aided by an industrious, intelligent, and prudent mother. His best hunting ground was within what is now the Fifth Ward, the deer being most abundant where now stands the Oliver House, Southeast corner of Broadway and Ottawa Street. At 18 Frederick engaged in furnishing the Town and Steamboats with wood, and also in the supply of ship-timber for New York. At length he began to deal in wild lands, buying in large quantities and selling to settlers, in which he was successful. In 1847, a portion of his lands on the East side of the River were devoted to a Nursery, in which A. W. Maddocks and C. E. Perigo were associated with him. The establishment was an important advance in anything of the kind then known in this region. He continued in that business for several years. About 1857 he became interested in Lake Superior property at what is now Ashland. At the very outset of the Oil (Petroleum) movement, Mr. Prentice took an active part in the same. The financial collapse of 1857 proving too much for him, he was compelled to close up his business. While casting about for other engagements, his attention was accidentally called to the then recent success of Col. Drake, in boring for oil near Titusville, Penn., by which 60 barrels of oil a day was produced, then worth \$1.00 per gallon. The story was generally discredited, as absurd, but Mr. Prentice visited that locality, for investigation. He there soon found proof of the correctness of the report. Deciding to begin op-

erations on his own account, he employed an old salt-well borer, who had a "divining-rod," by which reliable indications of the presence of water had been given, and which, as the owner believed, would serve equally in the case of oil. Proceeding to Franklin, 20 miles from Titusville, he there found that a man named Evans had that day "struck oil," and he and his daughters were found busy in dipping oil from the well, each two-gallon bucket counting \$2.00 to him. Mr. Prentice proposed to buy Evans's well for \$40,000, but the owner would not sell as he could "dip that amount out of his well in a month." Wells continued to be bored, and to such extent that in a short time, crude oil was sold at eight cents per barrel, instead of \$1.00 per gallon. Suffice it here to state, that Mr. Prentice soon organized a company for operations in oil and oil lands, and with such success that, with improved facilities for refining and a sudden market demand, oil became again valuable, so much so, that in 1864, he sold 8,000 barrels for the sum of \$112,000 cash, or \$14.00 per barrel. He sold one lot at \$18.00 per barrel, cash. The vicissitudes of the business ere long made it undesirable, and with large profits accumulated, Mr. Prentice disposed of his interests there. Subsequently he engaged in an enterprise for boring for oil in South America, which did not meet his expectations. Of late years his business operations have been largely in New York, which is now his headquarters. Few men have shown more enterprise and energy with equal contrasts in success and disappointment.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND TRI-STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of citizens of Lucas County, held at Swanton, November 15, 1849, a County Agricultural Society was organized, with the following officers: President—Sanford L. Collins; Vice President—Wm. Trowbridge; Secretary—John G. Klinek; Treasurer—W. G. Dewey; Managers—A. H. Stone, of Spencer; C. W. Hill, of Port Lawrence (Toledo); A. Butler, Chesterfield (now in Fulton County); George Taft, York (now in Fulton County).

The Lucas and Fulton Agricultural Society, representing the counties of Lucas and Fulton (the latter then recently created and largely of the territory of the former), held its first fair at Toledo, October 16 and 17, 1850. The premiums consisted mainly of subscriptions to the *Ohio Cultivator*, *Albany Cultivator*, *Hinds' Farriery*, and other publications and books, and diplomas. A few cash premiums were given, the highest of which was \$3.00 (for best bull). The best farm of 40 acres received \$2.00, and a diploma and a copy of Stevens' Book of the Farm; best three acres of wheat, Stevens' Book; best 10 lbs. butter, \$1.00 and Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy, etc. The Awarding Committees included the following persons:

Toledo—Leverett Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Salter Cleveland, Chas. O'Hara, R. C. Daniels, Samuel S. Read, S. B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bissell, Mrs. Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mason, R. H. Bell, C. B. Phillips, Henry Bennett, B. F. Stickney, Chas. E. Perigo, Mayor Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Smith, Benj. Farley, Mrs. P. F. Berdan, Mrs. D. O. Morton, Mrs. James Myers, Mrs. R. W. Titus, Fred Bissell, L. T. Thayer. Sylvania—Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Joy, Mrs. Wm. F. Dewey, John U. Pease, James White, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Warren, Erastus Moore. Springfield—Harvey Kellogg. Maumee City—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Young, J. W. Smith, J. H. Jerome, J. M. Felt, Jona. Neeley, Chester Cook, Capt. Perry, P. H. Boyd, W. Dewey, Elisha Mack, Mrs. Geo. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mrs. F. L. Nichols, Mrs. O. D. Ranney, J. C. Allen, E. S. Frost, Chas. A. Lamb, J. E. Hunt, D. P. Brown. Adrian—J. W. Scott, B. F. Strong. Washington—N. A. Whitney, Sands Ketcham, Thos. P. Whitney, Lyman Haughton, James S. Whitney, P. I. Phillips, J. W. Collins. Waterville—Mr. and Mrs. John Van Fleet, L. L. Morehouse, Henry Reed, Sen., Thos. Shoemaker. Oregon—Oliver Stevens, E. H. Fassett. Chesterfield—W. E. Parmelee, David Lee, Harlow Butler. Spencer—Wm. Taylor, Chas. Courser. Richfield—Pliny Lathrop, John G. Klinek. Palmyra—Mr. and Mrs. Volney Spaulding. Perrysburg—John Bates, Eber Wilson. Providence—S. G. Roach.

At the annual meeting of the Lucas and Fulton District Agricultural Society, October 14, 1852, the following officers were chosen:

President—Nehemiah Allen; Vice President—Henry Reed, Sr.; Secretary—Chas. E. Perigo; Treasurer—Thos. C. Mayhew; Managers—Matt. Johnson, of Toledo; J. Austin Scott, of Maumee; L. B. Lathrop, of Sylvania; Harvey Kellogg, of Springfield; and John Van Fleet, of Waterville.

In October, 1854, the following officers of the Lucas County Agricultural Society were elected:

President—Joel W. Kelsey; Vice President—Charles E. Perigo; Secretary—Thos. M. Cooley; Treasurer—Matthew Johnson; Managers—J. Austin Scott, L. B. Lathrop, Edward Bissell, Sen., O. C. Wilson and Henry Breed.

At the annual Fair of this Society for 1854, premiums were awarded to the following named persons:

Domestic Animals—Edward Bissell, Sen., Marvin Haughton, A. Eddy, James Conlisk, E. B. Doty, S. Tillotson, A. J. Nichols, Peter Latshaw, Wm. Blaney, E. C. Blodgett, James Young, Garret Chase, P. C. Lewis, Warren Colburn, Gershom Crabb, Horace Kellogg, J. B. Murphy, Ira R. Grosvenor (Monroe). Poultry—C. W. Hill, W. W. Howe, R. W. Titus, Fred H. Brown, S. L. Bailey, Sidney Bissell. Farm implements—J. W. Kelsey, J. Jessup, J. T. McClaskey. Crops and Grain—S. Bristol, S. Tillotson. Butter, Cheese and Bread—Maria Haughton, A. J. Nichols, Mrs. A. D. Pelton. Domestic Manufactures—Mrs. J. Willey, Mrs. A. Stephan, S. Bristol. Needle Work—Mrs. S. Demmon, Mrs. H. Demmon, Miss Julia Brown, Mrs. H. E. Eagle, Miss Mary Swift, Miss M. Young, Miss Emma Halsey, Julia A. Sloan, Mrs. A. Stephan, Hannah Bates, Mrs. O. Mather, and Isaac DeBruine. Plants and Flowers—Toledo Nursery Association, Miss M. Young, Mr. Arnold. Fruits—Toledo Nursery Association, J. Austin Scott, Henry Reed, Sr. Vegetables—S. Bristol, A. D. Pelton, C. W. Hill, Horace Kellogg, F. Leonardson. Carriages, &c.—A. B. White (3). Saddles, Harness, &c.—J. A. and W. M. Unthank. Chairs and Cabinet Work—A. N. Cole, J. R. Smith (Adrian). Daguerreotypes, Drawings, &c.—H. S. Dunshee, A. B. Weeks, Augusta Titus, W. H. Machen. Miscellaneous—Andrews & Jaeger, P. W. Piper, Bivins & Hall. Farms—Free Leonardson, W. M. White. Sweepstakes—Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Fruit—Ira R. Grosvenor, Latshaw & Johnson, John Fay, A. Eddy, Peter Latshaw, J. C. Lewis, Gershom Crabb, Wm. Sutton. Toledo Nursery Association.

A Lucas County Agricultural Society was organized in 1857, and held its first fair in 1858. The cash premiums on that occasion amounted to \$140 only, the list consisting chiefly of dipo-

mas, the *Ohio Farmer*, the *Ohio Cultivator*, the *Scientific American*, the *American Veterinary Journal*, the *Country Gentleman*, the *Rural New Yorker*, the *Albany Cultivator*, and the *Michigan Farmer*. Five premiums of \$5 each were awarded, the other cash premiums being \$3, \$2 and \$1. The first premiums of the second classes were as follows:

1. J. R. Knight, Short-Horn Bull; 2. A. C. Harris, Devon Cow; 3. S. Southard, Grade Bull; 4. F. L. Nichols, Native Cow; 5. A. J. Nichols, Oxen; 6. A. Reed, Horse (Morgan Messenger); 8. S. G. Crabb, Buck (Long Wool); 9. R. C. Thompson, Buck (Merino); 10. W. W. Howe, Boar; 11. J. W. Kelsey, Pheasant Chickens; 12. A. C. Harris, Sod Plow; 13. David Trappe, Wagon; 14. Whitaker & Phillips, Cook Stoves; 15. L. J. Bush, Churns; 16. Mrs. Crampton, Rag Carpet; 17. Mrs. Demond, Needle Work; 18. Mrs. F. L. Nichols, Rolls of Butter; 19. Miss Eliza Whitney, Bread; 20. Moore & Pugh, Coach Harness; 21. Glidden & Parker, Marble Mantels; 22. Read & Cummings, Furniture; 23. Toledo Blade Bindery, Blank Books; 24. J. M. Wagar, Men's Clothes; 25. Mrs. Moses Colby, Dahlias; 26. Avery S. Hill, Landscape Drawing; 27. F. Leonardson, Wheat; 28. N. A. Whitney, Potatoes; 29. Amasa Bishop, Apples; 30. C. D. Woodruff, Eave-trough Fastenings.

Officers were subsequently chosen for 1858-9, as follows:

President, J. Austin Scott; Vice President, Thos. Shoemaker; Secretary, A. C. Harris; Treasurer, J. W. Kelsey; Directors, F. L. Nichols, C. A. Crane, W. W. Howe, C. D. Woodruff, Jas. Gilbert, Jas. McCabe, A. B. Mead, Wm. Taylor, Pliny Lathrop, E. Gordinier, Philo B. Scott, Geo. Allen, Edmund Lees, S. L. Collins. Delegate to State Society, D. E. Gardner.

In 1859, this Society held its second fair at Toledo.

In 1860, officers were elected as follows:

President, Russell C. Daniels; Vice-President, J. C. Messer; Treasurer, Galen Norton; Secretary, Wm. C. Earl; Directors, T. S. Merrell, Carey; Hiram Wiltse, Springfield; Luther Whitmore, Oregon; Jona. Lundy, Manhattan; G. Crabb, Washington; R. C. Thompson, Sylvania; Pliny Lathrop, Richfield; Wm. Taylor, Spencer; J. Gilbert, Maumee; J. C. Wales, Swanton; John Wilson, Providence; Thos. Shoemaker, Waterville; John Weible, Monclova; D. E. Gardner, Toledo.

1873—President, Ed. Upton; Vice President, J. C. Messer; Treasurer, E. W. Lenderson; Secretary, Anson Trowbridge; Directors (for two years), W. G. Norton, Adams; L. C. Gibbs, Richfield; John Weible, Monclova; Thos. Secor, Washington; Chas. Vanfleet, Waterville; T. S. Merrell, Maumee; A. B. Waite, Toledo. At this meeting it was resolved to invite officers of Agricultural Societies and other friends of Agriculture in Northwestern Ohio, Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana to meet the officers of this Society, for the purpose of taking into consideration the organization of a Society and establishing a District Fair near Toledo. The receipts of the Society for 1873 amounted to \$1,669.26; expenditures, \$1,627.38. Number of members, 289.

1875—President, R. C. Thompson; Vice President, G. W. Norton; Treasurer, E. W. Lenderson; Secretary, Anson Trowbridge; Directors, S. W. Cass, Adams; Charles B. Howard, Richfield; John Weible, Monclova; A. Van Wormer, Washington; T. S. Mer-

rell, Maumee; J. C. Messer, Oregon; A. B. Waite, Toledo. An excursion by Steamer to Detroit occurred in August, which netted the Society \$294.45. An addition of 23 acres to the Society grounds was made this year at a cost of \$30,500, which was paid for by the County, under special act of the Legislature. The receipts of the year amounted to \$2,271.53, and expenditures to \$2,521. No. entries at fair, 1,072.

1877. President, S. S. Ketcham; Vice President, Wm. Vanfleet; Secretary, Chas. A. Webb; Treasurer, E. W. Lenderson; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Gloyd; Directors, S. W. Cass, Adams; J. S. Clark, Richfield; Cornelius Van Fleet, Monclova; Thomas Secor, Washington; O. W. Ballou, Waterville; D. W. Maginnis, Oregon; J. W. Kelsey, Toledo.

In July, 1877, the Board of Directors made an arrangement with the Tri-State Fair Association of Toledo, under which the grounds of the Society were turned over to uses of that Association, and the annual fairs of the Society were indefinitely suspended, which arrangement has continued to this time (1888).

At the annual meeting of the Society in 1881, the fair grounds were re-leased to the Tri-State Fair Association for the period of 10 years.

1887. President, S. S. Ketcham; Vice President, Wm. Van Fleet; Secretary, E. W. Lenderson. Directors—G. W. Norton, Adams; Wallace Ford, Richfield; J. W. Kerr, Monclova; Thomas Secor, Washington; O. W. Ballou, Waterville; J. E. Wilcox, Waynesfield; J. C. Messer, Oregon; J. W. Kelsey, Toledo.

The Lucas and Erie Counties Agricultural Societies had a joint festival at Put-in Bay, August 16, 1871. Representing the former, were R. C. Thompson, President; Ed. Upton, Vice President; J. C. Messer and G. W. Norton, of the Executive Committee; and T. S. Merrell, Harvey Kellogg and S. S. Ketcham, in charge of the excursion. The Erie Society was represented by Calvin Caswell, President; A. J. Mowry, Vice President; S. M. White, Jr., Secretary; A. W. Prout, Jr., Treasurer; and most of the Directors. Colonel D. C. Richmond, of the State Board, was present. From Lucas was a large delegation of citizens, while some 1,500 persons were present from Erie County. The time at the Island was spent socially and informally.

At the Ohio State Fair of 1868, premiums were awarded to competitors from Lucas County, as follows:

Gates, Skidmore & Co., Hand Rakes; Whitaker, Phillips & Co., Hay and Straw Forks; Heckman & Gerber, Polybladed Knife; Russell & Thayer, Iron Column for building; Ballard & Rood, Galvanized Cornice and Brackets; R. W. Rigby & Co., Bed-room Furniture; E. Erb, same; Trowbridge Brothers, Coopering Material and Work; West & Truax, Ornamental Window Glass; Henry L. Phelps, Display of Cake; Bronson & Messinger, Fine-cut Tobacco; Moore & Cole, Horse Drapery; J. Cooper Price, Gents' Shirts and Goods; T. H. Hough & Co., House Furnishing Goods; Mrs. M. Dixon, Napper Bed-spread; J. A. Granger & Co., Cotton Batting; C. Schansenbach & Co., Dry Goods; Mrs. M. C. Thatcher, Agricultural Wreath; Eaton & Backus, Dry Goods; T. J. Brown, Books; North & Oswald,

Photographs; C. H. Stark, Graining; E. W. E. Koch, Ornamental Rock Work; W. W. Whitney, Melodeon (two sets of reeds).

During the Fall of 1865, 17,129 barrels of Apples were purchased at and shipped from Toledo, by about 12 dealers. Richards & Brown handled 3,531 bbls.; Nelson & Holt, 3,025; J. Lyon, 2,788; Bivins & Flynn, 2,000; J. P. Wallace, 1,360; Bolles & Garrett, 850. The aggregate was equivalent to 51,387 bushels. The prices ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.30 per bushel, the average being about \$1.12½, or \$3.37½ per barrel, and the aggregate \$57,812.50. The shipments were mainly for the Eastern States, where the crop was light.

As a means for protection from petty thievery, the farmers and gardeners living out Dorr Street, from Toledo, in 1878, organized what was known as the Swan Creek Mutual Protection Society, with the following members:

Harvey Kellogg, T. S. Merrell, E. Mulford, J. G. Cass, Wm. M. Demott, Ellison Demott, Thos. Watts, S. D. Wilcox, Richard Dustin, Perry Wood, F. Y. Hall, John Wood, C. B. Holloway, Edmund Lees, Dennis Sage, E. L. Wood, Ezra Holt, Josiah Albion, Hiram Wiltse, Samuel Coble, Harry Gunn, David Tripp, Josiah Clark, Jere. Reynolds, A. D. Jones, Levi Manly, John Shaner, Silas J. Cothrell, Geo. W. Norton, Henry Driver, J. E. Wilcox, A. B. Bradley, Samuel Wagner, Predom Martin, H. W. Cass, Clark B. Gunn, Wm. Bates, J. B. Griffin, Thos. Sage.

The officers of the Society were: President, S. D. Wilcox; Secretary, C. B. Holloway; Treasurer, J. E. Wilcox; Captain, Perry Wood; Lieutenants, A. D. Jones, H. W. Cass, J. B. Griffin.

TRI-STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Tri-State Fair—general in its scope, but from Toledo's geographical situation, special as to Northwestern Ohio, Southeastern Michigan and Northeastern Indiana—had its origin in the failure of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture to carry out the engagement to hold a series of State Fairs at Toledo, to begin in 1877. Such engagement, on the part of that Board, was understood to have been induced by the fact, that for the three years preceding that date, its Fair (held at Columbus) had not been successful. It seems, that in June, 1887, a Committee of the State Board met a called meeting of citizens of Toledo, when they made statement of the situation, and stated that, upon providing suitable grounds, etc., Toledo could have the Fair. The outlay involved was \$10,000. Steps were at once taken by the meeting, which resulted in the early provision of the requisite means, when a Committee of citizens visited Columbus to close the arrangement with the State Board. Meantime, it seems, the citizens of Columbus had been moved by passing events, to steps which induced the State Board to disregard its virtual engagement with Toledo, and to continue at the former City.

Not willing to abandon the movement for a Fair, at Toledo, the local Committee turned its attention to the plan of organizing a perma-

nent Association, and with such success, that on the 5th of July, a meeting of subscribers to the fund was held, when a Board of Directors was chosen, consisting of L. S. Baumgardner, David Robison, Jr., S. S. Ketcham, Fred. Eaton and T. P. Brown. On the day following the Directors met, decided upon the title, "Tri-State Fair Association," and engaged for its headquarters, rooms in the Hall Block, Northeast corner of Jefferson and St. Clair Streets. The offer of the Lucas County Agricultural Society to turn over to the Association its grounds, was accepted. An election of officers was then had, as follows:

President, L. S. Baumgardner; Vice President, T. P. Brown; Treasurer, C. A. King; Secretary, E. W. E. Koch.

Executive Committee—L. S. Baumgardner, T. P. Brown, C. A. King, Fred. Eaton, S. S. Ketcham, Henry Brand and D. Robison, Jr.

So vigorous was the action of the young Association, that its first annual Fair was held in September following, and proved successful beyond expectation. The result was the permanence of the arrangement, with yearly improvement and enlargement.

In 1878, James H. Maples became the Secretary, and in 1879 was succeeded by the late Colonel Albert Moore, who was succeeded in 1880, by John Farley. Meantime, John Cummings became the Vice President, and George W. Davis the Treasurer. In January, 1884, Mr. Baumgardner, who had, with special efficiency and success, acted as President to that time, tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by T. S. Merrell. Mr. Farley at the same time resigning, Charles Reed became the Secretary. The officers for 1888, are as follows:

President, Fred. Eaton; Vice President, G. G. Hadley; Treasurer, Geo. W. Davis; Secretary, John Farley.

Board of Directors—Geo. W. Davis, John Cummings, Fred. Eaton, S. S. Ketcham, T. J. Charlesworth, J. C. Messer, T. S. Merrell, Ed. Upton, James Dority, David Robison, Jr., Frank I. Young, George R. Hudson, Wm. Kline, M. J. Enright, G. G. Hadley.

The Tri-State Fair Grounds are located on Dorr Street, about 2½ miles from the center of the City, and are readily accessible by steam and horse cars. They contain about 50 acres of ground admirably suited for the purposes of a Fair. The annual expenditure for Premiums, &c., is about \$25,000. The financial success of the enterprise, as is common with such, has been largely dependent upon seasons and the conditions of the weather at the time of exposition; but it may be stated, that few of its class have been more fortunate in that respect; while the general character of its exhibitions has been such as to give to the Association a strong and increasing hold upon the public interest.

PART XII.

SOCIAL.

CHAPTER I.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN LUCAS COUNTY. — REFORM ASSOCIATIONS.

LUCAS County was not far behind its neighbors in steps looking to the promotion of sobriety and abstinence from the use of alcoholic drinks. The aim here is not to attempt anything like detailed record of what has been done in that connection—which would be impracticable—but only to present something of the earlier action in that respect.

The first record of this sort now at hand, is that of a public meeting held at Waterville, May 1, 1837, with Dr. Paris Pray as Chairman, and A. P. Jones as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, declaring "the most sure and effectual means for preventing drunkenness in the country, to be by imposing a heavy duty on the importation of all foreign spirits, and a like duty on the manufacture of domestic spirits."

Mr. Jones, in presenting the resolutions, said :

Such policy would "would place beyond the reach of most men all ardent spirits, as a beverage. Should any one crave his glass to such degree that he would sacrifice his property for it, there was a greater probability of his running the length of his life before his constitution would be irreparably destroyed, than if the article could be obtained for one-tenth the same money. By the imposition of a heavy tax, ardent spirits would be placed beyond the reach of men in ordinary circumstances, and if rich men could procure them, who would envy them their privilege? While the article is among us, and cheap, depend upon it, its effects will be discernible—drunkenness will prevail. Abolish the means—abolish the crime—and save the country. Therefore, let the watchword be, 'United and uncompromising opposition to intoxicating drinks, till they are expelled from the land.'"

On motion of Henry Reed, Sr., a Committee to consist of A. P. Jones, H. J. Curtis and Mr. Tucker, were appointed to draft memorials to the Legislature and to Congress, on the subject of these resolutions.

On the 22d of August, 1837, a large meeting of contractors on the Wabash and Erie Canal was held, of which Hiram Steele, of Maumee, was Chairman, and Tim. Griffith, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Sackett, it was resolved "to pay \$16 for each 26 days of work performed by laborers from September 1st to October 31st and no more—rainy weather and loss of time at the risk of laborers, with board." Mr. Griffith submitted a preamble and resolution in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors by laborers, which were unanimously adopted. They were as follows :

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting, the use of ardent spirits is inconsistent with the constitution

of man; that it is alike injurious to the system and the mental faculties; and that in furnishing such as a beverage to those in our employ, we not only commit a breach on our knowledge of right and wrong, but a manifest recklessness of all its evil tendencies; and

WHEREAS, It is established beyond human controversy, by the testimony of the most profound chemists and physicians of this enlightened age, that alcohol used as a beverage by persons in health, is never useful, but always hurtful; and believing as we do, that our prosperity and success as contractors, as in the interest of the public at large, depends materially upon the principles adopted by this meeting for our future government; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not furnish ardent spirits to laborers in our employ on the Wabash and Erie Canal; and will use all honorable means to prevent their use as a beverage in any and every shape, unless recommended by Physicians for medicinal purposes.

The *Maumee Express* of June 16, 1838, said it was understood, that at a previous payment on the line of the Canal, the State Commissioner extended substantial favors to such contractors as forbid the use of intoxicating liquors on their jobs, which action that paper strongly endorsed.

The earliest record of a Temperance meeting in Toledo, consists of a call issued for such to be held at the School-House in Lower Town, January 14, 1838, to which the ladies were particularly invited, when John Berdan (then the Mayor) was called to the Chair, and Warren Jenkins acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was declared to be to organize the Toledo City Temperance Society "on the teetotal plan," with a pledge agreeing not to use or traffic in intoxicating liquors. The officers of the Society were: President, Rev. Isaac Flagler; Heman Walbridge and Warren Jenkins, Vice Presidents; Edson Allen, Secretary; John Berdan, Treasurer; with Frederick Lasher, John Pontius, Chester Walbridge and Joseph Chambers as Managers. The only officer of that Society now living, is its Secretary, Edson Allen, Esq., of Toledo.

As early as April 23, 1838, the Toledo City Council passed an ordinance to prohibit the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits to be drank at any of the places named therein, and to prohibit disorderly assemblages and riots. Among its provisions was one declaring it "unlawful for any storekeeper, trader or grocer to sell or give away any ardent spirits to be drank in a shop, store, grocery, outside yard or garden owned or occupied by the person selling or giving away the same, except

by inn-keepers duly licensed by the Court of Common Pleas." It was also made unlawful for any person "to sell or give away any ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks to a child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, master or mistress, or to an Indian." The ordinance was signed, "John Berdan, Mayor; Austin A. Hill, Clerk."

At the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, it was announced that the Grand Jury had brought in between 60 and 70 indictments against persons who had broken the law, by trespass on public lands, selling liquors without license, gambling, etc. The Court established the rule to fine persons guilty of selling ardent spirits without license, \$35, with recommendation, that persons so fined keep an account current, and inform the Court how much profit they can make by paying the above fine four times a year, and in case it turns out to be a lucrative business, the Court has it in contemplation to increase the amount required by tavern-keepers for a license.

A Temperance Society of Children and Youth, was organized in Toledo, in April, 1844, with Rev. S. L. Yourtee, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as President; and Charles Dodge, yet of Toledo, as Secretary.

February 13, 1846, the following call appeared in the *Blade*, to wit:

Believing there exists a necessity for the organization of a Temperance Society in this place, on the true Temperance principles, the undersigned would respectfully invite the friends of the cause to attend a meeting to be held for that purpose at the Court Room, Lower Town, on the evening of the 14th instant, at 6:30 o'clock. An address may be expected from H. L. Hosmer, Esq. Signed by A. Ralston, Jr., S. Linsley, Samuel B. Scott, O. H. Knapp, James Myers, C. W. Hill, Wm. Baker, Calvin Smith, Chas. E. Perigo, Chas. A. Crane, Jessup W. Scott, Thomas Daniels, Frank J. Scott, J. B. Bliven, Wm. H. Scott, C. F. Abbott, Edson Allen, B. W. Rouse, Andrew Shurtz, M. L. Collins, L. S. Lownsbury, Matthew Brown, Jr., Wm. H. Newton, Salter Cleveland, Thos. H. Hough, L. G. Loomis, M. H. Tilden, John P. Freeman, Daniel O. Morton, D. C. Hollister, John Fitch, R. C. Stowe, Henry Bennett.

At the May term of Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, 1846, remonstrances against the granting of licenses to retail ardent spirits, from 325 citizens of Toledo, and from over 200 of other portions of the County were presented. The Grand Jurors of the County made a report to the Court on the subject, in which they stated that they were "fully persuaded that the retail of ardent spirits by the small measure, was the primary cause of much crime and misery, and ought to be prohibited."

"We are satisfied," said they, "that if the traffic of the liquors aforesaid was abolished in this County, crime would diminish, good morals would be promoted, and the expenses of criminal prosecutions materially lessened. Entertaining these views, we earnestly but respectfully pray, that your honorable

Court will refrain from granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors to any person or persons whomsoever; firmly believing, that a general rule of this kind would operate equally upon all, and work injury to no one; and that good would result both to community and to the Tavern-keepers."

The report was signed by John U. Pease, James Myers, John Van Fleet, Samuel Biddle, Dennis Sage, Elijah Price, Geo. W. Webb, Robert A. Forsyth, Stephen Haughton, Solomon Collins, Thomas Gleason, Jarvis Gilbert, Adam Black, and Wheeler French, Grand Jurors. The remonstrances of citizens were presented to the Court by Chas. W. Hill, and favorable action invoked in a few remarks. The result was the refusal of the Court to grant any license for the sale of liquors within the County. In referring to the matter, the Editor of the *Blade* (Jessup W. Scott) said: "Every friend of Temperance, we think, will rejoice in this decision. It is such a stand in favor of good morals and in restraint of vice, as must do good, and such as might have been expected from this Court."

The Temperance organization known as Sons of Temperance began its operations in Ohio early in 1847, and during that year Divisions were instituted at Toledo and neighboring Towns. Christmas of that year was celebrated at Toledo by the Divisions of Toledo, Adrian, Monroe, Hillsdale and Tecumseh. A procession was formed at 10 A. M. of the several Divisions from these Towns, which marched to First Congregational Church, on St. Clair Street, where the exercises were as follows: Prayer by Rev. W. W. Winters; music by the choir; presentation of Bible to Toledo Division by ladies of Toledo; address by D. O. Morton, Esq.; music by Band; address by Rev. E. R. Jewett; prayer by Rev. Anson Smyth; and benediction. The procession then formed, and marched to L. T. Thayer's hotel, where a dinner had been provided.

July 28, 1852, Jane M. Gordinier, Clarissa Shaw, Jane Southard, Sarah G. Southard and Ann Corlett, highly respectable ladies of Toledo, addressed to the City Council a memorial, setting forth in forcible language the evils of unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors, and asking for such legislation as should so far as practicable check such evil.

In evident response to this appeal, Mayor Egbert B. Brown issued his proclamation, giving notice that "all groceries or liquor stands where ardent spirits were sold, were required to be closed on the Sabbath;" that neglect of such notice would be followed by "the rigors of the law;" and that the City Marshal and citizens were requested to report every known violation of the law. Mayor Brown had just been elected by the Council *vice* Daniel McBain, resigned.

At a session of the City Council, August 11, 1852, Alderman M. R. Waite introduced "an

ordinance requiring all places in which liquors were sold, to be closed on Sunday," which, upon suspension of the rules, was unanimously passed.

From the organization of the State, in 1802, until 1851, the policy of licensing dealers in intoxicating liquors was pursued in Ohio. The result of popular agitation of the subject of Temperance from 1842 until the adoption of the new constitution of 1851, was to secure in that law, a provision prohibiting licenses for such traffic, and devolving upon the Legislature the duty of such legislation as should prevent the evils of the same. In 1852-53, the question of adopting the stringent law of Maine, then recently enacted, was actively discussed in Ohio, and strongly urged by a large portion of the people, and especially by the many Temperance organizations throughout the State. As an evident compromise on the question, the Legislature enacted a law very stringent in its terms, which, wherever enforced, operated substantially to prevent the retail traffic in liquors, except Beer and native Wines. But it was soon found that, as in the case of other laws affecting private interests, this one, for its enforcement, must rely upon popular sentiment in each locality, inasmuch as through such sustaining force only could earnest action by the Courts, executive officials and Juries be secured. With the execution of the law thus remanded for the action of the people, it became substantially a question of popular sentiment, more than of legal status; and steps were soon taken throughout the State, for providing the needed support to the new order of things. Public meetings were held and steps taken to that end named, in which the leading citizens of all classes very generally co-operated.

Toledo was not an exception in that connection. Hence, in May, 1854, publication was made of a manifesto strongly endorsing the new law, urging upon all citizens implicit obedience to its provisions, and pledging the co-operation of the signers of the paper for the faithful enforcement of the law in Toledo. That manifesto was as follows:

Whereas, Serious events have arisen and continue to prevail, from unrestricted sale and abuse of intoxicating liquors in this City; and

Whereas, The Legislature of this State at its late session, passed an act to "provide against" such evils, which is now in force and binding upon all persons; and

Whereas, Also, it is supposed that (owing to the long and unrebuked continuance of these evils) it will be difficult to procure a prompt and thorough enforcement of said law in this City, without some special and decided expression of public approval thereof;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens of Toledo, believing that a strict and uncompromising execution thereof, will enhance the best interests of all the people, promote private happiness, secure public good order, and save the wretched from increased wretchedness; do hereby respectfully and earnestly exhort our fellow-citizens, by a firm and

constant expression of opinion, to discountenance the violation thereof, and, by the use of all lawful means, to prevent for the future, the misery and disgrace we have suffered in the past.

And, with this expression of our desires—avowing our firm determination to uphold the supremacy of the law—we do hereby declare and pledge, to those officers of the City upon whom the enforcement thereof more especially devolves, our constant readiness to sustain and aid them therein in all lawful ways, and by all necessary means.

John Fitch,
H. D. Mason,
Thos. M. Cooley,
Ezra Bliss,
O. B. Smith,
J. M. Ashley,
S. F. Forbes,
C. H. Coy,
L. N. Voigt,
Chas. O'Hara,
James M. Whitney,
W. R. Wilson,
J. S. Hull,
I. N. Hathaway,
James H. Maples,
Lewis C. Hunt,
Azariah Eddy,
Fred. Bissell,
D. H. Nye,
C. A. King,
Samuel R. Reed,
P. F. Berdan,
Carlos Colton,
S. A. Raymond,
Matthew Brown,
A. B. Brownlee,
A. J. Field,
Joseph R. Williams,
Salmon H. Keeler,
Decius Wadsworth,
Jacob T. Caples,
James Laree,
Andrew Young,
John Brownlee,
J. P. Scott,
W. S. Berdan.

S. Hobart,
J. J. Laman,
M. R. Waite,
B. W. Rouse,
J. W. Scott,
T. F. Lewis,
Edward Haskell,
J. M. Comstock,
Maro Wheeler,
John M. May,
Hez. L. Hosmer,
Joseph Tolman,
W. G. Powers,
James Tolman,
E. T. Mortimer,
W. E. Parmelee,
Alex. Reed,
Alonzo Kingsbury,
John Sinclair,
F. J. King,
Samuel B. Scott,
C. A. Harvey,
Eleazer Damond,
A. Judson,
Geo. W. Scott,
Simeon Fitch, Jr.
A. H. Colton,
A. D. Pelton,
Egbert B. Brown,
Thos. H. Hough,
Tim. O'Connell,
J. B. Smith,
J. P. McCutcheon,
W. S. Johnson,
W. H. Mallory,

Soon thereafter, Rev. H. B. Walbridge, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, in an address through the City press, strongly urged obedience to, and enforcement of the same law. It was addressed "To all Citizens engaged in selling intoxicating drinks in Toledo, in violation of law."

So far as known, the effects of these appeals were helpful to the objects sought; but were largely temporary in their influence, and gradually the law came to be more and more violated with increasing impunity, until, ere long, it became practically a "dead letter," without apparent regard for its provisions, or attempt at its enforcement, as it continued to be, until, in connection with what was known as the "Scott Law" (an act for levying specific taxes upon the liquor traffic, and in 1884, by the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional), the law of 1854 was repealed, and the liquor traffic left practically without restraint, save the ability of dealers to pay the price of their traffic fixed by the State.

A convention of delegates from the friends

of Temperance in Fulton and Lucas Counties, was held at Swanton, September 15, 1853, of which John U. Pease, of Sylvania, was President; and Chas. E. Perigo, of Toledo, was Secretary. The committee on resolutions consisted of James M. Ashley, Dr. Oscar White and John G. Klinck, of Lucas; and Joel R. Church and Jonathan Wood, of Fulton, whose report was adopted. It declared the Maine law (then recently enacted), to be the "only hope and safety of the State and the Nation," and that its passage by the Ohio Legislature was "demanded alike by the moral and legal obligations which, as citizens, we owe to each other, and by the first and highest of all human law—that of self-preservation." It was declared that experience "had shown that all laws to regulate or license the evil, had been unwise and impolitic, and had been disregarded and evaded." It was resolved not to vote for candidates for the Legislature not favorable to the enactment of the Maine law. The convention nominated Sanford L. Collins, of Lucas, for Representative.

At a meeting of delegates from the several Lodges of Good Templars in Lucas County held at Toledo, May 10, 1870, a County Lodge was organized by W. S. Peterson, G. W. C. of Ohio, with the following officers:

W. C., D. A. Pease, Toledo; W. V., Miss A. M. Cogswell, Maumee; W. R. S., G. S. Tambling, Jr., Toledo; W. F. S., C. W. Shoemaker, Waterville; W. T., A. B. West, Sylvania; W. M., J. E. Avery, Toledo; W. I. G., Jennie Turner, Sylvania; W. O. G., W. W. Earl, Toledo; R. H. S., Miss Libbie Hillis; L. H. S., Mrs. O. W. Lamport; A. S., Miss Rose Newcomb.

A Colored Division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at Toledo, March 7, 1871, with the following officers:

W. P., Rev. B. W. Arnett; W. A., Theresa A. Moore; R. S., W. H. G. Smith; A. R. S., Mary C. Lee; F. S., Robert Massenburg; Treasurer, James M. Bell; Chaplain, Garland H. White; C., S. H. Price; A. C., Annetta Merriitt; L. S., Mariah Harvey; O. S., Joseph Moore; P. W. P., L. F. Dowley; Deputy, John Young. The Division was known as Golden Rule, No. 130, and had 93 members.

A Convention of delegates from the Women's Temperance Leagues of the Congressional District, was held at Toledo, October 27 and 28, 1874. The temporary officers were Mrs. P. S. Donelson, President; and Miss C. Kingham, of Port Clinton, and Mrs. W. H. Alexander, of Toledo, as Secretaries. The permanent officers were as follows: President, Mrs. Donelson; Vice President, Mrs. Alfred Wilkin, Toledo; Secretary, Miss C. Kingham, Port Clinton; Treasurer, Miss L. Lyons, Wauseon; Advisory Committee, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Mrs. D. K. Hollenbeck, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. P. S. Slevin. The reports from the several local Leagues, were all of about the same tenor—that when the Crusade began, much enthusiasm was

manifested, which steadily waned, the Leagues as steadily decreasing in membership and activity; while the zeal and determination of those who remained were yet strong. Especial stress was placed upon that as Woman's special work, and as removed from politics. The Convention was addressed by Rev. C. D. Morris, of Toledo; and Rev. Dr. Byers, of Columbus. Resolutions were adopted opposing all plans for licensing the sale of liquors; in favor of whatever laws would restrict such traffic; recommending the establishment of Friendly Inns and other places of entertainment and social resort separate from the liquor traffic; opposing the social use of wines and other intoxicating liquors; and declaring full trust in God's favor, as the only assurance for the success of the cause.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

A notable movement in support of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, occurred in Toledo during the Winter of 1873-4. It was carried forward mainly by resident friends of the cause, comprising those of both sexes. Large numbers of pledges were obtained, and active work maintained through several months. A large number of women were actively engaged in the movement, and for the purpose of more effective organization, a meeting of these was held March 18, 1874, when the "Women's Temperance League of Toledo" was organized, with a constitution and pledge. The pledge was as follows:

We, citizens of Toledo, desirous of aiding in the cause of Temperance, and believing fully in the willingness and power of Almighty God to answer prayer, do solemnly promise, by His help, not to make, buy, sell, use, furnish or cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor, distilled, malt or vinous. Neither will we lease our property for such purposes, by agent or otherwise; and we will do all in our power to banish the use of intoxicating liquors in our land, and to advance the cause of Temperance.

Officers were chosen as follows:

President—Mrs. George E. Pomeroy; Vice Presidents—Mesdames P. S. Donelson, D. N. Trowbridge, S. M. Snyder, L. A. Campbell, A. M. Corey, Ralph Tarbox, J. C. Lee, Luther Whitney, Charles Cochran, D. F. DeWolf, A. D. Jones.

Subsequently, this organization was changed in some particulars, and taking the name of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union of Toledo," continued the work. In November, 1877, during the progress of public meetings under the direction of Mr. ——— Murphy, of Pennsylvania, a meeting of ladies of Toledo was held (December 1st), for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Restaurant in the City, the result of which was the formal opening of what was known as a "Friendly Inn,"

December 11th, at the Northeast corner of Madison and St. Clair Streets, in a building formerly the residence of Daniel O. Morton, but more recently known as the "St. Elmo," a place for the sale of liquors. On that occasion refreshments, contributed by ladies of the City, were served by Mesdames E. Bateman, E. M. Hawley, C. H. Buck, Orlin Phelps, J. W. Hiett, James H. Hamilton, J. T. Greer, Alfred Wilkin, Laura J. Mattocks, Rev. Dr. Jones and — Southland. The plan adopted contemplated material dependence on donations for the table of the Inn.

The establishment commenced business the following day at the place named, with the following bill of fare: Beef Soup, 2 cents; Bean Soup, 2 cents; Vegetable Soup, 2 cents; Baked Beans and Pork, per plate, 3 cents; Coffee, per cup, 3 cents; Tea, per cup, 2 cents; Potatoes, each, 1 cent; Bread and Butter, per slice, 1 cent; Beef, per slice, 2 cents; Crackers, 2 cents. The Inn was successful from the start, and so much so, that within 60 days the receipts were found sufficient to meet current expenses, and ere long to leave a balance on hand. The Inn was removed to 365 St. Clair Place, near Cherry Street, whence it was taken to 53 Summit Street, where it was continued until 1887, in operation as a popular resort for large numbers of customers from different classes of citizens, and with many casual visitors from the country and neighboring Towns. The controlling consideration in the establishment of the Inn, was to furnish an eating place which should be entirely disconnected from sale of intoxicating liquors—a desideratum then not to be found in Toledo. The result was not only to furnish one such place but to open the way for some half-dozen others of the same kind, all which seem to be successful. For a long time the table of the Inn was served largely by members of the Union, while all its operations were under the management of the officers of that organization. Beside this establishment, the Union carried forward different branches of Religious and Temperance work, including regular Sunday visits to prisoners in the County Jail.

In 1881, under the auspices of this Union, nine like organizations were formed within the County; while funds were provided for prosecuting the same work in other Counties; for aiding the National Union, the State Union, Reformatory Prison work in the State, the work in the South and other kindred objects. Some years ago, the Union, co-operating with other friends of fallen humanity, took earnest action towards the establishment of a Retreat for Erring Women, contributing to such purpose the sum of \$500. As a result of such action, a Retreat was opened, the privileges of which have been enjoyed by a goodly number of the class referred to.

The chief object of the Inn having become

well supplied through other eating-places without intoxicating liquors, that establishment was closed in 1887. The general work of the Union, however, is still maintained, the officers for 1888 being as follows:

President—Mrs. Laura Fralick; Secretary—Mrs. W. H. Rich; Treasurer—Mrs. Franklin Hubbard.

LUCAS COUNTY WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

During the Spring of 1881, was organized at Sylvania, the Lucas County Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Josephine Martlett, who was largely instrumental in organizing the several local Unions in the County, was made the President, with Mrs. Rev. S. L. Beiler, of Toledo, as Secretary and Treasurer. The chief object of the County organization, has been to disseminate and strengthen Temperance sentiment through lecturers and literature, with such special work as occasions may suggest. Thus this Union in 1883 was active in support of the proposed Second Amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State; and subsequently for securing Scientific Temperance instruction in the Public Schools. In the promotion of these objects not less than \$1,100 has been raised.

The present officers of the County Union are as follows:

President, Mrs. L. F. Eck; Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Baird; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary D. Chapman; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Lucina Haskins, Mrs. Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Eleanor J. Scott, Mrs. A. Fairchild, Miss Norma Wynn, Mrs. S. A. Hovey, Mrs. E. A. Ward, Mrs. D. N. Trowbridge, Mrs. Lois Perrin, Mrs. Harriet Johnson.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

In April, 1887, was organized in Toledo, an association of young ladies, known as the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. This was done under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Its officers are as follows: President, Kate Hubbard; Recording Secretary, Linda Rickards; Treasurer, Daisy Knights; Corresponding Secretary, Bessie McGaw. The object of this Union is to promote a strong Temperance sentiment among the young people of Toledo. Its badge consists of a white ribbon. It has now 41 members.

One branch of the Union's work is the Flower Mission, by which large numbers of bouquets, bearing Scripture texts, were distributed at the different charitable institutions and given to the sick in families. In the Winter season, the needy are remembered in more substantial ways.

Another branch of the Union's work is the Juvenile Temperance Band, composed of a younger class, which so far is successful.

RETREAT MISSION.

In 1883, under the auspices of the Toledo Women's Christian Temperance Union, was organized the Retreat Mission. Its object is to offer temporary home to erring women and girls who may wish to reform and return to a virtuous life; and also, so far as may be practicable, to secure homes and employment, whereby such may gain an honest living. The first location of the Retreat was on Broadway. The Women's Christian Temperance Union supplied means for rent and Matron's salary. Different Churches furnished a room each with necessary furniture, and many citizens contributed additional articles; table supplies being obtained by private solicitation. During the first year 21 inmates were cared for. In March, 1884, the City donated two and one-half acres of land, on which it is proposed this year (1888) to erect a suitable building for the Institution. In 1886 the Legislature provided that a portion of the Police and State fines be set apart for the support of the same. The present location is on Indiana Avenue, under charge of Mrs. — Mulford, as Matron. The average number of inmates from the start has been 20 per year. The importance of the work has increased in the judgment of the friends of the enterprise. Many infants born in the Retreat or received there, have been cared for.

The first officers of the Retreat were:

President, Mrs. Anna Potter; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Mary M. McGaw and Mrs. Clara Bond; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Wilmington; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Howell. Board of Managers—Mesdames C. C. Doolittle, McGaw, Potter, George E. Pomeroy, Sr., Geo. Stebbins, Orlin Phelps, P. Campbell, M. E. Hiett, Atwill, Eck, Wagner, P. Buck, M. Howell, Frey, M. T. Davis, O. S. Bond, F. Chapman, Schaff, Bishop, Dr. Bigelow, McCabe, Dr. Chesebro, Kline, Tollerton, J. M. Wheeler, Charles Whitaker and William Wilmington, and Misses Emily Raymond and H. O. Hall.

The officers for 1888 are: President, Mrs. Anna Potter; Vice Presidents, Mrs. E. Brigham and Mrs. Sarah Swigart; Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Hiett; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Hamilton. Trustees, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. T. S. Merrell, Miss E. J. Raymond, Mrs. E. R. Atwill, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Swigart, Mrs. O. D. Marsh, Mrs. Mary E. Hiett and Mrs. Brigham.

SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

In the Fall of 1880, was organized in Toledo a Society for the Suppression of Vice, designed largely as auxiliary to a like organization in New York. The officers of the Toledo Society were:

President, H. S. Walbridge; Vice President, Franklin Hubbard; Secretary, Frank J. Hoag; Treasurer, James Blass; Directors, W. J. Cooke, A. E. Rood, Geo. Milmine, L. S. Baumgardner, Robert Cummings, C. H. Eddy, Theo. J. Brown, Charles Pratt, Clark Waggoner, C. W. Bond, Thos. Vanstone, N. M. Howard.

The membership of the Society was made up from the most intelligent and useful citizens of Toledo. A chief object of the organization

was the suppression of indecent literature, then specially prevalent in various forms. During the first 15 months of the parent Society, its officers seized 50,000 obscene circulars, advertising vile pictures and books, of which 1,300 were addressed to young ladies in Toledo and other parts of Lucas County. Eight parties guilty in such connection were arrested, of whom seven pleaded guilty. One thousand obscene photographs were seized, and 75 photographic negatives for painting the same. Beside these 417 vile books had been seized and destroyed, while a class of men calling themselves "Doctors," were prosecuted for distributing literature calculated to promote immorality and crime. In other ways were steps taken for the exposure and punishment of vice in different forms.

In view of special prevalence of licentiousness then in Toledo, this Society in January, 1881, directed its attention to that form of vice; and to that end, took measures for more adequate enforcement of the law against prostitution. The result of such action was the development of facts fully justifying the general alarm from that form of evil. A few arrests were made and proof adduced; but a combination of influences which the Society was unable to overcome, proved sufficient to prevent conviction of the guilty, and the movement was necessarily given up. The result of such outcome was early suspension of action by the Society.

SUNDAY LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

On the 22d February, 1886, a meeting of clerical and lay representatives of some 20 different Churches of Toledo, was held, at which was organized a Sunday Law and Order League, having for its object a general effort to promote a proper observance of Sunday, under the laws of the State, and to be auxiliary to the International Sabbath Association. The officers were to be laymen. Officers were chosen as follows: President, S. R. Maclaren; Recording Secretary, M. C. Warn; Corresponding Secretary, John Farley; Treasurer, C. H. Whitaker.

The attention of the League was first directed to enforcement of the State and City laws for the closing of drinking places on Sunday, in which, with the co-operation of the press and citizens generally, it was largely, though not wholly, successful. Subsequently, attention was given to other and kindred matters, including gambling and the unlawful sale of liquors on the Tri-State Fair grounds, near the City. The results of the League's labors have been such as to encourage effort for the object of its creation.

The officers of the League for 1887, were: James Blass, President; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Bishop; Corresponding Secretary, Homer Hood; Treasurer, C. H. Whitaker.

CHAPTER II.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC RECORDS.

TOLEDO LODGE, NO. 144.

Organized January 1, 1847. Charter members: Levi S. Lownsbury, Robert H. Timpany, Jacob Landman, Robert N. Lawton, Daniel McBain, Henry W. Goettel, Thomas D. Thomas, Thomas S. Haskins, Thomas Dunlap, Myron H. Tilden, Jerome Myers, Abel W. Fairbanks, and David Plough.

First Officers: W. M., Levi S. Lownsbury; S. W., Daniel McBain; J. W., Thomas D. Thomas; Treas., H. W., Goettel; Secretary, J. Landman.

The following have since been Masters of the Lodge: Daniel McBain, E. B. Dodd, R. H. Timpany, Andrew J. Field, Denison Steele, Alex. H. Newcomb, Reuben C. Lemmon, E. R. Finch, Chas. M. Lang, John C. Romeis, Albion E. Lang, Wm. D. Burgess, John M. McKee and Wm. Beatty.

Present Officers (1887): W. M., Henry Barfield; S. W., Chas. T. Lewis; J. W., John H. Lloyd; Treasurer, Ira A. Richardson; Secretary, James D. Knight; S. D., S. S. Walker; J. D., Frank H. Tanner; Tyler, Richard Tapper.

RUBICON LODGE, NO. 237.

Organized January 31, 1853. Charter members: Robert H. Timpany, Ezra Bliss, Thomas Dunlap, Hez. L. Hosmer, John Kaufman, Wm. H. Hall, Willard W. Howe, and Jas. Love.

First Officers: W. M., R. H. Timpany; S. W., Ezra Bliss; J. W., Thomas Dunlap; Treasurer, John Kaufman; Secretary, Hez. L. Hosmer.

The following have since held the office of Worshipful Master: Hezekiah L. Hosmer, Thomas Dunlap, John W. McKim, Ransom E. Richards, David P. Chamberlin, Wm. K. Mandeville, Leander Burdick, Henry P. Fowler, Merton C. Robinson, Graff M. Acklin, Wm. C. Cheney.

Present Officers (1887): W. M., Mert. C. Robinson; S. W., Harry C. Cotter; J. W., Frank L. Gregory; Chaplain, J. Cooper Price; Treasurer, John J. Barker; Secretary, Jerome H. Russell; S. D., J. M. Bessey; J. D., Geo. U. Roulet.

SANFORD L. COLLINS LODGE, NO. 396.

Organized August 8, 1867. Charter members: John Stevens, John B. Carson, Wm. H. Smith, Josiah D. Cook, E. B. Searles, Robert U. Bowes, Herman C. Hahn, Jesse S. Norton, Chas. B. Benedict, Louis H. Pike, Chas. C. Miller, Harry Haynes, John R. Miner, Edward C. Smith, John G. Norton, William T. Walker, David R. Austin, Wm. B. Welles, Geo. E.

Welles, Robert Cram, Dan. A. Collins, John W. Bond, William W. Jones, James H. Beatty, Allen T. Babbitt, Henry J. Chase and Daniel F. DeWolf.

First Officers: W. M., John G. Norton; S. W., Louis H. Pike; J. W., David R. Austin; Treasurer, John Stevens; Secretary, C. B. Benedict.

Masters since organization: Louis H. Pike, George E. Welles, Jerome L. Stratton, Charles T. Wales, Sam. H. Austin, Edward T. Waite, John Paul Jones, LaFayette Lyttle, Barton Smith.

Present Officers (1887): W. M., Walter A. Hodge; S. W., Joseph M. Spencer; J. W., Jesse Norton; Chaplain, Chas. T. Stout; Treasurer, William T. Walker; Secretary, David D. Sheldon; S. D., Arthur P. Crane; J. D., Latimer Thompson.

COLLINGWOOD LODGE, NO. 457, TREMAINESVILLE.

Instituted 1871.

Officers, 1887: W. M., George S. Dixon; S. W., Thomas Russell; J. W., S. S. Blanchard; Treasurer, J. L. Henry; Secretary, James Van Wormer; S. D., Wm. H. Southard; J. D., J. W. Vance; Tyler, S. B. Kies.

FORT MEIGS CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Organized at Perrysburg, Wood County, in 1846, where it remained until about the year 1850, when the growing importance of Toledo being apparent, and a Chapter being needed here, it was deemed best to remove the one at Perrysburg to Toledo. The early history is very obscure from its organization up to 1853, owing to the records having been destroyed by fire soon after its removal to Toledo. The petitioners for a charter in 1846, were Thomas Clark, H. L. Hosmer, Paul Hawes, Alex. Anderson, John Bates, Andrew Young, Daniel Knowles, Ephraim Wood and L. S. Lownsbury.

The first Officers were: H. P., Hezekiah L. Hosmer; K., John Bates; S., Daniel Knowles; Treasurer, Eph. Wood; Secretary, Andrew Young.

Officers, 1887: M. E. H. P., Leander Burdick; E. K., Albert C. Osborne; E. S., Charles M. Lang; C. of H., Eldred W. Eastell; P. S., Graff M. Acklin; R. A. C., Lucius A. Chase; G. M., 3d Veil, George B. Shultz; G. M., 2d Veil, Clifford Buxton; G. M., 1st Veil, S. H. Lloyd; Treasurer, Wm. T. Walker; Secretary, David D. Sheldon.

TOLEDO COUNCIL, NO. 33, R. AND S. M.

Instituted 1868.

Officers, 1887: T. I. M., Geo. B. Hull; D. M., Arthur P. Crane; P. C. of W., Lucius A. Chase; Treasurer, Wm. T. Walker; Recorder, David D. Sheldon; Capt. of G., Joseph J. Lloyd; Cond. of C.,

Peter B. Laidlaw; Steward, Clifford Buxton; Sentinel, Richard Tapper.

TOLEDO COMMANDERY K. T., NO. 7.

Organized by dispensation, June 1, 1847. The first Knight created was Hezekiah L. Hosmer, now of San Francisco, California, who afterwards was for many years its Commander. A charter was granted to this Commandery the following year. The records from 1850 to 1857 were destroyed by fire. A new charter was granted in 1859.

The first Officers elected were for 1848-49: E. Commander, W. L. Harris; Gen., H. L. Hosmer; Capt. Gen., D. H. Wheeler; Prelate, L. S. Lownsbury; S. Warden, W. H. Newton; J. Warden, Daniel Segur; Treasurer, W. J. Daniels; Recorder, Henry Bennett; S. Bearer, Thomas Clarke; Sw. Bearer, Benj. Joy; Warden, W. W. Winter; Sentinel, F. Corlett.

Officers for 1887: E. Commander, Barton Smith; Generalissimo, George B. Hull; Capt. Gen., John V. Shoemaker; Prelate, J. Cooper Price; Sen. Warden, Clarence E. Armstrong; Junior Warden, Charles T. Lewis; Treasurer, John Daiber; Recorder, James D. Knights; Standard Bearer, Jos. M. Spencer; Sword Bearer, A. C. Osborne; Warden, Frank R. Williams.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

The three bodies of Scottish Rite Masons were organized in Toledo in the years 1880 and 1881. The charter members were: C. E. Bliven, R. H. Warriner, D. P. Chamberlin, W. C. Cheney, J. C. Price, G. W. Hart, E. H. Norton, Albert Moore, L. Burdick, H. Haynes, H. H. Queen, D. R. Austin, W. T. Walker, H. W. Bigelow, H. M. Schnetzler, W. W. Ainsworth, E. T. Waite, R. C. Lemmon, C. E. Armstrong, J. P. Jones, Elmer T. Martin, C. R. Messinger, D. J. Caine.

MIAMI GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION,

Scottish Rite Masons. Chartered 1880.

Officers, 1887: T. P. G. M., Barton Smith, 32°; H. of T. G. M., Lafayette Lyttle, 32°; V. S. G. W., J. A. Stipp, 32°; V. J. G. W., Daniel J. Caine, 32°; G. Treasurer, Geo. W. Hart, 33°; G. Sec., Merwin Jackson, 32°; G. M. of C., Joseph M. Spencer, 32°; G. C. of G., E. L. Southard, 32°; G. O., E. M. Colver, 32°; G. H. B., W. C. Cheney, 32°; G. Tyler, Richard Tapper, 18°.

NORTHERN LIGHT COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.

Chartered September 20, 1881.

M. E. S. P. G. M.—C. E. Armstrong, 32°.
G. H. P. D. G. M.—J. C. Price, 32°.
M. E. S. G. W.—Harry Haynes, 32°.
M. E. J. G. W.—A. C. Osborne, 32°.
V. G. Treas.—George W. Hart, 33°.
V. G. Sec.—Merwin Jackson, 32°.
V. G. M. of C.—Joseph M. Spencer, 32°.
V. G. A.—W. W. Ainsworth, 32°.
V. G. M. of E.—Sebre H. Waring, 32°.
G. Tyler—Richard Tapper, 18°.

FORT INDUSTRY CHAPTER, ROSE-CROIX, DE H. R. D. M.

Chartered September 20, 1881.

M. W. and P. M.—Henry W. Bigelow, 33°.
M. E. and P. K. S. W.—Daniel J. Caine, 32°.

M. E. and P. K. J. W.—John V. Shoemaker, 32°.
R. and P. K. O.—Wm. K. Boone, 32°.
R. P. K. Treas.—George W. Hart, 33°.
R. and P. K. Sec.—Merwin Jackson, 32°.
R. P. K. M. of C.—J. Cooper Price, 32°.
R. and P. K. C. of G.—Lewis J. Seek, 32°.
G. Tyler—Richard Tapper, 18°.

MASONIC EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Organized December 1, 1867. It consists of one representative from each Masonic Body in the City, and has full charge of the general and joint expenses of the several bodies. The Board for 1887, consisted of:

Toledo Lodge—John C. Romeis.
Rubicon Lodge—H. P. Fowler.
S. L. Collins Lodge—A. C. Osborne.
Fort Meigs Chapter—Ira A. Richardson.
Toledo Commandery—H. C. Cotter.
A. A. Rite—G. W. Hart.

They receive and disburse about \$2,500 per year.

JOINT CHARITY COMMITTEE, 1887.

Toledo Lodge—Gustave Herman.
Rubicon Lodge—James Draper.
S. L. Collins Lodge—Charles M. Montgomery.

TOLEDO MASONIC MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

This body was organized in 1871, and purchased grounds in Forest Cemetery for the interment of poor and stranger Masons, who might chance to die in Toledo. Mainly through the exertions of R. E. Richards, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, the sum of \$1,000 was raised, with which, in 1876, a fine monument was erected upon the lot. The property is under control of a Board, consisting of the Masters of the City Lodges.

N. W. O. MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Organized April 22, 1871.

First Officers: President—C. H. Swain; Vice President—R. U. Bowes; Secretary and Treasurer—R. E. Richard.

Officers for 1887: President, W. T. Walker; Vice President, Ira A. Richardson; Secretary, W. W. Alcorn; Treasurer, Leander Burdick.

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION FOR MASONS' WIVES.

Organized March 28, 1878.

First Officers: President, D. P. Chamberlin; Vice President, D. R. Austin; Secretary and Treasurer, R. E. Richards.

Officers for 1887: President, Mrs. Martha J. Thurstin; Vice President, Mrs. E. Couldwell; Secretary and Treasurer, Alex. H. Newcomb; Medical Examiner, H. M. Schnetzler.

TOLEDO MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

Organized under charter, February, 1868. Authorized capital, \$100,000. Incorporators—R. C. Lemmon, L. H. Pike, D. R. Austin, S. L. Collins, John G. Norton, D. P. Chamberlin, John Stevens, Leander Burdick, W. W. Bolles,





1880

R. E. Richards

W. W. Jones, C. H. Swain, A. H. Newcomb, E. R. Finch, John Sinclair, and Denison Steele.

First Officers: President, John B. Carson; Vice President, R. C. Lemmon; Treasurer, Wm. H. Smith; Secretary, Leander Burdick. Mr. Burdick acted as Secretary until succeeded in 1881 by Ransom E. Richards, who held the position until his death in 1886, when W. T. Walker was appointed.

The Officers for 1886 were as follows: President, R. C. Lemmon; Vice President, Leander Burdick; Treasurer, J. J. Barker; Secretary, W. T. Walker. Directors: R. C. Lemmon, W. T. Walker, C. A. King, W. W. Jones, L. Burdick, J. J. Barker, D. P. Chamberlin, G. M. Acklin, A. H. Newcomb. Finance Committee: A. H. Newcomb, G. M. Acklin, L. Burdick.

GRAND LECTURERS—THIRD DISTRICT.

This District comprises the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert, Defiance, Henry, Allen, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky, Putnam, Hancock, Seneca and Wyandotte. A. H. Newcomb was Grand Lecturer from 1857 to 1869; R. C. Lemmon from 1869 to 1875; and R. E. Richards from the latter date until his death, in 1886.

RANSOM ERASTUS RICHARDS was born in Canadice, Ontario County, New York, October 13, 1833. He was a son of William and Eliza (Davis) Richards, whose families are traced to the Pilgrim Fathers, and were natives of Connecticut. The son's early life was associated with the beautiful scenery of the "Genesee Country," which ever had a strong hold on his memory. His mother died when he was four years old, the place ere long being supplied by a faithful successor in charge of the household. In February, 1842, the family removed to Ohio, the journey being made in a covered wagon, drawn by four horses. They settled in the Township of Chesterfield, then Lucas, now Fulton County, where the ensuing 10 years were spent amid the toils, hardships and joys incident to the reduction of the wilderness to fruitful fields, in all of which the son bore his full share, contributing to the severe labor thus demanded the full measure of a pioneer boy. Toledo was the nearest market, where also, was the nearest Grist-Mill (Raymond's), to which Ransom took the "grist," the round trip occupying four days. Early in life he evinced a decided taste for literary work, and while yet a boy wrote creditable articles. School privileges were then small. Beside the usual District accommodations, he attended a School at Sylvania during 1850-51, taught by Mr. A. B. West (yet a resident of that Township), where he made good use of his opportunity, delivering the valedictory at the close of the term. His first published production, a prose sketch, entitled "A Golden Sunset," appeared in the *Perrysburg Star*; and his first poem ("The Western Wilds") in the *Toledo Repub-*

lican. In 1851, his father thought best to remove nearer to market, and purchased 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Toledo, which proved a judicious movement. When 19 years of age (in 1852), in accordance with his long-cherished plan, but against his father's advice, Ransom became an apprentice in the office of the *Toledo Commercial-Republican*, then published by James Myers and Josiah Riley, his time being divided between type-setting and the outside business of the establishment. Before the close of the first year, his health became impaired, obliging him to relinquish work. While in the office, he did something as reporter for the paper, and copied the Telegraph reports as read to him by the Operator. While there he was associated with Charles F. Browne ("Artemus Ward") and Charles R. Dennett, both since widely known. In the Spring of 1853 he became connected with the *Toledo Blade*, as Local and Commercial Reporter; but ill health compelled a change of employment and climate, when he went to Mackinaw, there engaging as clerk in the store of Fred. Hoyt. Returning to Toledo he resumed his former connection with the *Blade*, then conducted by Joseph R. Williams, but ere long was forced finally to abandon his favorite work, save, as in subsequent years, he contributed letters and articles for the press. In 1855 he prepared and published a Business Directory of Toledo. Subsequently, he engaged in Agriculture on a 40-acre farm, now adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery, where he continued until 1876. He then removed to 45 Parkwood Avenue, where he died. From 1867 to 1871 he devoted some attention to real estate. It was as a member of the Masonic Order, that Mr. Richards became most widely known. Probably no one was more active in that direction than was he. Initiated December 20, 1858, as a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, Toledo, he passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, January 10, 1859; was raised to Sublime Degree of Master Mason on the 29th same month; and was Worshipful Master of the Lodge for nine years. He became a member of Fort Meigs Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., February 13, 1866; was a member of Toledo Council, No. 33, R. and S. M.; and united with Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, June 3, 1881. In 1871 he was instrumental in organizing the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association and (with the exception of one year) held the position of Secretary from its organization to the time of his death. He also was Grand Lecturer for the Third District of Ohio, and member of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple Association. He was Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Jersey, and was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Ohio for five years preceding his death. In 1870 he published a valuable history of Early

Masonry in Northwestern Ohio. With other members of the Knights Templar he attended the conclave of the Grand Commandery of the United States at San Francisco. Beyond the jurisdiction of Ohio, he was known to the Masonic fraternity as the Foreign Correspondent of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which position he held for several years, and in which he fully met the expectations of all who had knowledge of his service as shown by subsequent expressions made by the fraternity. In April, 1886, Mr. Richards made a trip to Florida, when he contracted a severe cold, from which he never recovered, and suddenly died, April 15th, of apoplexy of the lungs. His death caused very general sorrow among members of the Masonic order, as with his large circle of personal friends outside that fraternity. The funeral services were held on Sunday, April 18th, being conducted by Rubicon Lodge, presided over by Worshipful Master W. C. Cheney. The ceremonies were conducted by Past Grand Worshipful Master R. C. Lemmon, assisted by Chaplain J. Cooper Price. The large procession constituted a fitting testimony to the good name of the deceased. The fraternity of the State was represented by delegates from many sections. The burial ritual then used was compiled by the deceased, Judge Lemmon and one or two others, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The remains were deposited in Woodlawn Cemetery, on land once part of his father's farm, and which when a boy he aided in cultivating. Mr. Richards was married December 13, 1855, with Miss Maryette S., daughter of Dr. B. H. Bush, a pioneer Physician of Lucas County, who, with three sons, survived him, the latter being Millard F., born October 8, 1856; Arthur B., born June 11, 1860, was married with Miss Mary Belle Price, October 30, 1881, and died September 25, 1887; and Elmer E., born November 25, 1863, was married with Miss Lucy W. Stone, October 14, 1887, at Norwalk, Ohio.

MASONS—(COLORED).

AMAZON LODGE, No. 4.

W. M., John T. Higdon; S. W., A. M. Clements; J. W., H. Harris; Secretary, John Hall; Treasurer, J. H. Wadkins.

COUNCIL OF R. AND S.

T. Ill. M., (vacancy); E. M., A. King; Recorder, George Fields; Treasurer, J. R. Moore.

EUCLID LODGE, No. 5.

W. M., George Remley; S. W., G. W. Escue; J. W., D. Moulton; Secretary, John Kneeland; Treasurer, George Fields.

MAUMEE CHAPTER, No. 6, R. A. M.

H. P., G. F. Richmond; K., Henry Harris; Scribe, D. Moulton; Secretary, O. G. Fields; Treasurer, J. R. Moore.

ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 5, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

E. C., John Watkins; G. L., G. W. Escue; Secretary, O. G. Fields; Treasurer, J. R. Moore.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

WAPAUKONICA LODGE, No. 38, was instituted May 19, 1845, by Past Grand Master David Churchill, of Cincinnati. The charter members were C. H. Ludlow, C. G. Keeler, C. A. King, John Brownlee, Horace Saxton, F. Kreiger, L. Watkins and D. B. Smith. The Grand Master, D. L. Snellbacer.

The first Officers were: L. Watkins, N. G.; C. A. King, V. G.; C. G. Keeler, Sec.; T. C. Evarts, Treas.; H. Saxton, Con.; F. Cruger, O. S. G.

Officers for the term ending December, 1886: J. S. Foster, N. G.; F. Bigelow, V. G.; J. C. Prentiss, R. S.; A. W. Boardman, P. S.; G. W. Stough, Treas.; W. E. Caywood, Con.; C. Metzger, I. G.; E. Hedegard, O. S. G.

Present membership, 200. This Lodge is the parent of all others in the City.

ROBERT BLUM LODGE, No. 413. Instituted June 3, 1869, with 16 charter members, to wit: John Schrink, Geo. W. Speyer, Chas. Oeckel, John Homberger, H. Thorner, Wm. Clouse, Geo. J. Scheuerman, F. Voigt, C. M. Schiely, J. Meyer, Geo. Weber, Henry Hug, F. Burwick, Chas. Rossman, H. Mayer and E. R. Minneker.

First Officers: John Schrink, N. G.; Geo. Speyer, V. G.; Chas. Oeckel, R. Sec.; John Homberger, Treas.; Chas. Rossman, Warden; Frank Voigt, Con.; Henry Mayer, I. G.; Thos. Blackwell, O. G.; C. M. Schiely, R. S. N. G.; Geo. J. Scheuerman, L. S. N. G.; Henry Hug, R. S. V. G.; E. R. Minneker, L. S. V. G.; F. Burwick, R. S. S.; J. Mayer, L. S. S.

Officers, December, 1886: Jacob Bollin, N. G.; Theo. J. Zeims, V. G.; P. M. Gress, R. Sec.; I. Lepert, P. Sec.; C. Unbehau, Treas.; Marx Carl, Warden; Casper Algeiers, Con.; F. Kreiger, I. G.; E. Hedegard, O. G.; F. Young, R. S. N. G.; L. Kuhlman, L. S. N. G.; Chas. Witthun, R. S. V. G.; Fred Dohse, L. S. V. G.; Jacob Mayer, R. S. S.; John Geigel, L. S. S.; Fred Young, Property Trustee; J. Dilger, John Tollman, Fred Grasser, Trustees.

MAUMEE VALLEY LODGE, No. 515. Instituted June 14, 1872, by Belden Seymour, Past Grand Master. Charter members were: W. C. Earl, W. W. Earl, F. W. Brooks, Fred Raitz, Robert Raitz, E. W. Klinck, Geo. Marquardt, W. W. Woodruff, M. C. Conley, E. H. Koerhman, John Ehni, Henry Hugh, Fred Lanman and John Negley.

First Officers: F. W. Brooks, N. G.; F. Raitz, V. G.; E. W. Klinck, R. Sec.; Geo. Marquardt, P. Sec.; F. Lanman, Treas.

Officers, December, 1886: Jacob F. Kehler, N. G.; J. T. Crooks, V. G.; Ernest Gertz, R. Sec.; Geo. P. Teare, P. Sec.; J. C. Messer, Treas.

AURORA LODGE, No. 3, DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA. Instituted November 5, 1869, by Grand Master James Turner and Grand Secretary W. C. Earl. Charter members: Mesdames F. Rosenbush, J. Homberger, W. H. Ross, W. W. Alcorn, D. Edsill, J. Faskin, J. A. Chase,

H. M. Hall, J. A. Green, E. W. Hays, J. Langenderfer, W. C. Cheney, T. Corlett, G. W. Stough, R. Baldwin, and S. B. Roshong; and Messrs. J. A. Chase, W. W. Alcorn, H. M. Hall, F. Rosenbush, E. W. Hays, Wm. Corlett, G. W. Stough, E. Avery, J. Homberger, W. H. Ross, W. W. Earl, H. S. Bunker, J. A. Green, J. Faskin, C. R. Baldwin and W. C. Cheney.

First Officers: G. W. Stough, N. G.; Mrs. F. Rosenbush, V. G.; H. M. Hall, R. Sec.; J. A. Chase, F. Sec.; T. Corlett, Treas.; C. R. Baldwin, Warden; W. H. Ross, I. G.; T. Blackwell, O. G.; Mrs. Roshong, Con.; W. C. Cheney, Chaplain; Mrs. C. R. Baldwin, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Kellenberger, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. J. A. Green, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. G. W. Stough, L. S. V. G.

Officers, December, 1886: Mrs. R. Burge, N. H.; Mrs. D. C. Hiett, V. G.; J. C. Prentiss, R. S.; W. O. Holst, F. S.; Mrs. A. Arndt, Treas.; Mrs. P. Stevens, Con.; Miss Burge, Warden; Miss Anna Steincamp, Chaplain; Geo. Gale, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. R. Hawkins, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Valentine, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. J. A. Hazlewood, L. S. V. G.

CANTON IMPERIAL, No. 22, PATRIARCHS MILITANT, I. O. O. F. Instituted January 22, 1886.

Officers in December, 1886: M. Bartlett, Commandant; W. F. Van Loo, Lieutenant; Dr. Herbert A. Chase, Ensign; C. P. Barnum, Clerk; John Morgan, Treas.; H. H. Stebbins, Past Commandant.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Tenet of the Order.—Founded on naught but the purest and sincerest motives; its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of a Brother, succor the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a Brother, offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring for the Widow and Orphan. Having these principles in view, they will endeavor to exemplify them by practical tests; and if, by the Grace of God, it shall successfully carry out this object, they will feel that their mission has not been in vain.

The order in Toledo is represented by eight subordinate Lodges, three Divisions of the Uniform Rank and two Sections of the Endowment Rank.

Toledo Lodge No. 20.—Instituted December 29, 1869. Officers, for first term, 1869—V. P., James H. Boggis; W. C., Joseph W. Cummings; V. C., John P. Jones; R. S., John B. Langdon; F. S., M. O. Merrill; B., P. H. Foster; G., E. S. Dodd; I. S., Wm. W. Alcorn; O. S., Henry S. Bunker.

Officers, 1887—D. D. G. C., J. H. Tripp; P. C., J. Marker; C. C., Charles O. Downes; V. C., T. O. Wade; P., W. J. Hill; K. of R. and S., P. F. Scannell.

William Tell Lodge, No. 105 (German).—Instituted February 13, 1877. Officers, first term—P. C., John H. Perkins; C. C., Leo Felix; V. C., Frederick Kountz; P., Henry Munch; M. of E., Frederick Weishofer; M. of F., A. Gates; M. of A., E. Wagner; I. G., Louis Rachow; O. G., Frederick Ingold.

Officers, 1887—P. C., H. Hoerlin; C. C., A. I. Mayer; V. C., J. Strohaecker; P., R. Lutz; K. of R. and S., H. Ruehlin.

Charles Sumner Lodge, No. 137.—Instituted March 21, 1882. Officers, first term—P. C., Thomas J. Collins; C. C., C. E. Livingston; V. C., J. W. Green; P., George W. Bealey; M. of E., F. T. Van Fleet; M. of F., J. W. Hepburn; M. of A., E. L. Chase.

Officers, 1887—P. C., Irvin Belford; C. C., John N. Miller; V. C., Louis Volk; P., James Austin, Jr.; K. of R. and S., W. Keen.

Anthony Wayne Lodge, No. 141.—Instituted March 30, 1882. Officers, first term—P. C., Daniel O'Shea; C. C., Matthew Bartlett; V. C., Robert Mote; P., F. P. Wilson; M. of E., Floyd Jennison; M. of F., Lucius Brown; K. of R. and S., D. W. McAlcese; M. of A., Benjamin Raitz.

Officers, 1887—P. C., George F. Weeber; C. C., W. C. Worrell; V. C., C. A. Hoyt; P., T. Leroux; K. of R. and S., F. L. Weaver.

Lucas Lodge, No. 148.—Instituted October 24, 1882. Officers, first term: P. C., George H. McMullen; C. C., John C. Prentiss; V. C., John Parker; P., O. S. Brigham; M. of E., C. E. Upton; M. of F., A. L. Brown; K. of R. and S., B. F. Gallatin; M. of A., Geo. Felt; I. G., Wm. Vandenburg; O. G., Charles S. Jones.

Officers, 1887—P. C., G. D. O'Neil; C. C., H. E. Brown; V. C., G. D. Dale; P., C. E. Upton; K. of R. and S., E. O. Gifford.

Concord Lodge, No. 149.—Instituted November 7, 1882.—Officers, first term: P. C., Oliver Hall, Jr.; C. C., John Drummond; V. C., Louis Van Noorden; P., A. J. Teal; M. of E., Geo. H. Heartley; M. of F., H. Potter; K. of R. and S., G. W. Rolland; M. of A., G. W. Clay; I. G., H. O. Hamlin; O. G., W. H. Ross.

Officers, 1887—P. C., Thomas Kewley; C. C., D. C. Hight; V. C., John Quaif; P., C. T. Bischoff; K. of R. and S., J. H. Barnes.

Harrison Lodge, No. 185.—Instituted May 22, 1884. Officers, first term: P. C., Isaac T. Merrill; C. C., Samuel Kohn; V. C., W. D. Jordan; P., R. Opitz; M. of E., H. Nellis; M. of F., E. B. Skinner; K. of R. and S., J. E. Swinburn; M. of A., S. W. Skinner, Jr.; I. G., P. Lyons.

Officers, 1887—P. C., Thomas McBeth; C. C., S. D. Dare; V. C., J. Kohn; P. J., E. Eaton; K. of R. and S., J. S. Hattenbach.

Steedman Lodge, No. 208.—Officers, 1887—P. C., G. H. Kirchwehn; C. C., J. W. Shoen; V. C., M. B. Haines; P., N. T. Elliott; K. of R. and S., E. A. Brown.

UNIFORM RANK.

Toledo Division, No. 16.—Instituted June 22, 1882. Officers, 1887—Sir Knight Commander, A. R. Rogers; Sir Knight Lieutenant, J. D. Batch; Sir Knight Herald, G. Hofer; Sir Knight Recorder, J. D. Batch; Sir Knight Treasurer, Jacob Hoffman.

Miami Division, No. 35.—Instituted January 1, 1884. Officers, 1887—Sir Knight Commander, C. B. Murphy; Sir Knight Lieutenant, C. B. Greene; Sir Knight Herald, L. Van Noorden; Sir Knight Recorder, J. H. Barnes; Sir Knight Treasurer, Charles Mathias.

Custer Division, No. 39.—Instituted June 5, 1884. Officers, 1887—Sir Knight Commander, J. M. Weier; Sir Knight Lieutenant, Lucius Brown; Sir Knight Herald, J. H. Tripp; Sir Knight Recorder, Jacob Kohn; Sir Knight Treasurer, J. W. King.

ENDOWMENT RANK.

There are in Toledo two Sections of the Endowment Rank. January 1, 1886, the total of certificates in force of the four Classes participating, numbered 14,460. Of 1,944 deaths, to that date, 791 were in First Class; 1,069 in Second; 23 in Third; and 61 in Fourth Class; and the total of benefits paid, \$3,078,616.85. Amount paid during quarter ending December 31, 1885, \$91,000 ranging from \$1,000, the minimum, to \$3,000, the maximum of benefits.

Section 277—Officers, 1887: President, P. F. Scannell; Vice President, J. A. Meminger; Secretary, W. S. Shepard; Medical Examiner, Dr. C. H. Reed.

Section 650.—Officers, 1887: President, Samuel Kohn; Vice President, Daniel O'Shea; Secretary, J. H. Mack; Medical Examiner, Dr. G. A. Hollister.

Section 752.—Officers, 1887: President, W. Sode-man; Vice President, J. M. Bridenbaugh; Secretary, Geo. H. McMullen; Medical Examiner, Dr. O. S. Brigham.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

The Knights of the Golden Rule is a Beneficial Order, and was organized in the City of Cincinnati, O., August 16, 1879, and subsequently incorporated under the laws of Kentucky. The order has local organizations, called Castles and Castlets, in 24 States, and State organizations, called Grand Chapters, in eight States. The Order combines Fraternity with Mutual Aid. The combined membership of the classes is about 7,000. The Order has collected and paid to the families of deceased members since its organization, \$750,000.

The name of the local organization at Toledo is Castle Oliver, No. 25, K. G. R. Its officers for 1887 were as follows:

Commander, F. J. Oblinger; Vice Commander, R. F. Worts; Recording Secretary, George C. Pepper; Financial Secretary, John W. Smith; Treasurer, John D. Irving; Prelate, R. G. Dawkins; Priest, Samuel Emery; Master-at-Arms, J. B. Menhennick; Herald, J. E. Hime; Warder, George L. Wagner; Sentinel, J. V. Kneirim; Examining Physicians, Drs. F. A. Kitchen and S. S. Thorn.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

This is a Fraternal Benevolent Society, having signs and passwords, that its membership may be better protected in their work of giving aid to the distressed and protection to the weak. It was established in Indianapolis, Indiana, in May, 1879. Its chief object is "to unite in bonds of fraternity, aid and protection all acceptable white persons of good character, steady habits, sound bodily health and reputable calling." For the benefit of members a relief fund is provided by payment of regular dues, whereby members arriving at the age of 75 years or becoming disabled, may receive \$3,000, or his family be paid that sum upon his death.

Toledo Council, No. 35, of this Order, was instituted July 23, 1883, by Deputy Grand Master, Friend Rotherstein, of California, with 18 charter members, who elected the following officers: Chief Concillor, E. H. Alley; Vice Concillor, Dr. C. L. Van Pelt; Secretary, Julius Newman; Treasurer, Phillip Zimmer; Prelate, H. Clark. Trustees—S. Dallet, M. Goodman and H. Weitzel.

The officers in 1886 were: Past Chief Concillor, Edward Herskovits; Chief Concillor, Marx Carl; Vice Concillor, S. W. Sherman; Secretary, George W. Snow; Treasurer, I. Hubert; Prelate, H. A. Eldred; Marshal, Wm. Weingardt; Warden, Mendel Mendelsohn. Trustees—H. B. Wood, S. W. Sherman and Ph. Zimmer. Membership, 1886, 28.

THE AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

This organization is composed of Supreme, Grand and Subordinate Councils; is a secret Benevolent Society, which was started in Boston, in 1878, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, March 11, 1879. Its objects are: To unite fraternally all white persons of sound bodily health and good moral character, who are socially acceptable and between 18 and 50 years of age; to give all moral and material aid within its power to its members and those dependent upon them; to educate its members, morally, socially and intellectually; to establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members; and to establish a benefit fund, not exceeding \$5,000, for the family, orphans or dependents, as the member may direct.

The aggregate membership of the Order in the United States and Canada, in good standing, on the 30th June, 1885, was 57,421, of whom 6,093 were females. The benefit (or insurance) ranges from \$500 to \$5,000. These degrees refer solely to the amount of benefit, and have nothing to do with the social rank of members. The Order has paid, since its organization, a little over \$5,500,000 to the orphans and widows of, and dependents upon, deceased members.

Supreme Council officers are elected biennially, and Grand and Subordinate Council officers annually. Subordinate Council officers are chosen from the members; Grand Council officers from representatives of Subordinate Councils; and Supreme Council officers from representatives from Grand Councils; thus giving each Subordinate Council indirect representation in the choice of Supreme officers, and direct representation in the choice of Grand Council officers.

"Lucas Council, No. 59," located at Toledo, was organized December 22, 1879. It now numbers about 80 members, and is working under jurisdiction of a Grand Council established in Ohio in 1881. Two deaths only have occurred in Lucas Council, viz.: That of James B. Richards, April 2, 1883; and of Henry A. Chamberlin, February 18, 1884. The benefit paid in the case of the former, was \$3,000; and in that of the latter, \$5,000.

The first principal officers of Lucas Council, were as follows: Commander, T. J. Southard, December, 1879, to July, 1880; Past Commander, Calvin Barker, December, 1879; Vice Commander, Mrs. Anna P. Van Hoesen, one year; Orator, Mrs. Carrie R. Goodwin, one year; Secretary, Richard M. McKee, three years; Collector, John M. McKee; Treasurer, Albion E. Lang. Intermediate Commanders have been: Geo. B. Brown, July, 1880, to December, 1881; E. M. Goodwin, for 1882; R. M. McKee, for 1883; H. A. Chamberlin, from January to February, 1884 (when he died); Edgar H. Van Hoesen, from February, 1884, to December, 1884; Alfred W. Gleason, for 1885.

For 1886, the principal officers were: Commander, Wesley S. Thurstin; Past Commander, A. W. Gleason; Vice Commander, Mrs. R. M. McKee; Orator, Chas. N. Smith; Secretary, Joseph M. Johnson; Collector, Thos. M. Barkdull; Treasurer, George P. Kirby.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Order known as "Royal Arcanum," was organized under the laws of Massachusetts, November 5, 1877. It is a mutual beneficiary Brotherhood, of which the objects are: 1st. To unite fraternally all men of sound bodily health and good moral character, between 21 and 55 years of age; 2. To educate its members socially, morally and intellectually; 3. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, and to provide for the widows and orphans of the same, to the extent of \$3,000.

Toledo Council, No. 21, R. A., was instituted October 29, 1877, with the following officers: W. S. Plumer, Regent; E. H. Van Hoesen, Past Regent; S. M. Owen, Vice Regent; S. L. Fraser, Secretary; John M. McKee, Collector; Charles H. Jones, Treasurer; S. S. Mallory, Guide; M. D. Booth, Warden; M. E. Loose, Sentry.

The officers of the Council for 1887 were: Regent, Richard M. McKee; Secretary, C. D. Van Hoesen; Treasurer, E. H. Van Hoesen; Collector, Geo. H. Stockton.

The intermediate presiding officers were E. H. Van Hoesen, S. M. Young, W. A. Brigham, S. L. Fraser, Geo. W. Boos, Wm. A. Geroe, A. W. Gleason and Harvey Scribner.

Toledo Council aims to be the largest and best Council in the State.

SONS OF MALTA.

An organization known as "Sons of Malta," and nominally secret in its operations, existed in 1859 and thereabouts, of which there was a "Lodge" at Toledo. The order was understood to claim an origin with the persecuted Saints of the Isle of Malta, in the 15th century.

The Toledo organization bore the name of "Miami Lodge, No. 71, Sons of Malta," with the following officers: W. G. C. James B. Steedman; V. G. C., Geo. Walbridge; W. C., Geo. P. Este; S. and T., Robert H. Bell; V. C., E. B. Bronson.

The precise character and object of this organization were never definitely settled in the public mind; but the more general impression seemed to be, that it was largely for the cultivation and practice of the ludicrous in thought, language and action.

TOLEDO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

In March, 1869, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony visited Toledo, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Hall. A reception given these ladies by their hosts, was largely attended by thoughtful and cultured

people of Toledo. On that occasion the visiting ladies presented to the company the disabilities of women and urged associate efforts to secure for them legal and political equality. The result of such discussion was a meeting at Hunker's Hall, March 9th, of which Mrs. Emma Ashley was Chairman, and Mrs. Jeannette Dunlap Secretary. Mrs. Julia Harris (sister of President Fillmore), Mrs. M. J. Barker, Mr. Wm. C. Earl, Major E. S. Dodd, and Mrs. Martha Stebbins were appointed to prepare a constitution for the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, which was adopted at a subsequent meeting. Its preamble states, that, "Regarding equal rights as the natural inheritance of all, and believing that the best interests of humanity may be most efficiently promoted by abolishing those false distinctions between the sexes, which have descended from past ages as relics of barbarism, we do hereby unite under the following rules of organization, for the purpose of equalizing the rights of the sexes." Article second of the constitution recited as the object of the Association, "to aid by all proper means, in raising woman from her condition of dependence, and in placing her in all respects before the law in possession of the same rights that are conceded to man; and as a primary means to this end it will insist upon giving her the right to the ballot."

The chief officers of the Society have been as follows: President—Mrs. Emma Ashley, 1869; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Collins, 1870-71; Mrs. S. R. L. Williams, 1872-6; Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, 1877-9; Mrs. Julia Cole, 1880-82; Mrs. S. S. Bissell, 1883; Mrs. E. R. Collins, 1884; Mrs. E. S. Fray, and Mrs. Mary J. Cravens, 1885 (the former having removed to Rochester, New York, during the year). Vice Presidents: 1869—Mrs. Martha Stebbins; 1870—Mrs. Julia Harris; 1871—Mrs. S. R. L. Williams; 1872-3—Mrs. S. S. Bissell; 1874-5—Mrs. Ellen S. Fray; 1876-9—Mrs. Fray, Richard Mott, William H. Scott and Charles Cravens; 1880-82—Mrs. Fray; 1883-4—Mrs. M. J. Barker; 1885—Mrs. Williams; 1886-88—Mrs. Mary J. Cravens.

Among those who rendered valuable service to the Association from its start, were Dr. S. F. Forbes, Mrs. Dr. S. Bailey, and Mrs. — Bond, who drafted the by-laws; Mrs. Louise Barlow, William H. Gorrell, Miss Mary Hall, Judge F. A. Jones, who engaged in debates; and the following in executive and other official positions: Dr. Oscar White, Major E. S. Dodd, Mrs. O. B. Hall, Mrs. P. B. Truax, Mrs. C. S. Forsyth, Mrs. Georgia Shephard, Miss Josephine Cook, Miss Maria White, Miss Charlotte L. Williams, Miss Anna C. Mott, Mrs. J. P. Ainger, Mr. and Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Anne E. Howe, Mrs. S. D. Curtis, Mrs. Harvey Bissell, Mrs. M. Berra, Mrs. Emma Beckwith, Mrs. E. N. Bailey, Mrs. Jenney, Mrs. Mary B. Gleason, Mrs. C. Morgan, Mrs. Mary E. Moulton, Mrs. Don Allen, Mrs. Julia B. Comstock, Mrs. M. M. Cronise; Misses

Sarah R. Folger, Mary Smead and Marian Smead; Mr. Chas. S. Ashley, A. Comstock, M. D., Mr. P. C. Hudson, Mr. Geo. P. Kirby, Mr. R. H. Miller and Mr. F. L. Maguire.

During the year 1869, the Association held its meetings in the parlors of different members. In 1870, Hon. Richard Mott tendered the use of room 9, Fort Industry Block, where it has since had its home. The plan of work has been to advance the legal, political, industrial, educational, social and religious equality of woman in every way which at the time seemed feasible. When the State Constitutional Convention was in session in 1874, petitions were forwarded to it, members interviewed and delegates sent to Cincinnati to obtain a provision excluding the word "male" from the Constitution. The Legislature of Ohio has been repeatedly petitioned for amendments admitting women to School and Municipal suffrage; also, for amendments of laws of dower and curtesy. Tracts have been gratuitously distributed, Conventions attended and the State Association entertained. At regular monthly meetings, open to the public, original and selected essays pertinent to the reform, were read; also, a synopsis of every known effort to elevate woman, contributions donated to aid the cause in other States, and the memories of the dead who died laboring for the same end, publicly honored.

In 1871, Mr. Bateson, proprietor of the Toledo *Sunday Journal*, tendered the Association a column of its space for the publication of matter advocating the reform. Mrs. S. R. L. Williams became the Editor of that department, which was subsequently enlarged to an entire page. In 1876, to commemorate the Centennial Jubilee, the *Ballot Box*, a monthly journal, was established, under the auspices of the Association and the editorial conduct of Mrs. Williams. In 1878, the paper was transferred to Mrs. M. J. Gage, of Syracuse, New York, and was made the organ of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

NEW CENTURY LITERARY CLUB.

In November, 1876, a few members of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, students and lovers of literature, conceived the idea of establishing a permanent literary organization in Toledo, to commemorate the centennial year.

A preliminary meeting was held at room 9, Fort Industry Block, the home of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. S. R. L. Williams, Rosa L. Segur, E. R. Collins, E. S. Fray, M. B. Gleason, S. S. Bissell and Miss A. C. Mott became its incorporators.

Invitations were extended to citizens in harmony with the proposed Society, and numerous meetings were held in the parlors of Mrs. Mary B. Gleason, where the organization was permanently effected the third week of January, 1877, with the following membership roll:

Mesdames S. R. L. Williams, Rosa L. Segur, Elizabeth R. Collins, Sarah S. Bissell, Mary B. Gleason, Ellen S. Fray, Catharine Donaldson, M. D. Curtis, Fannie D. Jermain, Amelia M. Landis, Elizabeth Moulton, Kate B. Sherwood, Elizabeth Walbridge, Rebecca W. Cooper, Martha A. Stebbins, Misses Emily S. Bouton, Julia Bouton, Charlotte L. Williams, Maria White, Anna C. Mott, Lucia R. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Battelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kent Hamilton, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cravens, Mr. Frank J. Scott.

In honor of the birth of the new century of the Great Republic, the Society was named "The New Century Literary Club." Its object is literary recreation and culture. It has held semi-monthly meetings at the homes of its members, eight months of each year, from October to June. One original essay has been presented at each meeting, sometimes two or more, upon topics pertaining to literature, belle lettres, history, biography, and social and political science. The leading paper is followed by discussion, and the exercises are enlivened by music and recitations. Intellectual progress is characteristic of its life, which promises to reach its centennial anniversary.

The membership list has at different times been increased, as follows:

Hon. Richard Mott became the first Honorary Member, although he has ever faithfully performed the duties of an active one; other members being Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown, Miss Elizabeth and Mr. C. H. Sawyer; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Streeter, Dr. M. H. and Mrs. Parmelee, Rev. G. L. and Mrs. Beiler, Mr. Clarence Brown, Mr. J. G. Gould, Dr. W. T. Rowsey, Prof. M. Friedburg, Rev. H. M. Bacon, Mr. Wm. H. Maher, Mr. L. K. Parks, Mr. H. B. Tillinghast, Dr. A. Claypool, Rev. S. C. Northcott, Mr. D. R. Locke, Mrs. Harriet Kinnear, Mrs. A. M. C. Barnes, Mrs. E. M. Irving, Mrs. P. J. Ketcham, Mrs. P. J. Campbell, Miss Ada Ritchie, Miss Emily J. Raymond.

The leading officers of the Club have been:

1877—President, Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge; Secretary, Mrs. Emma Battelle; Chairman Ex. Com., Miss E. S. Bouton.

1878—President, Mr. R. M. Streeter; Secretary, Mrs. E. R. Collins; Chairman Ex. Com., Miss E. S. Bouton.

1879—President, Miss E. S. Bouton; Secretary, Mr. Clarence Brown; Chairman Ex. Com., Mr. R. M. Streeter.

1880—President, Mr. A. E. Macomber; Secretary, Mrs. A. M. C. Barnes; Chairman Ex. Com., Mr. J. G. Gould.

1881—President, Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge; Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Maher; Chairman Ex. Com., Miss E. S. Bouton.

1882—President, Rev. Dr. Chas. Cravens; Secretary, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur; Chairman Ex. Com., Mr. Wm. H. Maher.

1883—President, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur; Secretary, Mr. J. G. Gould; Chairman Ex. Com., Mr. Wm. H. Maher.

1884—President, Mr. Wm. H. Maher; Secretary, Mrs. P. J. Ketcham; Chairman Ex. Com., Mr. Clarence Brown.

1885—This year the Club honored itself by choosing Hon. Richard Mott as its presiding officer, the Secretary being re-elected, and Mr. J. B. Battelle chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

1886—President, Mrs. A. M. C. Barnes; Secretary, F. J. Scott; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. G. Gould.

1887—President, J. B. Battelle; Secretary, F. J. Scott; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mrs. R. L. Segur.

1888—President, Mrs. S. S. Bissell; Secretary, Mrs. Emma E. Parmelee; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mr. Geo. P. Kirkby.

BOATING AND FISHING.

In 1872, 20 gentlemen, residents of Toledo, associated themselves for the provision of conveniences for boating and fishing at Ten Mile Creek, which empties into Maumee Bay, North-east of Toledo. The result of two years' operations convinced them that the location was not adapted to their purpose, when steps were taken for other provision for their object.

March 16, 1874, an organization on a larger scale was effected under the name of the "Toledo and Lake Erie Boating and Fishing Association," with the following named directors: Matthew Shoemaker, Stephen H. Standart, Henry J. Chase, James B. Monroe, Edward O. Brown, V. H. Ketchum and Horatio E. Bangs. The following day officers were chosen, viz.: Mr. Shoemaker, President; J. B. Monroe and S. H. Standart, Vice Presidents; Frank P. Isherwood, Secretary; and Fred. B. Shoemaker, Treasurer.

A committee appointed for the purpose made examination of different points on Middle Bass and Put-in Bay Islands, for the most desirable location for the Association, when the Southwest point of Middle Bass Island was selected, and a contract made for a Club-House, which was completed in May following, at a cost of \$2,340, each member contributing \$25. The site, about an acre in size, was obtained under perpetual lease, without rent, from Wm. Rehberg. In May, the Club-House was opened, under management of J. D. Bourne. The season's experience led to such change in the plan as should provide a summer resort for the families and friends of the members. This included the construction of family cottages in the immediate vicinity of the Club-House, at which the meals of the cottage tenants were to be taken.

The first cottage (that of F. P. Isherwood) was built the same year (1874), to which 22 have been added, many of them being large and commodious, with provision for 120 persons. Among the improvements since made, have been ample dock facilities, a Boat House, and Water Works.

In 1880, the Association was organized under the laws of Ohio. In 1881, an assessment of \$100 on each member was made for a new and greatly enlarged Club House, which was completed in June, 1882. Chiefly through efforts of the ladies of the Club, a handsome Chapel has been provided, in which religious services are held during each season. The water supply

is ample for the Club House and the several Cottages. In 1879, the Club extended its grounds, by purchasing that portion of the Island lying West of Grove Avenue.

The limit of membership (200) has been full for some time, the value now being \$300, or a total of \$60,000. The aggregate value of the property of the Association and of the cottages of members, is about \$100,000, which is steadily growing through the increase in the number of Cottages and other improvements. It is probably the most successful establishment of the kind in the chain of Lakes. With good steam-boat connections with Toledo, Detroit, Sandusky and Cleveland, it is made accessible from every direction, while the range for fishing, boating, bathing and other exercise, is exceptionally fine.

The Association is under a carefully devised system of rules and regulations, which limit its accommodations to members and their families; the latter include minor children and females of the household. Beside these, invited guests of members may be admitted to accommodations not wanted by members. The charges at the Club House for members and families in 1887 were as follows: Single meals, \$0.50; two meals, \$1.00; one day (three meals), \$1.25; two days, \$2.50; three days and more, \$1.00 each. These rates are alike for those lodging in Club House or in Cottages. Invited guests pay for rooms 50 cents per day extra. Members cannot hold rooms at the Club House for more than one week to the exclusion of other members desiring accommodations. One rule provides that "no intoxicating liquors will be kept for sale or sold on the premises, and all gaming, intoxication and offenses against morality, decency or the laws of the land are prohibited." The Cottages are all taken care of by the Superintendent of the Club House.

The officers of the Club for 1887, were as follows:

President, M. Shoemaker; Vice Presidents, T. C. Rowland, A. L. Kelsey; Treasurer, C. Cone; Secretary, Leander Burdick; Trustees—1888, A. W. Scott, James Rogers, T. C. Rowland; 1889—C. Cone, W. O. Parker, Rowland Starr; 1890—Jas. Clark, M. Shoemaker, F. P. Isherwood.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT.

As the War of the Rebellion progressed, the currency of the country depreciated, thus enhancing the prices of all articles purchased, and especially those imported from abroad, whereby the pecuniary means of the country were more and more withdrawn to meet such importations, and the resources for the support of the Government in its unparalleled outlays thus reduced. So serious had this matter become, that in May, 1864, a public meeting of ladies was held in Washington for the purpose of devising measures for relief therefrom, when an organization was effected, to be known as

"The Ladies' National Covenant," the basis and end of which was set forth in the pledge subscribed by its members, to wit:

For three years or during the War, we pledge ourselves to each other and to the country, not to purchase imported goods where those of American manufacture can be obtained. We further pledge ourselves to purchase no articles of foreign importation contained in the following list: Dress goods of velvets, silks, grenadines, India crape and organdies, India lace and broche shawls. Furs, wrought laces and embroideries, Jewelfry, watches and precious stones. Hair ornaments, fans, artificial flowers and feathers, carpets, furniture, silks and velvets, painted china, ormolu, bronze, marble ornaments and mirrors.

This pledge, while leaving a few absolute necessities free, cut off the articles of luxury, which were then swelling the importations of the country and correspondingly exhausting the life-blood of its financial resources.

May 19th, a meeting of ladies of Toledo was held, for the purpose of forming a Covenant, auxiliary to the National organization. The pledge above quoted was adopted, and the following officers chosen: President, Mrs. S. R. L. Williams; Vice President, Mrs. S. A. Raymond; Recording Secretary, Miss Louise Sizer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cannie Mott. The practical ends sought by the movement, were the agitation of the subject, with a view to the development of a sound public sentiment on the subject. Through discussion and signatures to the pledge, the object was largely successful. The names of over 500 of the most influential women were soon secured to the Toledo pledge, and an improved sentiment established.

TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY.

This Society was organized in January, 1884, having for its object "Protection from Cruelty for Children and Animals." The first organization having such object, was started in England, about 1825; and the pioneer Society in this country, in 1866, in the City of New York, the same having throughout that period been under the successful management of Mr. Henry Bergh. In 24 different States like organizations have taken place, and eight in Canada. As indicating something of the demand for protection to dumb brutes, it was stated at the time that in the Winter of 1884-5, 300 Sheep were frozen to death on a single Railway train near Chicago; while not long before 800 Hogs were suffocated in cars. As to animals, three main objects are sought: 1. Merciful treatment, in securing them wholesome food and water, suitable quarters, and protection from abuse, over-loading, over-driving and the tortures of the check-rein. 2. Merciful methods in transportation. 3. Like methods in the taking of life—whether of the "fishes of the sea," the "fowls of the air," or the "beasts of the field." The no less important object of the Society, is protection of Children from cruelty and abuse.

Among the particulars in which these demand such protection, are drunkenness on the part of those having charge of Children; forcing them to beg, involving practice in falsehood and deception, personal shame and liability to most demoralizing influences; forcing them to live in an atmosphere of moral impurity, and associate with depraved and loathsome characters; and abandonment of Children by those responsible for their care and protection.

Reports made at the first annual meeting of the Toledo Humane Society show something of its operations for the year. It had taken 37 Children from homes and influences which were rapidly degrading them, and placed them in different institutions in the City and other parts of the State and in good homes. Of the number, 14 were sent to the Toledo Protestant Orphans' Home; five to St. Vincent (Catholic) Orphan Asylum, Toledo; four to State Industrial School at Delaware; three to Lutheran Orphan Asylum, East Toledo, and eight in good homes.

In the department of Animals, 153 cases were reported, including excessive beating of horses, 16; over-driving horses, 9; over-loading, 17; working disabled horses, 23; working sick horses, 8; starving or abandoning horses, 8; cruelty to cattle, dogs, etc., 8; showering horses when over-heated, 2; shaving mules' tails in fly time, 2; cows suffering from distended udders, 5; parties reprimanded and cautioned, 73. At the close of the first year, there were two life-members, 110 active members and eight contributing members. The life-membership fee was \$25; active membership, \$3.00 per year, and contributing membership, any sum less than \$3.00.

The original officers of the Society (for 1884) were as follows: President, James M. Brown; 1st Vice President, W. T. Walker; 2d Vice President, O. S. Bond; 3d Vice President, Henry Kahlo; 4th Vice President, Mrs. E. H. Van Hoesen; 5th Vice President, Miss Cannie Mott; Treasurer, E. W. Lenderson; Secretary, J. W. Erwin; Attorney, Clarence Brown; Physician, Dr. E. M. Goodwin. The officers for 1886, were—J. M. Brown, President; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Joel W. Kelsey, O. S. Bond, Henry Kahlo, Mrs. E. H. Van Hoesen and Miss Cannie Mott; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Chase; Treasurer, E. W. Lenderson.

TOLEDO WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

In response to public call, some 50 ladies of Toledo met at the parlors of the Boody House, March 14, 1883, for the organization of an association to be known as the Toledo Woman's Exchange, the object of which was declared to be "to encourage artistic and domestic industries for women, to secure the best market for first-class articles, and to provide a suitable place for their exhibition and sale." Under the constitution, any woman could become a

member of the Exchange, who should subscribe to its constitution and pay annually the fee of \$3.00, none but members being entitled to send articles for sale. Five Committees were provided for—on Finance, on Artistic Industries, on Domestic Industries, on Edibles, and on Investigation and Employment. These had charge of the entire operations of the Exchange. The contributors of articles fix their own prices thereto, of which 10 per cent. was retained for selling.

The original officers were as follows: President, Miss Janet C. Lewis; First Vice President, Miss Ella E. Daniels; Second Vice President, Miss Carrington; Third Vice President, Miss Helen Baldwin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. J. Hoag; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Tempie Reed; Treasurer, Miss Matilda Worthington. Subsequently, Mrs. B. E. Bullock was elected Recording Secretary, *vice* Mrs. Hoag, resigned.

The first year's operations showed the sales to have amounted to \$5,458.18; of which \$4,912.36 was paid to contributors. After paying expenses, there was left a balance on hand of \$416.07. The sales were divided thus: By Artistic Committee, \$285.75; by Domestic Committee, \$953.53; by Edible Committee, \$4,286.57. Of the latter, \$2,787.34 was for Cakes sold; \$422.48, for 3,942 loaves of Bread; \$177.63 for 711 dozen Fried Cakes; \$278.38, for Fruit and Pickles; \$125.99 for 435 Pies; \$157.43 for Butter; \$119.52 for 593 dozen Biscuits; and \$217.80 for Salads, etc.

The Exchange was maintained with varying results, until the Fall of 1887, by the organization which had managed it for four years. It then passed into the hands of Miss Jennie Norton, by whom it is now conducted.

PLACES FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

The first room provided in Toledo, specially for theatrical and other public entertainments, was Union Hall, South side Summit Street, near Oak. It was built in 1850 by Thomas Dunlap. Following that, during the same year, was a like room in what was called Duell Block, Summit Street (North side), between Jefferson and Monroe. The third provision of the kind was Stickney Hall, 242-244 Summit Street, in 1855, built by Mr. Dunlap. For a period of six years, the latter was the favorite place for public gatherings of most sorts. In it were not only theatrical and other entertainments, but for much of the time religious services were held there. An incident occurring there will indicate something of the liabilities of such association with the use of the Hall. At one time on the Sabbath, when Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was holding services there, he was much surprised at the close of a prayer offered by him, to find a large portion of his congrega-

tion struggling with suppressed laughter. The explanation was soon found in the flitting to and fro on the stage behind him of two or three rabbits, belonging to a stock of trained animals, which were on exhibition the night previous.

The fourth provision made for public entertainment, was what is known as White Hall, No. 217-221 Summit Street. It was built by Mr. A. M. White, of New York, and completed in 1861. For a period of 10 years, this was the principal Public Hall in the City. In 187-, Wheeler's Opera House was built at the Northeast corner of Monroe and St. Clair Streets. It was erected by the family of Lyman Wheeler, and yet continues to be largest and most commodious place of the kind in Toledo.

The latest provision of this sort is Memorial Hall, at the Southwest corner of Adams and Ontario Streets, dedicated February 22, 1887, which is more fully described on pages 261-263 of this work.

Beside those above mentioned there now are in the City a variety of buildings more or less used as places of resort, but chiefly by organizations of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Convention of "Fat Men" was held at Put-in Bay, September 10th and 11th, 1874, at which 50 persons were present, whose weights ranged from 200 to 436, the latter being Thos. Grager, of Clyde, Sandusky County, the next to him (428 lbs.) being J. G. Templeton, of Swanton, Lucas County. Various diverting exercises were had. A supper and a dance took place in the evening at the Put-in Bay House. The officers of the Convention were: President, H. E. O'Hagan, Sandusky; Honorary President, J. G. Templeton; Vice President, B. H. Boynton, Elyria; Secretary, Dr. D. P. Chamberlin, Toledo; Treasurer, T. H. B. Davis, Toledo.

In March, 1842, the Western Emigration Association was organized in Toledo, with the following officers: President, Peter H. Shaw; Vice President, F. L. Nichols; Treasurer, Edmund Fitch; Recording Secretary, Robert Jeffrey; Corresponding Secretary, Truman C. Everts.

At a meeting of the resident Scotchmen of Toledo, held November 30, 1867, in honor of St. Andrew's Day, a "St. Andrew's Society" was organized, with the following officers, to wit: President, A. B. Brownlee; Vice President, James Young; Secretary, John Faskin; Treasurer, Peter Scott; Managers, — Ross, — Carruthers, J. P. Jones, R. McIntosh, and James Wylie.

The Toledo Musical Association, organized in January, 1850, was officered as follows: President, Joel W. Kelsey; Secretary, Chas. O'Hara; Treasurer, Wm. H. Sizer; Leader, Harrison H. Dodd.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held an annual meeting February 17, 1859, when the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. T. P. Norris; 1st Vice President, Patrick Graham; 2d Vice President, M. M. Goulden; Recording Secretary, Declan Allen; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick H. Galloway; Treasurer, Felix Connolly; Banner Bearer, Wm. Kehoe; Messenger, Timothy O'Connor. Executive Committee: Thomas Brophy, Michael Carney, Thos. Tiernan, Thos. Ward, Jos. Fitzpatrick, Bernard Toole, Timothy Bradley, John Keegan, Timothy Bates.

Few pioneers of Northwestern Ohio were as well known, or have been more kindly remembered, than was Andrew (*alias* "Count") Coffinbury, a Lawyer who made his home at different places in this section. Withal, he had quite a "turn" for poetry, of which he produced not a little for the press, while his longer production ("the Forest Rangers") was published in a volume. Among his shorter pieces, was the following, furnished the *Blade* in December, 1843:

CONTENTMENT IN A COT.

BY A. COFFINBURY.

Why should we sigh for paltry gold,
And horde a needless store,
Which, if increased a thousand fold,
But makes a thirst for more?
Hie Heaven bids us reconcile
Our wishes to our lot:
And thus enjoy, with cheerful smile,
Contentment in a cot.

Just Heaven bath gifts conferred
Unto the rich or proud—
Of stalks an agonizing mind,
In fashion's dazzling crowd.
And yet, with naught of earthly show,
The pearl of price is bought.
For all the poor, if wise, may know
Contentment in a cot.

'Tis rare that gold content can give,
Or e'en suppress a sigh—
We need but little, while we live,
And nothing when we die.
If healthful toil be exercised,
And wisdom's precepts sought,
Then duly will be left and prized
Contentment in a cot.

Give me this day my needful bread,
And strength to toil for more;
I will not covet proud parade,
Or needless glittering store.
Why should I sigh for fields or plains?
My needs require them not;
I would not change for earth's domains
Contentment in a cot.

CENSUS STATISTICS, OHIO AND LUCAS COUNTY.

POPULATION.	STATE.	COUNTY.
10th Census, 1880	3,198,062	67,377
9th " 1870	2,665,260	46,722
8th " 1860	2,339,511	25,831
7th " 1850	1,980,329	12,361
6th " 1840	1,519,467	9,382
5th " 1830	937,903	-----
4th " 1820	581,295	-----
3d " 1810	230,760	-----
2d " 1800	45,365	-----
1st " 1790	-----	-----

By Nativity—		State.	County.
Native born.	1880	2,803,119	50,023
Foreign "	1880	394,343	17,354
Native "	1870	2,292,767	32,603
Foreign "	1870	372,493	14,119
Native "	1860	2,011,262	17,408
Foreign "	1860	328,249	8,423

By Race—			
White	1880	3,117,920	66,281
Colored	1880	79,900	1,093
White	1870	2,601,946	45,944
Colored	1870	63,213	776
White	1860	2,302,808	25,553
Colored	1860	36,673	278

By Sex—			
Males	1880	1,613,936	34,002
Females	1880	1,584,126	33,375

By School, Military and Voting Age—			
Males, 5 to 17 years.	1880	479,710	9,698
Females, " "	1880	471,568	9,965
Males, 18 to 44 years.	1880	647,092	14,444
Males, 21 and over.	1880	826,577	17,836

Property Valuation—		STATE.	COUNTY.
Real estate	-----	\$1,093,667,705	\$15,993,076
Personal property	-----	440,682,803	7,600,350
Total	-----	1,534,360,508	23,593,426

Taxation—			
State	-----	4,480,489	68,425
County	-----	6,131,502	120,796
Local	-----	15,144,667	725,873
Total	-----	25,756,658	915,094

Indebtedness—			
Bonded debt	-----	53,654,507	3,683,897
Floating debt	-----	823,086	84,197
Gross debt	-----	54,477,593	3,768,094
Sinking fund	-----	5,721,139	141,546
Net debt	-----	48,756,454	3,626,508

Live Stock and its Productions—			
Horses,	No.-----	736,478	5,352
Mules and Asses,	"-----	19,481	113
Working Oxen,	"-----	82,226	49
Milch Cows,	"-----	767,043	6,007
Other Cattle,	"-----	1,084,917	5,785
Sheep,	"-----	4,902,486	9,159
Swine,	"-----	3,141,333	19,114
Wool,	Lbs.-----	25,003,756	41,873
Milk,	Gals.-----	46,801,537	354,851
Butter,	Lbs.-----	67,634,263	508,281
Cheese,	"-----	2,170,245	600

Manufactures, 1879—			
Establishments,	No.-----	20,699	282
Capital	-----	\$188,939,614	\$693,375

Average hands employed—			
Males above 16,	No.-----	152,217	5,339
Females above 15,	"-----	18,563	1,045
Children and Youths	-----	12,829	695
Wages during year,	-----	\$ 62,103,800	\$ 185,683
Materials,	-----	215,334,258	6,924,629
Products,	-----	348,298,390	11,402,919

Farm Areas and Values, 1879—			
Farms,	No.-----	245,189	2,056
Improved Lands, Acres..	-----	18,081,091	98,798
Value, with buildings, etc.	-----	\$1,127,497,353	\$8,883,018
Value of improvements	-----	30,521,180	284,468
Value of Live Stock	-----	103,707,730	618,122
Cost of repairs, 1879	-----	4,863,063	41,952
Cost of fertilizers, 1879	-----	550,029	738
Est. value productions	-----	156,777,152	1,323,494

<i>Vegetable products—</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>10 to 15 Years—Male</i>	<i>265</i>
Cereals—Barley, bu.	1,707,129	13,517	“ Female	158
Buckwheat, “	280,299	8,744	16 to 59 Years—Male	13,964
Indian Corn, “	111,877,124	740,589	“ Female	2,821
Oats, “	28,664,504	262,510	60 and over—Male	446
Rye, “	389,221	7,448	“ Female	37
Wheat, “	46,014,869	346,931	Nativity—United States	10,478
Orchard Products, “	\$3,576,242	\$57,642	“ Ireland	1,490
Hay, Tons	2,210,923	20,276	“ Germany	3,523
Potatoes (Irish), bu.	12,719,215	202,572	“ Great Britain	546
“ (Sweet) “	239,578	80	“ Scandinavia	37
Tobacco, Lbs.	34,735,235	551	“ British America	716
			“ Other Countries	901

NATIVE POPULATION OF TOLEDO—1880.

Aggregate Population	50,137		
Born in the United States	35,788		
Alabama	26	Missouri	80
Arkansas	2	Nebraska	8
California	6	Nevada	1
Colorado	11	New Hampshire	82
Connecticut	199	New Jersey	161
Delaware	21	New York	3,195
Florida	1	North Carolina	69
Georgia	17	Ohio	26,254
Illinois	249	Oregon	2
Indiana	617	Pennsylvania	1,013
Iowa	75	Rhode Island	29
Kansas	10	South Carolina	22
Kentucky	194	Tennessee	30
Louisiana	13	Texas	8
Maine	95	Vermont	205
Maryland	143	Virginia	194
Massachusetts	343	West Virginia	12
Michigan	2,223	Wisconsin	105
Minnesota	20	New Mexico	2
Mississippi	22	Utah	2

FOREIGN POPULATION OF TOLEDO—1880.

Total Population	50,137
Foreign born	14,349
*Asia	2
Atlantic Islands	2
Australia	3
Austria proper	47
Belgium	22
Bohemia	34
British America	1,427
Canada	1,395
New Brunswick	7
Newfoundland	3
Nova Scotia	7
Prince Edw'd Isl.	12
*British America	2
Chili	7
Cuba	1
Denmark	74
*Europe	22
France	304
German Empire	6,809
Baden	476
Bavaria	321
Brunswick	1
Hamburg	32
Hanover	331
Hessen	193
Mecklenburg	503
Nassau	2
Oldenburg	3
*Prussia	2,413
Saxony	62
Wuerttemberg	332
*Germany	2,140
Gt. Britain & Ireland	4,040
England	899
Ireland	2,941
Scotland	180
Wales	18
*Great Britain	2
Greece	1
Holland	92
Hungary	55
India	1
Italy	17
Luxemburg	27
Mexico	2
Norway	6
Poland	603
Portugal	1
Russia	17
South America	3
Spain	3
Sweden	50
Switzerland	648
Turkey	4
West Indies	22
At Sea	3

* Particular portion not specified.

PERSONS IN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN TOLEDO, 1880.

Persons occupied	17,695
All ages—Male	14,675
“ Female	3,016

Engaged in Agriculture.

Persons so occupied	334
Male	331
Female	3
Nativity—United States	169
“ Ireland	18
“ Germany	78
“ Great Britain	27
“ Other Countries	42

In Professional and Personal Services.

Persons engaged	6,065
Male	4,174
Female	1,891
Nativity—United States	3,396
“ Ireland	839
“ Germany	1,111
“ Great Britain	143
“ British America	245
“ Other Countries	331

In Trade and Transportation.

Persons engaged	5,081
Male	4,953
Female	128
Nativity—United States	3,326
“ Ireland	294
“ Germany	910
“ Great Britain	150
“ British America	160
“ Other Countries	241

In Manufacturing, Mechanical and Mining.

Persons engaged	6,211
Male	5,217
Female	994
Nativity—United States	3,587
“ Ireland	339
“ Germany	1,424
“ Great Britain	226
“ British America	304
“ Other Countries	331

Charles A. Lamb took an enumeration of the population of Lucas County in July, August, September and October, 1850, with the following result:

Port Lawrence (including Toledo)	3,970
Waynesfield (including Maumee City)	2,375
Washington	1,160
Waterville	945
Springfield	777
Sylvania	752
Manhattan	528
Providence	483
Oregon	416
Richfield	399
Spencer	273
Wing	261

12,339

Population of Toledo at the dates named, as shown by census enumerations:

1840, returned in June	1,232
1844, " February 4th	1,673
1845, " January 1st	1,925
1846	2,153
1847, returned August 1st	2,774
1852, " January 1st	6,412
1853, " December 1st	8,497
1860, " June	13,768
1865, " December 1st	19,509
1866, " September 7th	24,401
1868, " June 2d	30,068

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

Name of Village.	Township.	County.	Population.		
			1880.	1870.	1860.
Albion	Fulton	Fulton	164		
Antwerp	Crane	Paulding	1,275	717	
Archbald	German	Fulton	635	372	
Beardstown	Bloom	Wood	311		
Belmore	Van Buren	Putnam	445	270	
Bowling Green		Wood	1,539	906	
Bloomdale	Bloom	Wood	130		
Bradner	Montgomery	Wood	241		
Brucersburg	Noble	Defiance	189	185	194
Bryan	Pulaski	Williams	2,952	2,388	1,064
Columbus Grove	Pleasant	Putnam	1,392	578	
Colton	Washington	Henry	113		
Custer	Milton	Wood	248		
Delta	York	Fulton	859		
Edgerton	St. Joseph	Williams	782	630	
Eagleville	Bloom	Wood	96		
Evansport	Tiffin	Defiance	292		
Farmer Center	Farmer	Defiance	120		
Freeport	Montgomery	Wood	216		
Florida	Flat Rock	Henry	245		
Fort Jennings	Jennings	Putnam	164		
Gilboa	Blanchard	Putnam	287	315	311
Grand Rapids	Weston	Wood	332		
Hamler	Marion	Henry	231		
Haskins	Middletown	Wood	381	243	
Hoytsville	Jackson	Wood	218		
Holgate	Pleasant	Henry	505		
Holland	Springfield	Lucas	95		
Independence	Richland	Defiance	70		
Jerry City		Wood	224		
Junction	Auglaize	Paulding	198		
Kalida	Union	Putnam	404	290	335
Keiferville	Palmer	Putnam	65		
Larcha	Lake	Wood	91		
Lyons	Royalton	Fulton	219		
Leipsic	Liberty	Putnam	681	200	
Malotville	Harrison	Paulding	73		
Mark Center	Mark	Defiance	210		
Matamora	Amboy	Fulton	168		
Melbern	Center	Williams	90		
Millbury	Lake	Wood	483		
Milton Center	Milton	Wood	106		
Napoleon	Napoleon	Henry	3,032	2,018	
Neapolis	Providence	Lucas	100		
Newburg	Brown	Paulding	24		
North Baltimore	Henry	Wood	71		
North Toledo	Washington	Lucas	250		
Ottokee	Dover	Fulton	159		
Ottawa	Ottawa	Putnam	1,129		105
Pettisville	Clinton	Fulton	195		
Perrysburg	Perrysburg	Wood	1,909	1,835	1,494
Pemberville	Freedom	Wood	644		
Pioneer	Madison	Williams	754	698	
Pendleton	Riley	Putnam	145		
Portage	Liberty & Portage	Wood	304		
Rising Sun	Montgomery	Wood	344		
Swanton	Swan Creek	Fulton	335		
Sherwood	Delaware	Defiance	195		
Stryker	Springfield	Williams	662	671	
Sylvania	Sylvania	Lucas	523		
Maumee	Waynesfield	Lucas	1,780	1,779	1,691
Wauseon	Clinton	Fulton	1,905	1,474	378
West Unity	Brady	Williams	884	597	
Whitehouse	Waterville	Lucas	554		
Weston	Weston	Wood	698		
West Millgrove	Perry	Wood	222		

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Population of Cities of Ohio having 4,000 and over of inhabitants in 1880:

Name.	County.	1870	1880
Akron	Summit	10,006	16,512
Alliance	Stark	4,063	4,636
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	1,999	4,445
Bellaire	Belmont	4,033	8,025
Canton	Stark	8,660	12,258
Chillicothe	Ross	8,920	10,938
Circleville	Pickaway	5,407	6,046
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	92,829	160,146
Columbus	Franklin	31,274	51,647
Dayton	Montgomery	30,473	38,678
Defiance	Defiance	2,750	5,907
Delaware	Delaware	5,641	6,894
East Liverpool	Columbiana	2,105	5,568
Elyria	Lorain	3,038	4,777
Findlay	Hancock	3,315	4,633
Fremont	Sandusky	5,455	8,446
Galion	Crawford	3,523	5,635
Gallipolis	Gallia	3,711	4,400
Hamilton	Butler	11,081	12,121
Ironton	Lawrence	5,686	8,857
Lancaster	Fairfield	4,725	6,803
Lima	Allen	4,500	7,567
Mansfield	Richland	8,029	9,859
Marietta	Washington	5,218	5,444
Massillon	Stark	5,185	6,836
Middletown	Butler	3,046	4,538
Mount Vernon	Knox	4,876	5,249
Newark	Licking	6,698	9,600
Norwalk	Huron	4,498	5,704
Piqua	Miami	5,967	6,031
Pomeroy	Meigs	5,824	5,560
Portsmouth	Scioto	10,592	11,321
Salem	Columbiana	3,700	4,041
Sandusky	Erie	13,000	15,838
Springfield	Clark	12,652	20,730
Steubenville	Jefferson	8,107	12,093
Tiffin	Seneca	5,648	7,879
Toledo	Lucas	31,584	50,137
Urbana	Champaign	4,276	6,252
Van Wert	Van Wert	2,625	4,079
Warren	Trumbull	3,457	4,428
Wooster	Wayne	5,419	5,840
Xenia	Greene	6,377	7,026
Youngstown	Mahoning	8,075	15,435
Zanesville	Muskingum	10,011	18,113

The three Cities of Toledo, Columbus and Dayton were settled as follows: Toledo, in 1832; Columbus, in 1812; and Dayton, in 1796. This shows their present ages, respectively, to be 56, 76 and 92 years. Their growth in population from 1840 to 1880, is shown in the following table:

Year.	Toledo.	Columbus.	Dayton.
1840	1,232	6,487	6,067
1850	3,829	17,882	10,976
Increase	2,597	11,395	4,909
Increase, per cent.	210	174	80
1860	13,768	18,550	20,086
Increase	9,939	668	9,110
Increase, per cent.	260	4	45
1870	31,693	31,336	30,366
Increase	17,925	11,786	10,280
Increase, per cent.	127	63	51
1880	50,137	51,647	38,678
Increase	18,444	20,311	8,312
Increase, per cent.	60	65	27

As shown above, much the oldest of these Cities in settlement is Dayton, which was among the first points attracting settlers from the South and East in the Great Miami Valley, whose rich agricultural resources soon gave life and prosperity to many Villages. Thus started, Dayton was in position to receive special benefits from the Miami Canal, connecting her with the Ohio, and constituting her the second commercial point in Southwestern Ohio. This special advantage was largely removed by the Railway system, which soon divided Dayton's trade with many neighboring places, and thus checked its growth. Columbus, from its real start, was chiefly dependent for growth upon advantages as the Capital of the State, its population being materially augmented by the inmates of the various State institutions. Between 1860 and 1880, the City's advance was greatly stimulated by the remarkable development of manufactures, chiefly in iron, caused by cheap and abundant coal and iron. To that cause, chiefly, is to be attributed the exceptional growth of that City during the period named, an advantage which is not likely to operate as effectively in coming years. As stated elsewhere, Toledo's two chief sources of growth, aside from its Lake position, have been the advantages she possessed in both Canal and Railway facilities. Fortunately, these two sources of strength were joined from almost the start—the Erie and Kalamazoo, the pioneer Railway of the West, in 1836, followed by the Miami and Wabash Canals in 1843 and '45. These powerful agencies have continued in their aids to the present, though the Canals have been largely reduced in force. To other advantages, the City for some years past has been receiving increased strength from the manufacturing interests so rapidly developed, which promise, from this time on, to be more effective than will be those of Columbus.

The following table, giving the population of Lake points, as shown by the census in 1830, and 50 years later, has interest, as indicating something of hopes realized, and not a little of "great expectations" disappointed:

	1830	1880
Buffalo.....	3,652	155,134
Erie, Penn.....	1,329	27,737
Cleveland.....	1,076	160,146
Sandusky City.....	400	15,838
Huron.....	400	1,038
Fremont.....	361	8,446
Perrysburg.....	182	1,900
Maumee City.....	250	1,783
Toledo.....	30	50,113
Detroit.....	2,222	116,340
Chicago.....	100	506,000
Milwaukee.....	20	115,587
Totals.....	10,072	1,160,062

In 1815, Elkanah Watson, a special friend of Dr. Franklin and the Adamses, made an esti-

mate of the population of the United States for the succeeding 90 years, which compares with the results to this time, as follows:

	<i>Estimate.</i>	<i>Results.</i>
1820.....	9,025,734	9,633,861
1830.....	12,833,645	12,866,020
1840.....	17,116,526	17,069,565
1850.....	23,135,363	23,191,876
1860.....	31,753,834	31,445,080
1870.....	42,328,432	38,558,371
1880.....	56,150,241	50,155,783
1890.....	77,526,989	-----
1900.....	100,350,985	-----

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL.

March 12, 1886, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act "to provide for the holding of a Centennial Exposition at the Capital of the State, in September, 1888, demonstrating the material and educational progress and growth of the State during its first century." The reasons for and purpose of such movement, are set forth in the preamble to the act, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, The year 1888 marks the end of a century since the first permanent settlement was made in the State of Ohio; and whereas, this century has been one of greatest progress in the history of civilization, a progress in which Ohio has taken a leading part; and, whereas, it is not only practicable but desirable, that the people of Ohio should commemorate in some appropriate manner the close of the first century of our history, and the beginning of the second.

Under authority thus given, arrangements are now in progress for such celebration, to commence September 4, and close October 19, 1888. Following is the Board of Directors, under whose management the Exposition is to take place:

Governor J. B. Foraker, President.
H. T. Chittenden, Columbus, Vice President.
S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, Director General.
L. B. Harris, Upper Sandusky, Treasurer.
W. S. Foster, Urbana.
C. D. Bailey, Gallipolis.
J. C. Levering, Leverings.
Henry Taleott, Jefferson.
L. N. Bonham, Columbus, Secretary.
A. A. Graham, J. W. Fleming, Columbus, Assistant Secretaries.

The scope of the Exposition is shown by the following named departments:

1. History and Archaeology. 2. Science and Education. 3. Fine and Industrial Arts. 4. Agriculture. 5. Horticulture. 6. Floriculture and Forestry. 7. Live Stock. 8. Mining and Metallurgy. 9. Mechanics and Machinery. 10. Manufactures. 11. Merchandise. 12. Commerce and Transportation. 13. Printing and Journalism. 14. Woman's Work. 15. Public Services and Charities.

The Directors, in their announcement of the proposed Exposition, state that it

Will be demonstrative of a most wonderful history. The first century in the life of our State has been, perhaps, the most wonderful in the history of the race. The clearing away of the wilderness; the

hardships of our pioneer life; the growth of our population; the development of our vast resources; the accumulation of wealth; the building of flourishing Cities; the establishment of Public Schools; the endowment of Colleges and Universities; the building of our vast Railway system; the development of Arts; the advancement of general Education; our contribution to the defense of the Nation's life; the building and enrichment of a million homes; the invention and application of labor-saving machinery; our great improvements in animal industry—all these things are the material of a wonderful history, which we would combine and crystallize in the great industrial Exposition of our first centennial year.

The Exposition will be held about two miles Northeast of the State House, in the City of Columbus, on a beautiful plateau comprising over 100 acres, the property of the State of Ohio. It will be opened with grand and imposing ceremonies, in which the military of Ohio will take an important part. The

President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet; the Governors of each of the States of the Union and their staffs; the Senators and Representatives in Congress; the Vice President and Supreme Court of the United States; leading Historians, Poets, Orators, Statesmen, Teachers, Editors, Ministers, Soldiers, and citizens from all sections of the country; the officers of State and the members of the General Assembly of Ohio, will be each personally and officially invited to be present and participate in the splendid ceremonies of the day.

While it is not the privilege of the compiler to present in this volume the highly valuable evidences of the wonderful advance of Ohio, to be produced on that auspicious occasion, it is deemed proper to make brief mention of the plan of such event, leaving to succeeding historians the record of results.

CHAPTER III.

RECORD OF NATIONALITY.

AS seen, by statistics elsewhere given, the population of Lucas County, in 1880, was 67,377. Of these, 50,023 were native, and 17,354 foreign born—the latter consisting of Germans, 8,267; Irish, 3,284; from British America, 1,688; England, Wales, and Scotland, 1,551; France, 419.

As shown, the Germans now constitute about one-half the foreign born population of the County. This has been the fact for many years. The vanguard of that nationality appeared at the very outset of permanent settlement, and was followed by increasing numbers, who have been identified with every branch and department of industry and trade. At request of the writer, Hon. Guido Marx prepared, evidently with great expenditure of time and labor, a statement showing something of the part borne in the history of the City and County, by the nationality of which he is a recognized representative. So much of his valuable paper as space (unexpectedly limited) will allow, is given herewith.

Next in numbers and prominence in this connection are the Irish people, who from the first were identified, not only with the development and improvement of the locality, but in religious, educational, governmental, political and other departments of usefulness; and it is much regretted, that something like just mention of the part borne by them has not been found practicable in this connection.

In such special mention of the two nationalities named, the writer is not unmindful of the thousands who have come from other countries, to bear parts equally honorable in the great work of establishing and advancing civilization and improvement here. England, Scotland and France have been specially liberal in such contributions; while other countries, proportionately, have borne creditable part in the work.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

BY GUIDO MARX.

This element had a large share in the settlement of this County and the development of the City. One of the first white owners of the real estate on which the City was founded, was a German—Martin Baum, born in 1765. He was with General Wayne as a Hospital Steward in his campaign against the Indians on the Maumee River, and took part in the battle of Fallen Timbers. He was, according to Rattermann's History of the German Pioneers, one of their most prominent representatives in the

State of Ohio; the fourth Mayor of Cincinnati; the founder of the first Bank there, of the first Sugar Refinery, of the first Foundry, and the first Steam Flouring Mill in Ohio. With others, he bought in 1817, tracts 1 and 2, now the heart of Toledo, having been appointed Trustee of the property of the two Companies (the Baum and the Piatt) organized in Cincinnati to purchase lands of the Government at the public sale in this section. After the adjustment of the titles to this property, Martin Baum became the joint owner, with Major William Oliver and Micajah T. Williams, in that part of it known as Port Lawrence. Mr. Baum died in Cincinnati, December 14, 1831.

EARLY SETTLERS.—In consequence of the uncertain title to much of the land in this section, little of it was taken up by actual settlers until 1824, when these claims were adjusted. From then to 1832, many German names are recorded as having entered tracts of 80 and 160 acres. So, Joh. Fr. Cobian, in 1824; Heinr. Roop, in 1826; Jac. Geilrath, in 1829; Michael and Daniel and Johann and Peter Strayer, Andreas Trapp and Christian Forke, in 1831; and Peter Weiss, Louis Zumreber, Johann and Abraham Walter and Martin Walters, Christian Gnagy and Lucas Leonard, in 1832. These were farms taken up in Towns 1, 2 and 3; and an equally long list of names could be given of entries in Town 9. In 1832, Jacob Keller settled in Adams Township, where he died in 1873. In the same year Joseph Seeman took his abode on the East Side of the River, and Heinrich Gottlieb Neubert in Port Lawrence. The latter was born in Saxony; hence, his sobriquet of "Old Sax." He had served under Napoleon, and lost his right arm by the fall of a tree while working on the Canal. A widower, he married the widow of Johann Peter Brehm, about 1840, who bore him a son in 1841—Henry G. Neubert, whose name we shall have occasion to mention in this historical sketch as a Soldier. From a subsequent marriage of his father after the death of his second wife, a half-brother, William, was born in 1846, who also distinguished himself as a Volunteer in the 27th Ohio, during the War of the Rebellion. The father died in February, 1853.

The *Deutsche Pionier*, published in Cincinnati in September, 1883, to which we are indebted for valuable information concerning these oldest settlers, gives the names of 18 Swabians who formed a Company in Cincin-

nati in 1833 to farm in what is now Adams Township, having bought there 2,025 acres of Government land, and divided it up among themselves. Many of them carried out their intentions. Among the arrivals of 1834 are mentioned Heinrich Siebert, Jacob Seifert, Johann Wolf, B. H. Busch, Heinrich Hertzler and Solomon Wolfinger; and in 1835, Heinrich W. Goettel, who, in company with M. H. Daniels during the following year, built the double three-story brick building on the Southwest corner of Summit and Monroe Streets, which they occupied as a store.

Abraham Hartmann, Mrs. Kayser, Levi Schnell; three brothers Schaaf—William, Karl and Fritz; Karl Mertz and Johann Jacob Vogelsang, are mentioned as new-comers during that year.

In 1836, Adam Huster, Jacob Meyer, Martin Weber, Johann Wilhelm Bieber, Georg Abt and Georg Engel arrived in the fast-growing community at the junction of Swan Creek with the Maumee River.

During the next few years, there was not quite so large an influx of German immigrants; but we can mention as having settled here in 1837, the name of Johann Peter Brehm, who came from Flonheim, near Alzei, in the Grand Dukedom of Hessa. He brought with him his wife Katharina, *nee* Stump, and daughter Elizabeth, the latter then two years old, who in 1853 was married with Guido Marx, to whom she bore 13 children, 11 of whom are living, and destined, according to the words of our Cincinnati authority, "to propagate genuine German blood, and good German mind and spirit." While enjoying the advantages of the best educational facilities which this country affords, they will also be an honor to the land of their birth, to which they all are sincerely devoted. Their grandfather on the mother's side (Brehm) was a mason and bricklayer, actively engaged at his trade in the building up of the new City until his death, which occurred within a few years.

The names of Adam Grosser, Johannes Frommann and Christopher Quade, are remembered as having also arrived during 1837; the last mentioned commenced a Grocery Store in Manhattan, where he died in 1842; also, that Matthias Boos went into the business of selling provisions, subsequently starting a Bakery with his brother-in-law, John Schmidt. Mr. Boos afterwards went into partnership with Lyman Wheeler, for rectifying whisky and making vinegar. Only the names of Peter Henni and Michael Steinhart are given as having commenced farming during 1838 and '39 in the vicinity of the City: but many more must have begun then to make Toledo their home, for Edward Klinge, the father of Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, when he arrived in 1840, found it profitable to start a second Brewery, having been preceded in that business by John Vogel-

sang. The latter's Brewery was on Michigan Street, near Cherry, while Mr. Klinge, in partnership with Lyman Wheeler, erected his on Monroe Street, near where Wheeler's Opera House now stands. He carried it on afterwards in partnership with Charles Vischer, who came from Wuerttemberg. At that time Henry and John Goettel were engaged in the Dry Goods trade. Mr. Schoenaeker had a hotel on Summit Street, near the mouth of Swan Creek; Henry Schertz was engaged in grading and as contractor, and Daniel Scharfenberger and Levi Snell were Merchant Tailors; while Charles Schaaf had a Grocery Store on Water Street, near Elm. Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, to whom we are indebted for some of these notes from the recollections of her mother, Mrs. Klinge, writes:

"Large numbers of laborers of German nationality found employment upon the costly system of grades, then put in operation by the City, who had previously aided in excavating the Wabash and Erie Canal; also in the hard, rough work, requisite to build a City in the wilderness. The helpful spirit which characterizes pioneer society predominated among the early German settlers of Toledo, and in sickness, sorrow and adversity, they stood by each other as though of one family."

During the following period—from 1840 to 1848—the German element gained considerable by new accessions, but space will allow the mention of such only as have become specially prominent in business pursuits or public affairs. Among these are Frederick Puck, who, in 1870, with the brothers Witker, founded the Western Manufacturing Company; Philipp Redding, still carrying on the Saddlery and Harnessmaking; and Andreas Stephan, who first in Milan, Ohio, and then in Maumee City, started a Tannery. In 1850 he moved the same to Toledo, and changed it three years later into a Brewery. He was an active, public-spirited man, whose name we shall meet again in various official positions. Misfortune, in various ways, compelled him to seek a home in the far West. Jacob Landman, born in 1823, arrived in America in 1839. After various experiences in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Vicksburg, Mississippi, he came to Toledo in 1847, where he opened a Clothing Store with David Heinsheimer, which they carried on until 1855, when they returned to Cincinnati. Mr. Landman came back to Toledo in 1860, engaging first in the Grocery, and afterwards the Liquor trade. He has taken a lively interest in public affairs since he came here.

More true to his original occupation, but taking a less active part in political matters, was Joseph Roemer, who since his arrival in Toledo, was first in the retail, then in the wholesale Clothing line. His first partners were William Kraus and his brother Lehman Kraus, who, with a third, the elder brother, Jacob, took up their abode in Toledo about the same time, for better or for worse. Jacob Kraus was a very careful, straightforward, and strictly honorable man, who raised a family of six children, with whom he lived alternately after the death of his excellent wife, and after going out of active business. He died at Logansport, Indiana, January 23, 1886, aged 78. The next elder brother, William, experienced a considerable change in fortune. Among his first enterprises in Toledo was that of a Distillery, which he carried on with W. W. Howe, until it was destroyed by fire the second time, about 1857. He then opened a Bank with Charles J. Wood, and continued therein after the latter's death, with Wm. H. Smith as a

partner, and under the name of City Bank, until it met a disastrous failure in 1873. While his star was in the ascendancy, Mr. Kraus was a very influential citizen, being elected to the Mayoralty and appointed by the Court as Trustee of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad. He never recovered from the misfortune which overtook him, and died in Toledo in December, 1883. The younger brother, Lehman Kraus, attended very closely to the business of manufacturing and selling clothing, and with good financial success, until he was compelled, by failing eyesight, to retire.

The brothers Joseph and Henry Thorner came to Toledo about the same time as the foregoing, and together in 1853, carried on the Great Western Clothing Store, near the foot of Perry Street. Joseph engaged afterwards with George Meissner in the Barley trade and Brewers' supplies, while Henry associated for a while with A. Graff in selling Dry Goods, then with E. Epker, McNamee, and also Cohen in Liquors.

G. Goldsmith and Louis Wachenheimer belong also to the early arrivals increasing this part of our colony.

Of those not engaged in trade, but in various other occupations, we find mentioned further on Daniel Nitschke, who became the manager of the Book-binding department of the Blade Printing and Paper Company; Paul Hoffmann, who went to farming; and the brothers George, Jacob and Martin Tanner; also A. Henning (the father-in-law of Fritz Opitz, and grandfather of Rheinhold Opitz), who died here in 1876, 88 years old; and who, by his fiery eloquence and poetical talent, stirred up many a soul during the Slavery agitations and the times of War. The names of others will be met with in the enumeration of the vocations which they filled.

The year 1849 brought, in quick succession, a large immigration, and of a character quite different from any former one. The enthusiasm and unselfish patriotism kindled by revolutionary aspirations in Europe, unsatisfied by their partial failures, were transplanted to these shores and sought vent in active participation in all philanthropic movements. The new comers of that and following years entered with considerable zeal into the different arteries connected with the life of the Commonwealth. For some of these they were fitted, for some others they were not. All had first to learn the language and the ways of the country to which they transferred their allegiance; but we can henceforth mention only the names gathered from the public records, and are able to do this only in periods of several years apart, and even then, many meritorious citizens who have lived and died here during these 50 years, can not be here remembered for the want of space.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The religious sentiments and wants of the early settlers were undoubtedly among the first causes which prevailed upon German immigrants to gather in congregations; and intimately connected herewith was the desire to carry on such exercises in their native language and to maintain the same. Catholic Priests and Missionaries belonging to the Diocese of Detroit, were the first to administer to these requirements as early as 1833; and from then to 1843, spiritual assistance was rendered by visiting Priests from Norwalk and Glandorf. In the latter year the first mention is made of a German Catholic community; but in 1849 their services were still held in the same edifice with their English-speaking co-religionists. In 1851, Father Karl Evrard started a separate German organization, and in 1853 the ground was bought on the corner of Cherry and Michigan Streets, on which, during the

following year, St. Mary's Church was erected. Father Evrard remained in charge until 1860, when he went to Tiffin, Ohio. His place has been occupied for many years now by Rev. Wm. Kockerols, with several assistants. A second Catholic community (St. Peter's) exists since 1870, near the corner of Upper St. Clair and Canal Streets, under the guidance of Rev. Peter Dannenhoefler, and a third, that of the Sacred Heart, in East Toledo.

The German Protestants met as early as 1836, in private dwellings, but had no regular services performed until 1841, when Rev. Kronenwirth came every four weeks from Woodville and spoke to audiences made up of different confessions. This condition lasted but a few years. In 1848, the first Methodist community was founded, under the pastorship of Peter Schneider. It built a spacious brick Church in 1863 on Ontario Street, and replaced it in 1881 by one larger and more handsome. In 1858, it was administered to by Rev. Sebastian Barth; in 1870, by Rev. Henry G. Lich; in 1880, by Heinrich Jend; and in 1887, by E. F. Wunderlich, and is now called the Methodist Emanuel Church. The same denomination had in 1880, on Segur street, another congregation (Zion's) under Rev. Pullman; Jas. Kern officiating in 1886. The Reformed Church owned an edifice on the corner of Scott and Allen Streets, of which, in 1858, Rev. Henry Ashmeyer was Pastor; and in 1870, Ang. Toensmeyer. To the Lutheran Church, of which, in 1858 Johann Dorfer was Pastor; and the St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical, on Erie Street, founded in 1857, by Rev. Charles Markscheffel, and over which he presided until 1873, when he founded St. Peter's, on the corner of Nebraska Avenue and Hawley Street, we find added in 1870 the United Brethren, Karl Schneider, Pastor in 1873; and Carl Schiller, in 1886. The Evangelische Gemeinschaft, corner of Division and Vance Streets, Karl F. Negley, pastor; and Martin Koehler as Pastor in 1880 of the Presbyterian Church on Allen, now Canton Street, between Baker and North. Also, in 1870, the Lutheran Salem Church, Ch. E. Bode, Pastor; and G. F. Rausch in 1886; and St. John's Lutheran, Rev. John Deindorfer, Pastor; and Charles Beckel, in 1886. These Societies were increased from 1880 to 1886 by several more, the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity, H. W. Querk, Pastor; St. John's Lutheran, under Rev. Chr. Prottengeier; St. Marcus Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, John Klag, Pastor; and the East Toledo Methodist Mission. We count in all, at the present time, 18 Christian German Churches, and two Jewish Synagogues.

The "Free-Thinking" element, although very numerous, has not succeeded in maintaining a permanent organization. In February, 1854, a Freie Maenner Verein was started, G. Fenneberg and Guido Marx signing the first call; but it was soon turned from the discussion of religious matters by the all-pervading spirit of politics, into the consideration of the Anti-Slavery issues, and became in this an active participant in the conventions of German Liberals, which formulated very progressive ideas. At the first meeting called to debate the Anti-Nebraska bill, A. B. Ernst was Secretary.

The first Independent Society, of which Francis E. Abbot was Speaker, in 1870, contained many German names on its list of members, but it existed only a few years. In the Lyceum of Spiritualists, about the same time, Jacob Engelhardt acted as Treasurer.

THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD.

Provision for instruction in the German language in the Public Schools, was first made when, in November, 1854, Julius Vordtriede was called here from Louisville, Ky., to take charge of it. He was to

teach in the High School, and also in the Ward Schools. In the former he reports in June, 1855, a daily attendance of 70 scholars. The instruction in most of the Ward Schools was discontinued after the first year; but in the departments of the High School it was kept up. Mr. Vordtriede was succeeded as teacher by E. W. E. Koch, who had also charge of instruction in Gymnastics, which, for a while, flourished in the High School halls. Miss Margaretha Otten followed from 1873 to 1878, as a very successful teacher, and was replaced by Martin Friedberg, who now has not only charge of the German in the High School building, where he is assisted by Miss Elsie Krueger, but also the superintendency of it in the Ward Schools, into which it was re-introduced in 1858. In the higher grades we find in 1882, 108 studying German; in 1883, 20; in 1884, 30; in which last year 13 scholars graduated in that language, and 12 in 1885, in a graduating class numbering 41. In the Ward Schools this language was taught in 1880 in 18 Classes to 1,300 pupils; in 1882 the number studying had increased to 1,649; and in 1883 was reported to have been 1,712. In 1885, there were 28 teachers employed, some of them teaching in both languages, and some German alone. The lady teachers were mostly born in this country, the daughters of German parents. The instruction gives general satisfaction to our German fellow-citizens, who are attached by it very much to our Public School system; and the only regret is, that it has not been found feasible so far to carry it on through the intermediate grades. Of the elder corps of male teachers, Casper Weber, J. Lippman, Ibershof, J. E. Ecker, and M. Loenshall, are no more in active service; but L. R. Konopak, Karl Hillencamp and Fred. C. Mau, still are, while Ed. Lemberger, G. F. Lok, Albert I. Mayer, and A. C. Seiler were also on the rolls of 1885. Among the ladies, Mrs. Amalia Wandke was the first to teach German here. She was followed later by Miss Emma (the daughter of Emil Marx, now Mrs. Seubert), by Miss Emma Koch, Miss Helen Weber, and by Betty, Julia, Lizzie and Theresa, daughters of Joseph E. Marx. Miss Eliz. Augspurger died while employed. Following are the names of the ladies who taught in 1885: Rosa Lang, Augusta Schrader, Emma E. Koehler, Mary P. Hirth, Mary Wiedman, Della Dallet, Katie Tiedke, Mary Klotz, Mary Kaufman, Olga Heyn, Teresa Marx, Emma Fenneberg, Hulda Buettner, Minnie Halbach, Clara Spielbusch, Annie Koehler, Annie Hirth, Lizzie Schiller, Otilie Herrman and Louise Hoffman.

On the Board of Education we find from 1871 to 1873, Dr. V. Braun; from 1877 to 1881 Heinrich Kahlo; from 1877 to the present time, Charles Zirwas; and from 1883, Rynhold Opitz, the son of German parents; also Frank H. Tanner from 1885.

In the Board of Trustees of the Toledo University, managing the Manual Training School, the Germans are represented by Henry Kahlo, Wm. G. Hagenberg and Guido Marx.

Guido Marx acted also on the Board of School Examiners from 1868 till 1870, and Julius Vordtriede occupies that position at this time.

The several religious communities interested themselves from their first beginnings in instruction in the German language; hence, we find that the Catholics, starting a School in 1854, or sooner, taught 80 pupils in 1858. St. Mary's is credited with 636 scholars in 1882, and St. Peter's with 263.

Among the Protestants Rev. Charles Markscheffel took from the first an active interest in matters of education. He founded, in 1858 a School, in connection with St. Paulus Church, of which Jacob Klayle was the first Teacher. The number of scholars increased soon to 160, and counted 230 in 1866, when Johann Klag had charge of it. Pastor Markscheffel soon found that the enterprise was outgrowing the

means of this Church, and desirous of furnishing his pupils at the same time a good English education, it was arranged with the Board of Education, whose President, General Hill, showed also farseeing liberality in supporting the measure, that this School should be transferred to the Public School system. It was expected that the other Churches would follow the example. In 1887, however, Trinity, St. Johns, First German, St. Paul's and Salem Lutheran still maintain separate schools.

LITERARY PURSUITS.

THE PRESS.—Of great importance in procuring for the German element in Toledo that proportion of recognition to which it was entitled by its numbers, as well as by the moral, mental and industrial activity of its members, and of facilitating their combination into the proper Societies, was the founding of the first press and newspaper in their language. This was accomplished by Emil L., Guido and Joseph E. Marx and Heinrich M. Hauschild, under the firm of Marx Brothers and Hauschild. Emil, born in January, 1826, and Guido in June, 1827, left Baden, the country of their birth, in consequence of having taken part on the popular, but unfortunate, side of the political commotions which took place there in 1849, and landed in New York October 1st of that year. They wended their way to Ohio, and first entered Government land in Wood County, in company with some traveling companions, intending to devote themselves to farming. But both having been brought up to the book and print trade, followed by their father, gave up their novel agricultural pursuits after the experience of 18 months, and came to Toledo in the Spring of 1851, where they found employment as clerks. In the Fall of the same year they established themselves as Grocers on their own account, but with very little capital, on the old Packet Dock at the foot of Perry street, moving from there in 1853 to the next corner, on Summit and Monroe Streets, where they had purchased previously the Eastern part of the Daniels & Goettel brick building. In the same year they prevailed upon their younger brother, Joseph E. (a practical printer), to come from Germany, and assisted him in procuring the necessary material and press for a Job and German newspaper printing office, which was located in the third story of their building. Heinrich M. Hauschild, of Saxony, an experienced printer and old friend, associated with Marx Brothers, and on the 27th of December, 1853, they issued an advance sheet of the *Ohio Staats-Zeitung*, with the news of the battle of Sinopel, in which the Russians destroyed the whole Turkish fleet, at the beginning of the Crimean war. From January 7, 1854, the paper was published regularly as a weekly. Hauschild was Editor for the first year, and contributed also some very good original poetry. At the close of 1854, he returned to Germany, married there and established a printing house in Bremen, which yet flourishes. In August, 1855, the size of the paper was increased. From June 2, 1856, to May 30, 1857, Marx Brothers published a German Daily, under the name of *Toledo Express*, of which Julius Vordtriede was Editor. To this name, also, the weekly *Ohio Staats Zeitung* was changed in February, 1857, when the office passed into the hands of Joseph E. Marx, Guido Marx acting as Editor. In 1864, the former, being appointed Consul to Amsterdam by President Lincoln, sold the paper and material to the Toledo Commercial Company, from which Joseph Bender (his steady friend and assistant since 1855, a thorough printer) bought it in 1866, continuing the publication of the *Weekly Express*, without interruption. On the 9th day of October, 1871, the date of the great Chicago fire, the issue of the *Daily Express* was resumed, Julius Vordtriede returning from Buffalo to take charge of it as Editor, which position he still re-

tains. The paper has always been of outspoken, Anti-Slavery, and consequently, Republican, tendencies, and has wielded considerable influence in shaping the German public mind in this vicinity.

A Democratic Weekly, the *Folksfreund*, has been published since 1880, first by C. G. Bush, lately by E. V. E. Ransch. Rev. Martin Kochler published in 1880, *Der Evangelische Zeuge*, a religious monthly.

A Circulating Library of several thousand volumes, a donation by D. R. Marx, of Baden, to his son, Joseph E., and brought here by him in 1853, furnished reading matter to the lovers of light literature for considerable time. During the last few years the German Teachers, assisted by the Frauen Verein, collected a fund with which they purchased a number of juvenile books. The Public Library once also made a small purchase in this direction, which could profitably be repeated and increased.

PROFESSIONS, SCIENCE AND ART.

In the profession of Law, the Germans have but few representatives. Louis H. Pike, who occupies, with great credit, the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, and Lorenz Werr. We also claim Avery S. Hill as an adopted son of the Fatherland, he having married a German girl, the daughter of Dr. F. J. Klauser, and obtained knowledge of the German language.

In the profession of Medicine, we find more engaged. The oldest practicing Physician now is Dr. Gustav Fenneberg, who came in March, 1852, and is yet active. Dr. F. J. Klauser, who began practice a short time before, died in 1882; but a son, F. E. Klauser, succeeded him. Frederick Hohly, who settled here after the War of the Rebellion (in which he acted as Surgeon of the 37th O. V. I.), is also dead. Others of the earlier Physicians—Dr. Ehrman, 1847; Dr. Saal, 1848; Drs. Rosenk, Solomon, Edeskuty, 1854; and Dr. Plessner, have left. Dr. Valentine Braun, coming in 1853, has given up his practice; Drs. Max Jungbluth, H. M. Schnetzler (since 1855), Fred. Jaeger, A. T. Hipp, E. Melchers, Christ. Zbinden, Reinhardt, and others, are still practicing.

In the science of engineering, the second generation has outdone the first. Chas. D. Marx (son of Joseph M.), after having graduated in Cornell and in Karlsruhe, was employed in Railroad construction and on the Missouri and Mississippi Improvement, and is at present Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in Cornell University. Henry Marx (son of Guido) graduated in 1879, as Mechanical Engineer, at Cornell, and is now engaged in St. Louis, Missouri, in charge of the Western Machinery Depot of Hill, Clark & Co., of Boston. Philipp Welker, Jr., is engaged in the United States Coast Survey, and located in California, and George Meissner, Jr., after serving in the City Engineer's office, was elected County Surveyor. H. W. Wilhelm, another graduate of Cornell, is also occupied as Civil Engineer. One of the most experienced Mechanical Engineers in the City is Valentin F. Stetzer, Foreman for Shaw, Kendall & Co.; and in the construction of Optical apparatus and Surveying instruments, Louis Beckman takes high rank. Many other skillful mechanics, employed in shops in the City, lack of space prevents from naming.

ART.—The conditions of primitive society are not favorable to a demand for and devotion to the productions of decorative art; but such as there were, Thiem helped to supply; and of the present generation, Machen and Miss Louisa Obermiller have secured recognition for real artistical talent.

MUSIC.—The field in which from the beginning Germans took a leading position, and the cultivation of which played a large part in their social life, was that of music. The execution of instrumental, as

well as vocal music, was for some time carried on with considerable energy. Louis Matthias, in both, was the leading spirit, and to his talent, devotion and perseverance, most of what has been accomplished in the City in this direction must be credited. During the early period—1851 to '58—C. S. Crossmann and D. F. Waltz were well fitted teachers; and later Job. Henzel. Next in point of enthusiasm and ability, was Christ. Milverstedt—at least for orchestral music—and his death, in 1883, was deplored by all classes.

The Kossuth Band is the first of which we find mention. It gave a concert on February 2, 1854, in which Lohman, Busse, Matthias, Sickinger, Steil and Wernhuber took part. From this on, many organizations followed each other until, in 1887, when Milverstedt's Orchestra and Brass Band, under the leadership of Max Frick; Charles Wold's Orchestra, and Aug. Lang's Brass Band yet survive.

For the cultivation of orchestral music proper, in August, 1854, the Musikverein was started, whose first members were L. Matthias, Emil L. Marx, A. Steil, J. Matthias, H. Busse, V. Schulz, J. Zander, S. Zahn, F. Speas and S. Kolm. In 1858, John Werner, Nicolas Auth, Robert Just and Gustav Wittstein were active participants; and some of the same names are mentioned as officers of the Orchestral Union, which flourished in 1870.

Of late years the taste for music has become so general throughout the community, that some newer organizations, started without regard to nationality, were successful in attaching the German performers. Miss Clouse has achieved distinction as Pianist and on the Organ.

To cultivate the art of singing, was one of the first aims of combined effort. It originated in 1854 the Saengerbund, of which Frenz was first President, and many of the older citizens members, Rudolph Brand, Peter Leuk, Guido Marx, John G. Holzwarth, Dietrich Schmidt, Christian Dittmar, Jac. Mery, L. Sebastian, and many others, studied their quartettes under the direction of Louis Matthias. In 1858 the "Glee Club" met in Union Hall, under the leadership of H. Neufeld, but during the War most of these exercises gave way to others. After 1866 quite a number of Singing Societies reorganized, until at present writing the "Teutonia Maennerchor," President, Fred. Ritter, and the "Helvetia" can be said to exist, while the Petersburger, the "Gruethli" and the "Liederkrantz" (mixed chorus), give occasional signs of life, or did as late as 1880. Messrs. Fred. Seubert and F. C. Hahn, Misses Schrader, Wuerfel and Julia Marx assist in many vocal enterprises.

GYMNASTIC, THEATRICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Gymnastic Societies, or Turn Vereine, had been in Germany very instrumental in strengthening the minds as well as the bodies of the rising generation, and it became, therefore, one of the earliest purposes of the immigration of 1850 and 1851, to transplant them to this soil. The first Turn Verein was constituted in 1854. G. Fenneberg was the Speaker, and J. Schaefer the Secretary. The year following Theodor Wegener was elected Speaker, and in 1856, E. Morgenroth. In 1858, V. Braun held this office; C. Klives was second; B. Schnetzler, Leader, and F. Diebel, Treasurer. The Society met then on Oak Street. With the outbreak of the War most of the able bodied and younger members enlisted in the Union Army, and those who remained after peace was restored, united in 1866 with the "Saengerbund," in forming the "Deutsche Gesellschaft," and in erecting for its uses the German Hall on St. Clair Street, between Adams and Oak, where for a while the exercises were kept up. It became apparent, however, that only a separate organization could carry out the purposes properly, and so in February, 1872, the

Turnverein "Vorwaerts" was founded, of which Joseph E. Marx was the first President. After his death (April 3, 1872), H. Heyermann, 2d Speaker before, was elected first. Steinboehmer was then First Instructor; Fritz Will, 2d; George Schuck, Secretary; E. L. Valois, Cashier, and J. T. Frey, Treasurer. The Society grew rapidly in numbers. Anton Holzmänn was one of the Trustees, and Fred. Seubert, August Wolpert, Charles A. Vordtriede, F. Hillenkamp, F. Bausewein, Anton Rensch, Julius Keip, William and Christ. Enteman, Henry Hoerlein and many others, assisted as officers. A School for the instruction of juveniles in Gymnastics was instituted by the same in 1876, the first teacher being L. Ibershof. He was succeeded by C. A. Zapp. The School was discontinued in September, 1878. With the close of 1881, the interest in the Society began to flag, and it ceased to be; but a new organization has been started since, and is flourishing.

In Theatrical performances, the zeal of amateur artists has been more lasting. The first steps to form a Philo-Dramatic Association, were taken in April, 1855, and at the election for officers held in September, 1855, Carl Bauch was chosen Director; Friedr. Schoening, Stage Manager; Carl Lenk, Secretary; and Emil L. Marx, Cashier. Many were the pleasant evenings on which Mesdames Schlupf, Schlachter, Morgenroth and Heupel, with a number of gentlemen, delighted the audiences. In September, 1856, Gustav Fenneberg was elected Director. While the original organization long ceased to be, the active spirit of the members remains, and the Society Concordia as well as the Frauenverein, in its benevolent purposes, has been often assisted in the later years by the theatrical talent of Mesdames Trost, Jungbluth, Holzwarth, Lenk and Rosenthal; Misses Schrader, Schweigert, Fenneberg and Olga Heyn; and of Messrs. Burger, Frame, Krueger, Hahn, Seubert, Hillenkamp and Carl Schon.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft, for a number of years (from 1866 to 1882), was the center of all social occurrences; and the balls, masquerades and concerts it gave its members, were participated in with general delight. In 1870, Dietrich Schmidt was President, and in 1880, Christ. Woehler. Continuing the purposes, but not the name, the Hall came into the possession of the new Society (Concordia), which in 1882 elected its first officers: Charles Zirwas, President; Dr. M. Jungbluth, Vice President; Isaac Landman, Treasurer; C. R. Fischer, Secretary; and Wm. Markscheffel, A. Rosenthal and V. Braun, Trustees. The Society still exists, with a membership of 95.

The Deutsche Frauen Verein is an organization which the ladies have supported for several years, with the object of assisting worthy German enterprises, such as they found in the German-American Teachers' Seminary, the Teachers' Library, and other cases calling for support. The President is Mrs. Johanna Marx, widow of Joseph E.; and the Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Jungbluth.

The Pioneer Verein has been founded to afford the old settlers a center of social intercourse and mutual recognition. It consists at present of 115 members. John G. Holzwarth was the first, and Jac. Landman the second President. Henry Brucksieker held the office in 1880. In 1885, H. Kahlo was elected, with George Tanner as Vice President, and Jacob Baillieux, as Secretary.

The Schuetzen Verein has existed since 1878. It affords its members much enjoyment in the practice of Sharp-shooting. In 1880 John Elmi presided, and in 1885, Herman Baumbach. A Liberal Shooting Club, of which G. A. Spross is Leader, we also find mentioned in 1885.

Yachting is carried on by Louis Matthias and others in their own bottoms.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—St. John's German Lu-

theran Orphan Asylum, situated in East Toledo, a short distance South of the River, was founded in 1860. The Trustees in 1870 were Revs. John Deindorfer, C. E. Bode and Charles Beckel; and H. H. Sampson, Jac. Nesper and John Bittel. It is supported by the Lutheran Church and voluntary contributions, and in 1887 was under the charge of Rev. Beckel.

The Societies for the care of the sick, the burial of the dead, and relief of members in adversity, have augmented since 1854, when the first Firemen's Benevolent Society was inaugurated, to quite a formidable array; so that we can name but those which now afford proof that the inclination to afford mutual relief and assistance has not declined by the increase of population. One of the oldest of these organizations is the Deutscher Arbeiter (Laborers) Unterstuetzungs Verein, founded in 1868, numbering at present 141 members, and estimating their assets at \$4,300. Their first President was George Gerber, with Franz Tillman and Jos. Meyer as Vice Presidents. Officers at present—John Henry, Aug. Schwarz, H. Neumeyer. The Toledo Kranken (Sick) Unterstuetzungs Verein, constituted in 1870 (when George Meissner and C. Hipp were the first and second Presidents), counted in 1885, 137 members, with resources valued at \$1,700. Officers—Hy. Stock, President; C. Weil and Herm. Rausch, Vice Presidents; Jos. Livers, Treasurer. Beside these, we have the Badische Unterstuetzungs Verein—President, Jac. Hoffman; the German Laborers' Beneficial, President, F. Wagenknecht; the German Protective Association, President, Jac. Hermann; the Gruetli Verein, President, F. Zumbun; the Hildise Bund, President, N. Mertes; the Kedescha Society, of which N. D. Oesterman is President; the Fritz Reuter, F. C. C. Mau, President; the Schwaebische (Swabian) Unterstuetzungs Verein, President, John Schrag; the Hessen Darmstaedter Verein, John Henry, President; the Alsatian Verein, and the Bayrische or Bavarian Verein, J. Von Ficht, President.

Then there are a number of Relief Societies connected with various Churches, of which we can name—the Catholic Knights of America, President, Melch. Schaal, and connected with St. Mary's; the St. Elizabeth, President, Mrs. Am. Vollmeyer; the St. Joseph's, President, C. J. Kirschner; the St. Michael's, President, P. J. Mettler; and St. Vincent de Paul's, President, B. Meilink; also, the Young Men's Sodality.

Of the (Protestant) Christian Benevolent Association, F. J. Bickel is President. There were 20 German Societies of this character in activity in 1886.

Then there are about 70 Lodges of Secret Societies in the City, having similar purposes, of which at least eight are composed of Germans solely; while we find in the published lists of officers of the others many more German names. So among the Masonic bodies—J. C. Romeis, H. Rosenbaum, H. M. Schnetzler, H. C. Hahn and L. H. Pike. Of Odd Fellows, there are two German Lodges—Robert Blum and Wm. Tell. The Druids count two Lodges and one Chapter: Herman Hain, Toledo and Washington. The Improved Order of Red Men has two German Lodges, the Maumee and the Omaha Tribes; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, two; the Knights of Pythias, one; and of two Jewish Aid Societies, one at least, is composed of Germans.

It may give an idea of the movement of German Society, that Rev. Charles Markscheffel, during his pastorate (from 1850 to 1885), and while connected with St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical Church, which counted, in 1873, about 300 members, has baptized 4,108 children; confirmed 738 juveniles; married 907 couples; and performed the funeral service for 1,263 persons.

PUBLIC GARDENS, HALLS AND HOTELS.

Public Gardens have always played a large part in German social life. F. C. Hansen, in 1852, was the first to supply this want, by a well arranged Flower Garden and Hall, connected with conservatories on what is now Locust Street, near Bancroft. In 1856, the friends of Fred. Schoening erected for him the Hall in the finely shaded lot on the corner of Thirteenth and Madison Streets, which still survives as a residence. The brothers Wm. and Christ. Enteman, next fitted up a place on Bancroft Street, near Cherry. The River Park, on lower Summit Street; Union Garden, on upper St. Clair; and Mohr's, out on Lagrange, had a run for quite a while; but they were all eclipsed by Lenk's Park, on Nebraska Avenue, which became so popular that the City Council was prevailed upon to buy the ground and convert it into a public Park. It is to this time the handsomest spot of the kind which the City owns. The Schnetzen Park, on the River bank out Broadway, beyond the Water Works, owned by Jos. Grasser, in 1886 was the only public resort of the kind.

The oldest headquarters for entertainments were, in 1840, at Michael Schoenacker's, on Water Street, where the first German Ball was given. In 1854, Union Hall, on corner of Summit and Oak Streets; and after the destruction of that by fire, German Hall, on St. Clair Street, was built. For the accommodation of people living in Petersburg (near Lenk's Brewery), the Academy of Music, on Hamilton Street, was erected by Conrad Huberich. Tentonia Hall, on Cherry Street, is also often patronized; but Druid Hall, on Washington Street, near St. Clair, is now the favorite place for German parties.

The first Taverns kept by Germans, were in 1854, by M. Schoenacker and Ph. Kreiter, on Water Street; then by Peter Kobler, on Summit. Many others intervened, until now the Hammer House, on Washington Street; the National Hotel, by Herman Bannbach; and Hotel Union, managed by Charles Zirwas, are considered the most prominent.

FARMING AND GARDENING.

So many Germans settled in Lucas County and went to farming and gardening, that it would be almost unjust to single out any name for special mention. The whole "Six-Mile Woods," in the Western part of the County, were cleared and improved by them; and there is hardly a section of it, but shows signs of their labor and thrift. Of those living nearest to the City on the North side, Adam Meissner has been distinguished by awards at many Fairs for his efforts in raising improved cattle and fruit. In the same vicinity Ernst Torgler, George and Joe Engel, Henry Brodbeck and Nic. Braun, have of late years been measurably successful. Koenig and Severin have long held the lead among the Dairies, and the Bergers and Yoesslins supplied the early settlers with vegetables, as the Wenz, John Hague, A. Reiching and other market gardeners do now.

In Horticulture and as Florists, F. C. Hansen has been at the head since 1849, and Bernhard Schramm, Ewald Snder (and his widow, Henrietta, since his death), and G. A. Heintz, have followed closely.

VINICULTURE.

The Lenk Wine Company, whose extensive works and attractive grounds are located on the North bank of Ottawa River, fronting Detroit Avenue, is one of Toledo's most prominent institutions, which has grown from a small beginning to be one of the most important of its kind in the United States. From 1859 to 1861, F. C. Hansen was engaged here with Peter Lenk in improving a Nursery, started some time before. Mr. Carl Lenk, who came to Toledo in

1853, was in 1867, and for several years previous thereto, connected with his brother, Peter Lenk, in this Nursery business, at the present location of the Lenk Wine Company. In the latter year he concluded to utilize his knowledge of Wine-making, acquired at his native place, Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, the home of some of the finest of German wines. Quite a number of acres of the Nursery grounds having previously been planted in grapevines, he commenced active operations in a small way in the fall of 1867, when the first fruit of the young vines was cut; in addition to which he bought a quantity of Catawba Grapes at Put-in Bay. The product of this first experiment met with so much public favor, that he concluded to enter the field more largely, and accordingly in the Summer of 1868 Lenk & Co. built the first Wine-cellar in Toledo, 80x20 feet in dimensions; and in the Fall of that year about 15,000 gallons of Wine were made. The product gaining friends rapidly, additional cellars and capital were soon required, to meet the demand; and in 1870, Louis Wachenheimer and L. A. Fontaine became interested, whom Fred. Gradolph followed in January, 1872. In January, 1873, the present Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The first board of Directors was composed of Carl Lenk, Louis Wachenheimer, Peter Lenk, Fred. Gradolph and Wm. Weis; Carl Lenk was President and Manager; Louis Wachenheimer, Vice President; and Wm. Weis, Secretary and Treasurer. These officers were continued until Wm. Weis resigned in May, 1879, when Theod. Beckman was elected to the vacancy, and L. Wachenheimer declined a re-election in 1883, when George Emerson was elected Vice President. The same gentlemen were annually re-elected, and with Carl Lenk continuing as President and Manager, were in 1887 the officers of the Company. The success of the Company was assured from the first, until now the buildings, with their arched cellars underneath, cover more than two acres of ground, and the annual sales reach from 600,000 to 700,000 gallons of Wine, for which from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of Grapes are required. This vast amount of fruit is drawn principally from the Lake Erie Islands and the South shore of the Lake; and for the last few years, the neighborhood of Toledo has furnished large quantities of Concord and Ives, while Central New York and West Virginia are frequently called upon to supply any deficiency which may exist here. The storage capacity of the buildings is now fully 750,000 gallons, contained in about 400 casks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 36,000 gallons each. The 36,000-gallon cask is probably the largest Wine-cask now in actual use, and is a masterpiece of cooper's work. It was built in 1883 by Mueller Brothers, of Toledo, and annually attracts large numbers of visitors, it being one of the principal sights of Toledo.

E. W. E. Koch and Henry Brand each have also cultivated Vineyards, and have produced Wine since the beginning of the last decade.

BUSINESS PURSUITS—MANUFACTURING.

In all the occupations which make up the line of building and manufacturing, Germans will be found largely employed. Stoneyards are kept by George Loeb & Sons and Albert Neukom, where the stone-cutting for the best structures in the City has been done. The specialty of Marble Works has been attended to by Eckhart Brothers and John Matthies & Son. Brickyards were carried on formerly on a smaller scale than at present. E. Kibbe's (in 1854) turned out much of the material for the earlier buildings, and Wm. Essing was burning kilns about 1870. Masons and Bricklayers we cannot commence to enumerate—there were scores of them. The same as of Carpenters, several of whom, having made their marks as master builders, will be noted. H. E. Bruck-

sieker and H. H. Samson belong to the older generation. Kuhlman & Koester, Ludwig Frank, Aug. Oechsler and George Platfoot have done some considerable work; also Chs. Schmuhl, while J. V. Sanflet has been putting up some of the finest of Toledo's edifices. The latter has also erected a Planing Mill and a Sash, Door and Blind factory, in which branch we find another German firm, C. H. Schroeder & Co., and Christian Zerk as manager of the Toledo Door, Sash and Blind Company.

In Furniture and Cabinet-making, were Meilink & Epker, the pioneers, having arrived here in 1847, and the former has been at the head of this manufacture ever since. Although born in Holland, he has always been counted with other Dutchmen to the German Colony. B. Neher, Jacob Ingold and Philipp Hager, have also been in the business for some time.

In Painting and Frescoing many were engaged since Jno. Werner, who is now manufacturing Varnish on a large scale in Mannheim, painted signs in 1858. Schmidt & Thiem were relieved by death some time ago from the painter's colic; Thorspecken, Sr., has been succeeded by his son Henry. Cooks Brothers, who did some fine frescoing, left for more promising fields; but Fred. Ingold, Geo. Josenhans, and especially J. C. Romeis, are still maintaining their supremacy on the ladders.

In Upholstering Frank B. Elling has been engaged since 1851.

Carpet Weaving appears to be almost entirely in German hands. The four running looms in 1874 were increased in 1886 to 13, all but one or two belonging to this nationality. Billiard Tables are made by only one, George Schulz; Brooms by the Augsburg Brothers and G. S. Reessler.

To some industries, that they have not been able to maintain, Germans turned their attention quite early, so to Wood-turning, to the manufacture of matches, which M. Edler tried to establish in 1856, and to Brushmaking, in which Albert Wunderle was engaged in 1870.

In the metal-working industries we see the Germans equally active. The Toledo Foundry and Machine Company, of which John C. Wuertel is President, and John Crowe Secretary, is controlled by them. George Kniesser is the leading mechanic in Haughton & Kniesser's Steam Engine Works. Of Frank and Peter Holzemer, the former has made boilers for more than 20 years. In the manufacture of Iron Fences and Railings, John Mattheis, deceased, has been succeeded by his son. In the blacksmith trade, from which men like Henry Spielbusch have started to serve the City well in various capacities, we find in 1886 20 German names, out of a total of 49. Of those engaged before 1860, Joseph Bulafter, Henry Kelp, John Reiter, J. Rapparlé and George Hannes may be remembered; the last named are still at work.

Wagon and Carriagemaking has for a decade been an industry in the City which required in its large operations more than individual capital could furnish, but while it employs many German hands, and also men like Bernard Meilink among the Directors (of the Milburn Wagon Works), it has been followed by at least one-half Germans out of 18 engaged on private account, of which F. L. Seibert's works, for instance, have descended from father to son in their duration. In the manufacture of Carriage Tops and Trimmings, C. Z. Kroh & Brother stand alone; but as Saddlers and Harnessmakers, John Redding and A. Bunert are named over 38 years ago. John Sattler & Son in 1880, when four were Germans out of 10, which proportion was increased in 1886 to 10 out of 21 enumerated.

In Roofing, with slate, asphalt and gravel, they have entered the lists; and in laying paving of this material, Hummel & Schillinger stand at the head.

As Coppersmiths, John Groenewold & Son have no competition, the former having come here from Cincinnati 20 years ago; while in Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting, they have to divide the profits with Schulz, Klives Brothers and Raitz.

Val. Seeger has been established as Brassfounder several years; and William Grah is succeeded by his sons after having been associated for many years as Locksmiths, Cutlers, Bellhangers and manufacturers of Electric apparatus.

Tanning has never been largely carried on in this City; but while it promised some returns in 1870, A. & Louis Obrist had a yard on Swan Creek, and Jac. Landmann tanned light leather from 1866 to 1868.

Shoemaking was an occupation well followed by the subjects of our sketch, and many of the older settlers will remember John Pauly and Jac. Moellendick "pegging away," when not engaged in their more favorite pastime of hunting. John Lang, Mayer & Kapp, Philipp Redding, Caspar Geisert, and J. F. Meyer attended to the "soles" of the next following generation, while 45 German Shoemakers out of a total of 77 named, take care of the "understanding" of the present.

We find a still greater preponderance of German names among the Tailors. Up to 1870, they belonged most all to that nationality; the names of Theodore Wegener, George Lowwater, J. Stutz, J. Kettemann, Philipp Hassenzahl and J. Jacobi (now the manager of the Buckeye Brewery) will be recalled. In 1880 their number increased to 30, in a total of 35; while the information of 1886 only gives 22 among 30. This may be owing to the increase of Ready-made Clothing, manufactured elsewhere; also that others prefer to class themselves as Merchant Tailors, among whom John Daiber, Koelker Brothers, Machen & Huber and Joseph Metzger can be named.

In Dressmaking and Millinery the German ladies are not so numerous as the American, only about 20 of 94; but in the former Miss Mary Koehler has achieved quite a success. In manufacturing goods for ladies' wear, German houses only are engaged. Black & Hoffman formerly made hoopskirts and corsets; and since the death of Mr. Hoffman (the firm having changed to Alex. Black), is extensively manufacturing Cloaks.

Roth & Friedman are knitting goods on a very large scale, and employ many hands, having embarked in the same over 10 years ago. For the same period, Chr. Gunther, Thiede Brothers and Rosa Schaefer have been "dyeing to live and living to dye."

Sussman & Hoffman lately started as Furriers

Among the Jewelers and Watchmakers, J. L. Tanke is one of the oldest. From 1854 to 1870 J. F. Schwarz was a kind of genius in that line, while for the last ten years Jac. Frame has finished handsome work. Dealers as well as makers in that branch are also B. H. Broer, M. Judd, C. A. Keil, J. G. Kapp, Jacob Sherman and John Zurfluh.

The first German Bookbinder was H. Sickingen, in 1854. He was succeeded before 1870 by Julius T. Frey; but Dan. Nitschke was and has been coeval with them as foreman of the Blade Printing and Paper Company Bindery. Wendt & Rausch (since the latter's death, Wendt & Spatt) are also in the business on their own account since 1880.

It is 20 years since Barth was running the Armada Mills; but Metzger Bros. & Co. are pressing Linseed Oil and Meal at the present date.

The oldest Baker whom we remember was Charles Mertz in 1854, unless he was preceded by Matthias Boos. The former afterwards went into partnership with A. B. Ernst. Leading Bakers since 1870, have been Seyfang & Scheuerman, Henry Birkenhauer, L. H. Meinert & Co., T. C. Riffel & Son, Frederick Ritter, John Sanzenbacher and B. Weber—in all, one-half of the 24 at present in activity.

One of the first manufacturing Confectioners was S. E. Fuchs, who was burned out. The one now largest in this business is Fred. Gradolph, who was formerly in partnership with his brother William, and succeeded Charles Lenk in 1862.

Of Butchers, Sausage factories and Meat Markets, the first and oldest to mention is Peter Kohler, who supplied the settlers from 1845 to 1860. Rieger & Englehardt commenced to flourish in 1856. They were succeeded to 1870 by 42 butchers, of whom one-half were Germans. George Meister, Gottlieb Stahl, M. Stierling, Frank Tillman & Co., and Wiedman & Co. are still remembered. The number augmented in 1880 to 63, and to 83 in 1886; among whom we recognize 37 German names, and can point out as the most prominent—Jacob Folger, Jacob Kurtz, Charles Meyers, Grossenbacher & Co., F. W. Saucke and Wolf Brothers.

In this cursory review of the past and present state of manufacturing in Toledo, we have arrived at some branches to which the Germans, by previous training and experience, felt specially attracted. The making of Cooperage is one in which John Naumann, from 1855 to 1865, employed quite a number of hands. Some of these started afterwards for themselves. The shop was carried on for some time after his death by Henry and Charles Herroeder. Since 1870 Schunk Brothers have established large works in West Toledo, where they keep 35 to 40 men busy. In the specialty of building large Casks, the brothers, Henry and Alexander Mueller, have excelled since 1852.

BREWING AND MALTING.

Brewing and Malting together have been one of the first industries established here by Germans. Of the primitive structures built by J. J. Vogelsang, in 1836, and by Edward Klinge, in 1840, mention has been made; but it should be added that it is claimed for the former, that in searching for good water for his Brewery he bored here the first Artesian well. In 1854 Julius Kohler had established a Brewery on Bush Street, near the Canal, which afterwards went through many changes of owners; first, Kohler & Co., then Rudolph & Georgy; subsequently, in 1858, Stephan & Co. and Lehman & Eckarts; then through the hands of J. Groenewold and Norton, as assignees; finally being purchased by Jacobi, Coghlin & Co., and now is the Buckeye Brewing Company.

Andreas Stephan started his first Brewery on Swan Creek, near Superior Street. He associated in 1856 with Peter Lenk, and sold out to him before assuming the one mentioned above, the latter transferring the Brewery on Swan Creek to Hamilton Street, where it was considerably enlarged. It also underwent several changes of management, and is now styled the Toledo Brewing and Malting Company, of which Peter Lenk is President. In 1870 a small Brewery was owned by J. M. Hoffman, on Oliver Street. The Grasser & Brand Brewing Company, on upper St. Clair Street, has been substantially owned and managed by the parties which gave it its name ever since the foundation to the buildings was laid in 1862. Both proprietors (Henry Brand and Joseph Grasser) have been residents of the City for over 35 years, and have repeatedly held public positions. From 1866 to 1873, F. Lang & Co. (George Stetter) ran the Brewery on Michigan Street, near Cherry, when both went in with Peter Lenk. George, since his arrival in 1850, had been driving Theodore Stockman's hearse during the cholera time, had worked in a Brickyard and graduated as a Grocery clerk. Fred. Lang (in America since 1848) is a practical Brewer, and went into business on his own account again in 1882, with his son Fred., Jr., at the old location, under the style of the Eagle Brewery. Several Germans—Zahm, Theodore Klemm, and lately Herman C.

Hahn and Max Eppstein, have been engaged with Finlay's Brewery.

The bottling of Mineral Water and other so-called "soft drinks" was first carried on by Henry Brand, on Erie Street, near the Court-House. He sold out to John Schrink, who in 1878 was succeeded by Philip Schmidt, by whom the factory was considerably enlarged, and improved machinery introduced. Frank Neiss owns, since 1880, the Lake Erie Bottling Works. The bottling of Lager Beer and Ale has become a separate industry, and every Brewery has an establishment of their own. The Buckeye and other brands of Beer are bottled by A. Ullrich & Co.

LIQUORS.

The first German engaged in the Rectification of Spirits, and in dealing in Liquors, was Matthias Boos, from the year 1845, in partnership with Lyman Wheeler. On the latter's death, the firm changed, first to the former, then to M. Boos & Son; and, the father retiring in 1882, to Wm. H. Boos. Matthias Boos died in 1885, highly respected by all who knew him.

In the fall of 1849, two Germans arrived in New York in the same ship, being of very different characters, but having become attached to each other on the voyage. They met in Toledo in the spring of 1850, and commenced the distillery of fine liquors, in which the elder had some experience, while the younger was a Merchant by education. The former, Rudolph Brand, of Witten, was a steady, quiet and affable man, while Peter Lenk, from Wuerzburg, was pushing and very energetic. Both were cultured gentlemen, and their firm of Brand and Lenk soon took front rank among the manufacturing and mercantile houses of the City, while their influence in the society of their countrymen was strongly recognized. In 1857, Peter Lenk went into Brewing, Carl Bauch (his brother-in-law) taking his place in the firm, which was changed, January 1, 1858, to R. Brand & Co. Bauch returned to Germany, and in the summer of 1860, Guido Marx entered the firm, having disposed of his stock of Groceries to do it, with the intention of closing out the same. This purpose was hastened by the fire which broke out in October, 1860, in the Bakery next door, on the corner of Summit and Monroe Streets, and in consequence of which they had to move to No. 36 Monroe Street. June 16, 1865, Rudolph Brand died, one of the most popular, respectable and honorable men that ever graced the business circles of this community. His nephew, Adolph Brand, who had been connected with the house for several years, assumed the interest of the estate and entered as partner, sustaining in every way, the reputation for integrity the uncle had gained. The firm remaining the same, R. Brand & Co., have ever since been regarded as the leading house in their line; they first carried the trade of the City into the Lake Superior Iron and Copper regions, and beyond on the Northern Pacific Railroad. They first imported Wines directly from Germany, France, Italy and Spain, to this port, those countries having been visited repeatedly by Guido Marx, and also by Adolph Brand, to establish connections. They moreover offered such remunerative prices to the first producers of native Wines in our vicinity as to encourage largely their cultivation. In 1874, the firm erected on St. Clair Street, on the ground on which they before had built the first United States Bonded Warehouse, the fine four-story and basement, stone-front (Nos. 120-124), in the middle of which they are located at present.

In the same line of business, we find in 1860, Stettiner, Landman & Co., who subsequently constituted three separate concerns—Jacob Landman & Co., Henry Stettiner & Co., and Sam. Stettiner. The firm of L. Franc & Co., transplanted from

Dry Goods to "Wet," has in its rapid growth, sent out a similar shoot (Rosenthal, Kaufman & Co.). L. A. Fontaine & Co. of that year, has given way to A. Burde & Co. Of Melchers & Lohmann, engaged in the same business in 1869, E. Melchers remains in 1886. The firm of Markscheffel & Co., composed of the brothers Charles and William, with their nephew, George W. Ernst, are also to some extent in the Wholesale Liquor trade, as is E. W. E. Koch, and Alexander Weber.

Manufacturing Perfumery and Flavoring Extracts has been brought to considerable perfection and extension by Lorenz Brothers.

MERCANTILE PURSUITS.

Although the United States records for the last 25 years would show the number of those engaged in selling Cigars and Tobacco, we cannot even approximate the proportion of Germans, but know the same to be very large. Carried on so frequently in connection with other business, the same as selling Liquors at retail, satisfactory figures cannot be given. As a matter of history, a few names may be mentioned for each of the several periods which were considered, at their respective dates, the popular places of public resort, or most frequented Saloons. A picture of German life without a German Beer Hall would not be complete: Steckhahn, 1851; Jaroslav Wandke, 1852; Charles Schaal, 1854; A. Schiele, L. Taubitz, George Tanner, Schmelpfennig and Fr. Schoening, 1862; Fred. Diebel, Jacobs, George Weber, Franz Gaetschenberger, Robert Dederichs, Charles Josenhans, 1870; Charles Villbauer, 1880. At the present time, Birkenhauer, Mrs. F. Diebel, Jacob Hoffmann, August Leibins, Peter Schneider, Gustav Baither, since 1858; John Kiessling, John Trier, M. Epple, D. Sansenbacher, Henry Schlegel, Philipp Junghans, and last, but not least, Anton Holzmann.

The same difficulty occurs in detailing the part Germans have had in the Grocery trade. While only three houses—E. & G. Marx, between 1851 and 1860, and Markscheffel Bros. and Stettiner, Landman & Co., somewhat later, endeavored to build up a Wholesale business, we find that in 1870, of 150 Retail Grocers, 71 bore German names. This proportion changed in 1880 to about 80 in 196, and in 1886 we find 278 enumerated, of which we recognize 104 as belonging to the nationality of which we write. It is evidently not within the scope of this work to recall even a minority of those which have occupied the available corners, and often the space between them, during the last 40 years, devoted to this business. Of those who went to rest long ago, Veit Wening will be remembered, George Redding, F. M. Kumpe, John Auth, Hansen and Schnetzler and August Engfer. Coming down to present time, we find Wuerfel Brothers, and M. Lotterer having gone out, Ferd. Johnson, Aug. Rall, Nic. Auth, John Scheuermann, Mich. Britsch, Aug. Broer, Charles and Henry Herroeder, Christ. Rudolph, Henry Spielbusch, J. J. Vollmeyer, John Wagenknecht, Overmeyer & Duden, Louis Metzger, as successor to Plumey & Metzger, still engaged; and Everh. Pollmann, Fred. Lange, Chas. Hand and John Manns, as later accessories; while A. Rensch & Co. make a specialty of Cheese and similar goods.

Of those dealing in Flour and Feed alone, the names of S. Salm, Millers & Diehl, Fred. Adams (successors to Chas. Oekel), Fred. Soltman and Bihl Brothers occur, while others might be mentioned.

Dealing in Hardware, we find Heckman & Gerber before 1870; also Frederick Schaal; five years later, Carl and George Braun, in the firm of Bostwick, Braun & Co., wholesaling to considerable extent; then Henry Kahlo & Co., paying particular attention to Carriage Hardware; also Albert Will, succeeding

his brother, Fritz Will (who took charge of the Rochester, New York, Stove Works), in the firm of Bacon & Will, E. A. Eversman, Stollberg & Kuhlman, and J. C. Weeber & Co., in Builders' Hardware, Tools, Paints, Oil and Glass. The oldest of all Germans in this line is Henry Philipps, who embarked in it as early as 1854, but turned aside to make Agricultural Implements and Seeds his principal branch, in which he is assisted by his sons. He erected, in 1870, the large Store front, Nos. 141 and 143 St. Clair Street, for his purposes.

Since the close of the War, Henry G. Nenbert has been selling China, Crockery and Glassware, on Summit Street, having also established, with one of his former clerks, a branch on Cherry Street, under the style of Shelling & Co. For a shorter space of time, Hassenzahl, Daudt & Co. have been pushing the same lines, and into the wholesale trade. They lately incorporated as the Daudt Glassware and Crockery Company. Otto Schroeter, for 20 years, kept a large stock of Toys and Fancy Goods, and disposes of them exclusively now at Wholesale.

Of the Dry Goods trade, Germans obtained a fair share. Fritz Opitz was in it as early as 1848; and Loescher & Reidemeister in 1853. Previous to 1870, Neuhausel Brothers commenced, and they have considerably enlarged since; while Ad. Schansensbach, of the same period, has gone out West. C. Daudt returned to Germany, and Graff went to New York, when his partners (Henry Thorner and L. Franc) changed over to the Liquor houses. Lasalle & Eppstein's store, on the latter's decease, was continued with Cohen, and afterwards Koch, as partner, Cohen going into business for himself in the beginning of 1886. S. H. Frank & Co. started during these withdrawals. Billstein & Co., since 1880, supplied the demand for Dry Goods on Broadway, and Gustav Trost on Nebraska Avenue.

The Clothing business has been pre-empted by Germans largely since 1847, when D. Heinsheimer & Co. first entered the race; before they went out, in 1855, Fehhheimer & Co.; afterwards G. Goldsmith, Mack, Thorner & Co., succeeded by J. H. Thorner, S. Stettiner & Co., Benj. and M. Gitsky and Jacob Kraus, went in; but the year 1870 found only B. Gitsky & Sons, and Kraus & Daiber on the lists; with John Kettelman, Joseph Simon, C. Weber & Sons (since J. W. & Bro.), and Ab. Sugarman coming in since. Kraus & Roemer started as early as any, but diverged during the last 15 years to the Wholesale Manufacturing and Piece Goods line, first under the style of Roemer & Stern Brothers; then, as now, as Stern, Bloch & Co. Henry Kiest has been with the firm as Bookkeeper for nearly 20 years.

From 1870 to 1874, the Germania Insurance Company, of which John F. Whitker was President, existed; but the enterprise not proving profitable, it was wound up. Still, some Germans have remained in that business. We may name Valentine Braun, E. L. Valois, and Geo. Tanner & Son (Frank C.), and Charles R. Fisher acts as Agent for Steamship Lines.

While some Germans have not made a success of the Savings & Loan Association, nor the Bank of which they had the principal control, we find others as trustworthy Directors in National Banks and other moneyed institutions. Matthias Boos for a long time was one of the Directors of the First National Bank; Geo. A. Braun is still one of the Second National; B. Meilink and John Daiber, of the Merchant's National; and Guido Marx has been since its beginning, in 1875, Director of the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust Co.

The Mechanics Savings & Building Loan Association, of which Jos. E. Marx was Director in 1870, has also well accomplished its purpose.

While Railroads are usually built by associated capital, a short one (the Swan Creek Railroad) was

constructed by Conrad Huberich alone, to connect the factories on that Creek with the Lake Shore Road. It is still controlled by Germans.

In coming to the last service usually rendered, that of Undertaking, Joseph Abele and Michael Hoefflinger are found ready to attend to it, C. H. Schroeder carrying on with Bennett the same occupation in which Wm. H. Schroeder had undertaken before 1870.

MILITARY PURSUITS.

The same earnest and active zeal which our fellow-citizens born in Germany or their next descendants have displayed in all the fore-mentioned pursuits and vocations, they have also shown in taking active part in every movement for the best defense of the society of which they had become integral members. In June, 1855, a call appeared in the *Ohio Staats Zeitung*, signed by Dr. F. J. Klauser and B. Hippler, for the formation of a German Military Company, when the "German Yeagers" were organized, of which, in 1856, Rath was Captain and Dr. Klauser Lieutenant. In 1858 Jacob Tanner was elected Captain. The Company was absorbed in the more serious military life which sprang into existence upon the election of President Lincoln.

Before we enter upon this further, we must mention the spirited, patriotic and charitable enthusiasm with which German Women and Girls acted during the whole of that trying time. The share they took in instituting societies for assistance in the various directions called for during the War, was second to none. From the first call for organizations of Volunteers to support the cause of the Union, the German born of this vicinity took as lively an interest in enlistments as did any other part of the population. In the nature of things, their names were not as frequently mentioned in the rosters of the officers, as in the rolls of the privates; and these will be given as far as obtainable in another part of this volume; but we find in the former, that in the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (the first organized in Toledo for the three months service), Louis Von Blessingh went as Captain, and William Schulz as Second Lieutenant. In this regiment Henry G. Neubert enlisted as private and re-enlisted for three years, being promoted through all the intermediate grades until he received an honorable discharge as Captain at the end of the War. Company H, of the Fourteenth, was largely composed of Germans. Frank Keck was First Lieutenant; Robert Just was also First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth. J. C. Hansen, First Sergeant, died while in service. The Twenty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry contained also a Company recruited in this City. Peter Triquart was promoted in it to First Lieutenant, and Emil L. Marx enlisted as private, was honorably discharged when his first wife died, leaving him in care of five children. The Twenty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry drew also upon Toledo Germans for its contingent. Wm. F. Neubert was one of the privates, serving honorably during the entire War. He afterwards died in St. Louis, Missouri, leaving a wife and two boys. The Thirty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was composed entirely of Germans, and three of its Companies were enlisted in Toledo. Louis Von Blessingh was Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the Regiment after Colonel Sieber's resignation. Fredk. Hohly was Surgeon, Capt. Fredk. Schoening died May 18, 1864, of wound received in battle of Resaca. Capt. Paul Wittich was killed at Kenesaw July 22, 1864. Capts. Wm. Schultz, John Hamm, Jacob Mery, Herman Rosenbaum, Gustav Baither and Dietrich Smith were mustered out with the regiment; as were First Lieutenants Louis Sebastian, Geo. W. Temme and Jos. Langenderfer, and F. Ingold as Second Lieutenant. Jaroslav Wandke, a private, was killed before

Vicksburg. John S. Kountz, the "Drummer Boy," lost his leg at Mission Ridge. The names of others will be found elsewhere, as fully as the records will furnish them. In the Sixty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry Henry Bredt was First Lieutenant, and Emil S. Marx was assigned to this Regiment as Bugler, when he enlisted the second time after he had married again, to serve as substitute for his brother Guido, who was drafted. Emil died in March, 1867, being always very much liked for his goodness of heart. Two of his children and widow survive him. The One Hundredth, as well as the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, had many Toledoans in their ranks. Dan'l F. Waltz was in the latter; so were various bodies of Cavalry and Artillery, recruited near Toledo, and joined by many Germans of which we have no record, except of Chas. M. Schiele, First Ohio Light Artillery, Fourth Battery. The First Ohio National Guard, of which four companies, and part of the Fifth, were from Toledo, was organized in July, 1863, and went into the service June 4, 1864, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for 100 days. It also contained a number of Germans.

Not until 1880 was another Regiment of the Ohio National Guard equipped in Toledo. This time it was numbered the 16th; of which Henry G. Neubert was elected Colonel, which place he filled until his resignation in 1881. It also numbers many Germans.

We have under the appellation "German," included not only such as were born in Germany, but also their children, so far as they have, by education and inclination, considered themselves not too remote from the paternal tree. But whatever their place of nativity, in devotion to their adopted country, in love for American institutions and Republican Liberty, the adopted citizens of German descent do not yield in anything to their native-born brethren. While they have maintained, to a certain degree, their interest in the concerns of the land of their birth, and have taken part, so far as they could, in the events of Peace and War which called for active assistance, they always rendered the same aid to all domestic calls.

POLITICS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

Politically, the Germans of the period before 1848 (with the exception of the immigration of 1830-3) sided mostly, as by a preconceived notion, with the Democratic party. The Know Nothing movement in 1856 tried to punish them for this, but only succeeded in rallying them closer under Democratic colors until the "Free Soil" and Anti-Slavery agitation presented issues upon which the German vote quickly became divided. While the elder immigration largely retained their political predilections, the younger zealously began to advocate the advanced principles as early as 1854, and to vote with those with whom they agreed. They assisted mainly in carrying the Central States for the Republican party, and to bring the same into the power which it held for nearly a quarter of a century. By their active participation in all public affairs, they were soon called to take their share of the responsibilities and honors in the administration of City, Township and County affairs. Under the old Toledo City organization, John Goettel was elected Marshal, and served from 1841 to 1845. W. F. Pregizer held the same position from 1851 to 1852. In 1857 Christ. Woehler was elected City Treasurer and held the office until 1859.

After Toledo had been declared a City of the First Class, the Mayoralty was held by Germans for 10 years out of 16, extending to 1885. Wm. Kraus was Mayor in 1870-1. A celebration of the 4th of July falling on Sunday and being participated in by him, with the Germans generally, created such ill feeling during his term among other constituents, that he

failed of being re-elected. Guido Marx was elected Mayor in April, 1875, and declined, for private reasons, a renomination at the expiration of his term of two years, which was very flatteringly offered by many citizens, regardless of party. Serving during the Centennial year, he gave in his message to the City Council in that Spring quite full account of the condition of the City at that period. The enforcement of the ordinance against the running at large of animals in the Streets under his administration made it possible to secure a more general embellishment of the City. Of Jacob Romeis, elected Mayor in the Spring of 1879, and elected again in 1881, and the third time in 1883, serving until 1885, special mention is made elsewhere. George Scheets was elected by the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Romeis.

The office of City Auditor has been filled by Otto Klemm from 1869 to 1878, very creditably.

John Nauman was twice elected Street Commissioner, first in 1867, and served until 1871. John Bayer held the same office during 1884 and 1885, and was re-elected in 1886.

In the City Council we find previous to 1870, J. F. Witker, A. Stephan, Henry Brand and Henry Phillips; from 1871 to 1873, George Scheets and Guido Marx; from 1873 to 1875, George Stetter, George Meissner and Fred. Jaeger. Henry Spielbusch first entered the Council in 1878. During the nine years he has so far served in the City Council, he has been called to serve as Vice President and on very important Committees. From 1879 to 1881, George Fey, Charles J. Kirschner, Jacob Engelhardt, John J. Vollmeyer, Wm. H. Meyer, Christ Yerk, Otto A. Duden, and Wm. H. Minneker had seats in the Council; and Jac. Romeis (having entered in 1875), E. A. Eversman, Fred. Raitz, George Tanner, and Carl Wenzel in the Board of Aldermen. In 1886 E. H. Kuhlman represented in the latter the 1st Ward, George W. Boos the 3d, J. E. Schultz the 4th, A. Broer the 5th, and G. E. Lorenz the 7th; while in the Board of Councilmen Henry Spielbusch answers for Ward 2d, and Robert Raitz for Ward 7th.

In the old Volunteer Fire Department, Germans took a very lively interest. Fire Engine and Hose Co. No. 3, was partially composed by them, and No. 4 altogether so. The latter was founded in 1853. In 1854 William Krams was elected 2d Assistant Engineer, and Guido Marx in 1858. Jacob Landman was Foreman of No. 3 in 1852, which position Christ. Woehler held afterwards. The first Foreman of No. 4 was Julius Meyer, Valentine Brauns succeeding him in 1854, and then Fr. Schoening. Henry Spielbusch, Guido Marx, Nic. Spinner, A. B. Ernst, Gustav Fenneberg, were some of the members. They constituted the "Firemen's Benevolent Association," the first society of the kind in the City. The City Council authorized by special ordinance, dated March 10, 1856, Emil L. Marx to form a Company of not exceeding 40 members, to be called the "Fire Guard," for the protection of property during fires, and to be part of the Fire Department. It was enrolled, Emil L. Marx became the first Foreman, and Herman Wittstein the Secretary, and did good service while it existed.

An equally large array of German names are found connected with the Police Department. The Mayor acted *ex officio* as President of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Of the Board of Health, as formerly constituted, the Mayor was *ex officio* President. Member of the Board was, from 1873 to 1875, V. Braun; and from 1875 to 1879 Dr. Max Jungbluth. Fred. Tigges and Herman Mahrone Sanitary Policemen.

Trustee of the Water Works was Carl Schon, 1872 and 1876; then President of the Board and Superintendent in 1881. Joseph Grasser was Trustee from

1879 to 1882, and Henry Bruksieker from 1881 to 1885. A. Grauff has been Engineer since the starting of the Works in 1873.

Otto Schroeter has been one of the Park Commissioners for over 10 years.

Trustees of the House of Refuge and Correction, were Dr. V. Braun, Joseph E. Marx and J. E. Witker, previous to 1871; John M. Hanser from 1877 to 1881; Jacob Landman from 1878 to 1879; and Henry Kahlo from 1881 to 1886; also Martin Friedberg from 1883.

Conrad Huberich was a Director of the Work-house Board from 1873 to 1879.

B. Meilink is one of the Toledo Tax Commissioners.

Guido Marx was appointed one of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund by the Court of Common Pleas, but did not accept.

Every year for the last 15, from two to four Germans have been elected as Assessors in the eight Wards of the City.

The Decennial Assessor of Real Estate, in 1870, was Henry Brand.

On the Board of Equalization in 1873, was Ernst Greiner; in 1875, George Tanner; in 1876, Henry Lorenz and George Meissner; and since, Christ. Hammer, John F. Witker, Henry Spielbusch and J. C. Wernert.

Under the Township administration, Wm. Kraus held the office of Trustee in 1855, and Fritz Opitz that of Clerk in 1854. Otto Reidemeister was Justice of the Peace in 1868 to 1872, George Vetter 1880; and Jacob Bailleux since that. George Mack is County Infirmary Director; and at least six Germans have been Constables since 1857.

Many others held positions in the various Townships. Providence—Dean Christmann as Treasurer of Waterville, Andrew Gessner Assessor of Waynesfield, and George Vetter and C. Yeslin as Justices in Sylvania and Washington Townships.

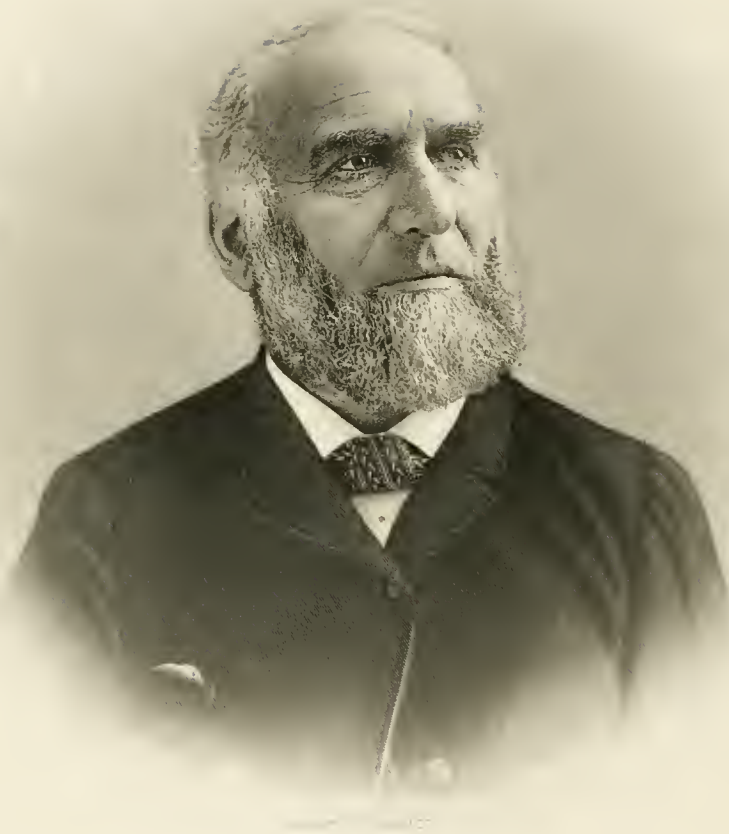
Of the County officers, Ernst Greiner, A. Stephan, Val. Braun and John S. Kountz held that of Treasurer successively to 1872. Gustav. Wittstein was elected Auditor in 1874, and died while in office. This position is now occupied by Charles A. Vordtriede, who is a well-posted officer and very careful. John S. Kountz held the office of Recorder from 1875 to 1878; and Charles J. Kirschner from 1883 to 1886. The term of Wernert as County Commissioner expired in 1886. George C. Meissner, Jr., was Surveyor in 1886. The office of Coroner has repeatedly been filled by Germans. Jacob Schoenacker, who died October 8, 1854, was the first German to hold office in the County; Simon Kohn followed him; and one of his successors was Val. Braun to 1859. From 1880 to 1881 Dr. Frederick Hohly held the same.

Lucas County has sent three Germans to represent it in the General Assembly. The first one was Guido Marx, who was elected in the Fall of 1870 a Representative, and filled the position from 1871 to '75, having been re-elected. He was succeeded for one term by Conrad Huberich (afterwards United States Internal Revenue Agent). Henry Kahlo was elected to the House of Representatives for the years 1882 and 1883, and declined a nomination by his party (the Democrats).

Jacob Romeis was elected to Congress in October, 1884, by the Republicans, and was re-elected in 1886.

United States offices have been filled by German born citizens on several occasions. Joseph E. Marx was appointed by President Lincoln as Consul at Amsterdam, and remained there until the latter's death. Under General Grant's Administration, Dr. F. G. Klausner took the same position. Andreas Stephan was Collector of Customs in 1861-65. Joseph E. Marx was Customs Inspector, from 1868 to 1872; and Henry Roemer was appointed to the place on





Guido Marx

the latter's death, and occupied it until 1880. Vincent J. Emmick was for several years a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Ohio District, serving with special credit. Henry Vordtriede was a Clerk in the same office for some years.

In the Postoffice some Germans were employed under nearly every Administration. George Brenner was for many years Postal Agent, and August Ehnes a Clerk. In 1880, Max Witzman was Clerk, and Max Bruder, Leader; Ernst Buettner and Ed. Durian, Letter Carriers. At the present time (1886) F. C. Barnes, Ernst Buettner, Adolph Memminger, Val. Lohner, G. A. Putz act in this capacity.

It may serve as a historical item, that the German Letter-list, as early as December 30, 1854, contained 134 names.

The U. S. Census of 1880, giving Toledo a total population of 50,137 (of whom 14,349 were foreign born), ascribes to the German Empire the nativity of 6,809, or nearly 8,000, adding those born in Austria, Switzerland, and such other adjacent countries as are usually counted German.

As already stated, we have in some instances included in our survey, such descendants of the first generation as were usually regarded as Germans; but the absorption of all adopted citizens after the first generation goes on so fast, that special German efforts can only be sustained by new and repeated accessions. The spirit of these has changed according to the occasions prompting the emigration; but it will always be found devoted sincerely to the land of its choice.

NECROLOGY.

Since the foregoing sketch was written the following, whose names are mentioned in the same, have died:

Rev. Charles Markscheffel, December 21, 1886, aged 83 years.

Dr. Gustav Fenneberg, June 17, 1887, aged 64 years.

Colonel Louis Von Blessingh, July 15, 1887, aged 58 years.

John G. Holzwarth, Sept. 16, 1887, aged 56 years.

GUIDO MARX was born in Carlsruhe, Germany, June 28, 1827. His father was a Book Dealer in moderate circumstances. From six to 10 years of age, the son attended the Lyceum, where were taught the common branches of education, with the Latin, he receiving therewith some instruction in Hebrew. He had early access to his father's Circulating Library, including many books adapted to his needs, which opportunity he largely improved. The following two years he visited the School in Baden-Baden, to which place the family removed. At 14 he was apprenticed to the Book trade in Brunswick, North Germany. Here he became familiar with works of art, and continued reading standard books, under advice of considerate friends, in connection with the study of natural philosophy and the English language. As apprentice, he had (for three years) to do all work incident to such business, and became acquainted with book-keeping and correspondence. When 17, he returned to his father's store in Baden, where were oil paintings and prints, still employing his leisure hours in the study of the languages, and began that of history of art. At 19 (1846), his father sent him to Paris, where he found employ-

ment in warerooms of exporters of City-made goods—meantime improving opportunities for visiting galleries and the study of art. In 1847, he returned to Baden, with a consignment of oil paintings. During the years 1847-8, as a member of different Societies, he became involved in political agitation which specially embraced the young men of the country. The result of this relation was that upon the failure of the agitation for Liberty, it was found best that he and his older brother (Emil) leave Germany for the United States, which they did, landing in New York, October 1, 1849. Continuing their trip Westward, they soon found themselves among German friends in Wood County, Ohio, where, with two others, they purchased of the State 40 acres of "Canal Lands," on which they built a small log-house, cut prairie grass for Winter feed for a cow and a yoke of oxen, and began the work of clearing, grubbing and fencing, preparatory to the next year's crops. In the Spring of 1851, the Marx brothers sold out and removed to Toledo for employment as clerks. There Guido began the active business life, which has been a successful one. With his brother he was in the Grocery trade from 1851 to 1861. Subsequently, with Rudolph Brand, he engaged in the Liquor trade, the firm name being R. Brand & Co. Upon the death of Mr. Brand in 1865, a nephew, Adolph Brand, succeeded him in the firm, whose name was unchanged and still continues. The connection of Mr. Marx with the German Press of Toledo, which he largely assisted financially and as Editor, from 1863, has already been given. Besides habitual attention to business and the cares of a large family, Mr. Marx has found time to serve his fellow-citizens in public capacities in extent far above the average of men. In 1869-71, he was a member of the Toledo City Council, representing the Fourth Ward. He was elected as Representative in the State Legislature in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Noyes as Commissioner to represent Ohio at the Vienna (Austria) Exposition; and as the result of his observations there, he made report on the necessity for the introduction in the United States of special Trade Schools, such as Toledo now has in the Manual Training School. In 1875, before the expiration of his second term as Representative, he was elected Mayor of Toledo, serving for two years and declining a re-election in 1877. In 1876, by appointment of the United States Centennial Commissioners, he was a member of the Board of Judges of the International Exposition, held at Philadelphia, and was specially assigned to Group IV (Malt Liquors, Wine and Distilled Spirits). His report was the first one published, and the Commissioners directed that a special bronze medal be presented to him, in recognition of valuable services rendered the administration of the Expo-

sition. By appointment of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1878, he was made one of the Trustees of the Toledo Sinking Fund. In 1881, the Governor appointed him as a member of the Police Board of Toledo, under a special act of the Legislature, which position, on account of ill health, he resigned. He is now serving as a Trustee of the Toledo University, in charge of the Manual Training School, under appointment made in 1884. For a time, he served as Examiner of Teachers for the Toledo Schools. Beside these public positions, Mr. Marx has served as Director in the Merchants National Bank, and in the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust Company—resigning the former position on account of ill health, and now acting in the latter. In 1867-68, and again in 1872-73, he visited the Fatherland. He made a trip to California in 1884, and to Colorado, in 1887. After the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line, and before the building of the Pacific Railway, he advocated through the Press a system of Weather reports, substantially as since instituted, with such marked benefits, by the Government. That is believed to have been the first public proposition of that kind. The

record thus made of the many public expressions of confidence in both the ability and the integrity of Mr. Marx, bear testimony to the exceptional standing he has gained and held with his fellow-citizens, more full than could added words in this connection. Among the German immigrants settling in Toledo as early as 1837, was Johann Peter Brehm, who came from Flonheim, near Alzei, Grand Dukedom of Hessa, bringing with him his wife (*nee* Stump), and a daughter, Elisabeth, then two years old, who in 1853, was married with Mr. Marx, and since has borne to him 13 children, of whom 11 are now (1888) living—Clara (the eldest), the wife of August Wolpert; Henry, a graduate of Cornell University as Mechanical Engineer, and now engaged in Machinery business at St. Louis, Mo.; Anna, at home; Ella, a graduate of 1887, as Physician of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor; Otto, to graduate as Dentist, at the same institution, with the Class of 1888; Theodore, a student in Designing, at Boston and Cincinnati; Dora, of the graduating Classes of 1888 in the Toledo High and Manual Training Schools; and Werna, Bertha, Erwin and August, yet in the Toledo Public Schools.

PART XIII.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

CHAPTER I.

TRADERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE earliest persons engaged in commerce in this part of the Maumee Valley were Indian traders. Such were the Ewings at the Rapids; John Hollister, at Perrysburg; Robert A. Forsyth, General Hunt and others, at Maumee, from 1816 to 1833.

The first goods offered for sale to white and red men alike, in what is now Toledo, were by John Baldwin and Cyrus Fisher, in 1823, at the old log Warehouse, built in 1817, at the mouth of Swan Creek, near the foot of Monroe Street (South side). From 1828 to 1831, John and Marquis Baldwin carried on like trade at the same place.

The next Store opened in Toledo, was that of Lewis Godard, under charge of Sanford L. Collins, in 1831, as elsewhere stated.

The first building erected in Toledo for strictly mercantile purposes, was that built at the corner of Summit and Lagrange Streets, in the Summer of 1832, by Sanford L. Collins, for Lewis Godard and Elkanah Briggs (firm of Godard & Briggs), which was supplied with a stock of Goods that Fall, and conducted by Messrs. Collins and Briggs until 1833, when Mr. Collins, as agent for Godard, sold the latter's interest to Mr. Briggs.

The third Store was opened in 1832, by Ebenezer Fisher, on the old Turnpike (now Detroit Avenue), at what was soon after called Tremainesville. Mr. Fisher built a sort of block-house there, in which he kept his Store and the first Port Lawrence Postoffice, of which he was Postmaster.

The fourth store was opened at Tremainesville a short time after Mr. Fisher's in the same year, by Calvin Tremaine (after whom the Village was named), who succeeded Mr. Fisher in the Postoffice, and in 1834 sold out to Dr. Sutphen.

The fifth was also at Tremainesville, built by Sanford L. Collins, in connection with a small dwelling, which he occupied for his residence, in 1833, and occupied that Fall with a stock of Goods, which he brought by water from New York. In 1834, Mr. Collins took in as partners, his brothers, John W. and Morgan L. Collins, the firm being S. L. Collins & Co., and so continuing to 1837, when they sold out to Horace Thacher and M. T. Whitney. Mr. Collins succeeded Mr. Tremaine in the Postoffice, which, in 1833, had been changed in name to Tremainesville, upon the establishment of Port Lawrence Postoffice at Port Lawrence.

W. J. Daniel & Co. began business as merchants in 1835, in a store adjoining the Toledo House, on Summit Street.

Daniels & Goettel (Munson H. Daniels and Henry Goettel) began and carried on a large mercantile business on the corner of Perry and Swan Streets. In 1836, they put up two three-story brick stores on the corner of Monroe and Summit Streets, and in the Fall of that year, moved into the corner one. These stores were burned October 16, 1860.

A. Palmer & Co. began trade about the same time in a frame store, which was torn down in 1859 to make room for the block belonging to V. H. Ketcham.

Samuel B. Scott and Worden N. Richardson (firm of Scott & Richardson) were among the merchants in 1836; their store was on Summit Street, near Walnut.

In 1836, Clark & Bennett occupied a two-story frame store on the Southeast corner of Summit and Lagrange Streets. This old store was afterwards occupied by Ketcham & Snell, and afterwards by Elijah S. Hanks, until it was burned in 1845.

Four stores were built on the corner of Summit and Monroe Streets in 1843. In the Spring of 1844, the corner store was opened by A. Ralston & Co. (Alexander Ralston and Solomon Linsley) as a Drug Store; the firm afterwards became Linsley & Co., which was succeeded by West & Truax and West & Vanstone. Another one of the stores was leased by Charles O'Hara, for a Wholesale Grocery. Afterwards it was taken by V. H. Ketcham & Co., and was continued for some years by their successors, Secor, Berdan & Co.

It would not be profitable here to occupy space with an attempt at detailed statement of succeeding dealers in merchandise. For such information, it will be sufficient to refer the readers to the record found on pages 480 and 487, inclusive, where will be found the names of large numbers of individuals and firms in trade from 1835 to 1887.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

It is not entirely certain who in Toledo was the first dealer in Groceries; but the first record of the kind found, is the advertisement in the *Gazette* of March 12, 1835, of A. K. Gibson & Co., Groceries and Provisions, "on the Wharf, next door to A. Palmer & Co." (Summit Street, between Monroe and Perry.) Gro-

ceries were then usually included in a general stock of merchandise.

In 1837, appear, in the same line, G. B. Spicer, Douglass & Jennings, Wm. Anderson, S. B. Worden, Comstock & Erwin and George H. Rich.

In the year 1836, Valentine H. Ketcham commenced business in this City, in general merchandising, and continued the same, part of the time in connection with a brother (S. S. Ketcham, now of Washington Township), until 1840, when he was joined by Joseph K. Secor, as a Clerk, but who ere long became a partner, the firm name being Ketcham & Secor. Their business was general, including most classes of goods, and adapted to jobbing in a moderate way. They also dealt to some extent in produce. In 1854, Mr. Ketcham retired from the business, and was succeeded by Peter F. Berdan, when the new firm of Secor, Berdan & Co. was formed, with George Secor, a former employe of the house, as a partner. During the year 1856, the latter gentleman withdrew, and the business was continued under the same firm name. January 1, 1858, James Secor, Maro Wheeler and John B. Ketcham, former Salesmen of the house, were admitted as partners. In the Winter of 1860-61, it was determined to confine the trade to Groceries, exclusively. This change proved to be very satisfactory in results, the business increasing very rapidly, and soon attaining to \$500,000 per year, against one-half that amount previously. January 1, 1864, John B. Ketcham retired from the firm; and one year from that date, J. K. Secor, after an active connection of 25 years with the house, also withdrew. During this year (1865) John Berdan, for several years the Cashier of the Banking-house of Ketcham, Berdan & Co. and of the First National Bank of Toledo, was admitted to the firm. For 12 years thereafter, no change occurred in the proprietorship, the business, meantime, steadily increasing in volume and profit. On the 1st of January, 1877, Peter F. Berdan, having then been 23 years an active partner, retired, and Norman Waite, for several years a Salesman of the house, was admitted to the firm. Maro Wheeler, after some 25 years' active connection, withdrew January 1, 1880, when Arthur F. Secor, son of J. K. Secor, became a partner. At this time (1887) the firm is composed of the following persons, viz.: James Secor, John Berdan, Norman Waite and Arthur F. Secor. Mr. Ketcham commenced business in 1836, on St. Clair Street, Northwest corner of Alley, opposite head of Perry Street, where he remained for one year, when he removed to No. 32 Summit Street, between Perry and Monroe. The next year (1838) he went to the corner of Summit and Lagrange Streets, succeeding Dr. Jacob Clark and Philo Bennett in trade. In 1841, the establishment returned to No. 32 Summit Street; whence it went to Morris Block, corner Summit and Jefferson.

Here it remained until it occupied the large store built by J. K. Secor, 116-118 Summit Street, in 1861. Continuing at that place for 23 years, the establishment in 1884 was removed to its present capacious and convenient quarters in the Hall Block, Northeast corner of St. Clair and Jefferson Streets. Thus, for over 50 years, has this house and its predecessors maintained a continuous business, with increasing success, until it has come to be one of the largest and most successful establishments of its kind in the West.

December 3, 1847, first appeared the announcement of the new firm of Bell & Deveau, as dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries, which were sold "exclusively at wholesale," the firm consisted of Robert H. Bell and James Deveau. The trade of the house was so flattering, that during the first year it reached \$55,000,—an amount then regarded as immense. This firm continued until 1853, when W. S. B. Hubbell became a member, and the name was changed to Bell, Deveau & Co. Three years later Wm. Bolles became a partner, and the firm name was Bolles, Bell & Hubbell. In 1858 the business of the house was divided—Bell, Holcomb & Co. taking the Groceries, and Messrs. Bolles and Hubbell (Wm. Bolles & Co.) the Dry Goods. In 1864, George Emerson purchased the interest of Horace Holcomb in the Grocery House, when the name of the firm became Bell, Emerson & Co. Mr. Bell retired in 1871, since which time the firm name has been Emerson & Co., Mr. Emerson's partners now (1887) being Pliny Watson and Zebulon C. Pheatt. The trade of the house has steadily increased in volume, until it has reached the annual aggregate of \$1,500,000, with every prospect of future advance. It is recognized as not only one of the most honorable and substantial houses of Toledo, but of the West, its trade extending over several States.

Of the partners above mentioned, Messrs. Deveau and Hubbell have died. Mr. Bolles resides at Hartford, Conn.; and the others are in Toledo.*

PETER FREDERICK BERDAN was born in Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, October 23, 1824. He was a son of John and Pamela (Freese) Berdan. The father was born in New York City, December 16, 1798. The mother was born in Lee, Massachusetts, February 4, 1802. The father was a merchant and Justice of the Peace at Brunswick, and otherwise prominent in business, as in social and religious circles. The country thereabouts was then pretty much a wilderness, and the Village little more than a Hamlet. Hence, the traffic of the Store made very moderate return in profits.

* After the foregoing was written Mr. Emerson also died.



W. H. Burdett

In September, 1835, the family removed to Toledo, arriving there amid the most intense of the excitement connected with the boundary dispute or the "Toledo War." Mr. Berdan soon engaged in the Forwarding and Commission business, with B. H. Peckham (the firm name being Peckham & Co.), whose warehouse was at the foot of Lagrange Street. This firm did most of the business of the kind in Toledo, the Steamboats generally stopping at their dock. As elsewhere stated, upon the organization of a City Government for Toledo, in 1837, Mr. Berdan was chosen as its first Mayor, serving as such for a term of two years. In 1839, he was elected by the State Legislature as Associate Judge for Lucas County, which position he filled with special credit until his death, October 11, 1841. No name is borne in the memory of the early settlers of Toledo with more respect, than is that of John Berdan, who throughout his residence there, as throughout his life, manifested conscientious regard for the rights of his fellowmen, while, in all ways open to him, contributing to their well-being. Peter's educational privileges, aside from the careful attention of his parents, were meagre. At Brunswick he attended for a short time a School taught by a female teacher, who accompanied the family to Toledo. He had no male School teacher save while for one year at Gambier Seminary, which term closed when he was 12 years of age. He entered upon his business life when 13 years old, as clerk in the Store of Titus & Co., Toledo, at a salary of \$75 per year (without board). At that time \$500 was the highest salary paid to any clerk. He remained with Titus & Co., and with Gid. W. Weed, successor to that firm, until 1845, when he engaged in the same capacity with the firm of Ketcham & Secor (V. H. Ketcham and Joseph K. Secor), remaining there for three years. In 1848 Mr. Berdan and Salmon H. Keeler organized the firm of Berdan & Keeler, dealers in general merchandise, the partners contributing, respectively, to the capital stock of the firm, the sums of \$156 and \$132, their savings from clerkships. They were associated in successful trade for six years, and until the firm of Secor, Berdan & Co. was organized in 1854, with which Mr. Berdan was connected until his retirement from active business, in January, 1877. Such change was largely the result of impaired health, caused in great measure by long years of incessant business cares, rarely interrupted by any cause. Few men in Toledo or elsewhere have passed an equal period of time in like unremitting devotion to the demands of trade—made the more imperative by the steady increase and extension of its volume. Mr. Berdan's withdrawal from routine cares of trade, did not take him from the circles of business. While judiciously consulting health in comparative relaxation, he was not without interests furnishing exercise

for his mind. He was for many years a stockholder and long a Director in the Second National Bank; was a stockholder and for seven or eight years a Director in the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Company; was a heavy stockholder and for an equal period a Director in the Wabash Elevator Company; and was among those who organized and put in operation the Maumee Rolling Mill, in which Company he was from the first and until his death a Director. In these various channels, both his capital and his superior business capacity were made effective to the common prosperity. In no sphere of action did Mr. Berdan more fully manifest his appreciation of the claims of his fellow-citizens upon his attention and aid, than in his long and prominent connection with the Fire Department of Toledo. Entering such volunteer service of the City as soon as old enough to warrant that relation, he maintained the same, with special success, won by personal sacrifice known to few of the present generation in Toledo. "Old No. One Engine Company," of which for years he was Foreman, was largely indebted to his untiring devotion, for the high position to which it attained, and which it held so long as the system of which it was a prominent part was in existence. Mr. Berdan was actively identified with the prosperity of First Congregational Church, Toledo, with which his father and family and his own family were connected throughout a period of over 50 years. He was long connected with the Middle Bass (Put-in Bay) Association, at which place with his family for many seasons previous to his death, he spent much of his time, and was greatly benefited thereby. He was eminently a man of domestic attachments, whose chief happiness always was found within the charmed circle of his home. Mr. Berdan was married October 21, 1852, with Maria Waite, only daughter of Judge H. M. Waite, of Connecticut, and sister of Chief Justice M. R. Waite and Richard Waite, of Toledo. She died in Toledo, September 3, 1864, aged 33 years. She left five daughters—Mary B., wife of Walter Shepard, of Buffalo, New York; Ida M., wife of E. C. Bodman, now of New York City; Alice A. (deceased), wife of Arthur E. Baker, of Toledo; Julia, wife of Oliver Rodgers, of Toledo; and Pamela, of Toledo. Mr. Berdan was married in New York June 21, 1866, with Mary Elizabeth Ketcham, who with three children—Anna Secor, Frederick and John Milton—survives him. Mr. Berdan had one brother—John Berdan, so long associated with him in trade, and yet in the same business; and two sisters—Rachel A., widow of the late V. H. Ketcham; and Mary M. (deceased), wife of Dr. E. M. Buckingham, of Springfield, Ohio. Not least of the many conditions contributing to the happy domestic circle of Mr. Berdan, has been the part borne therein by his venerable mother, throughout a

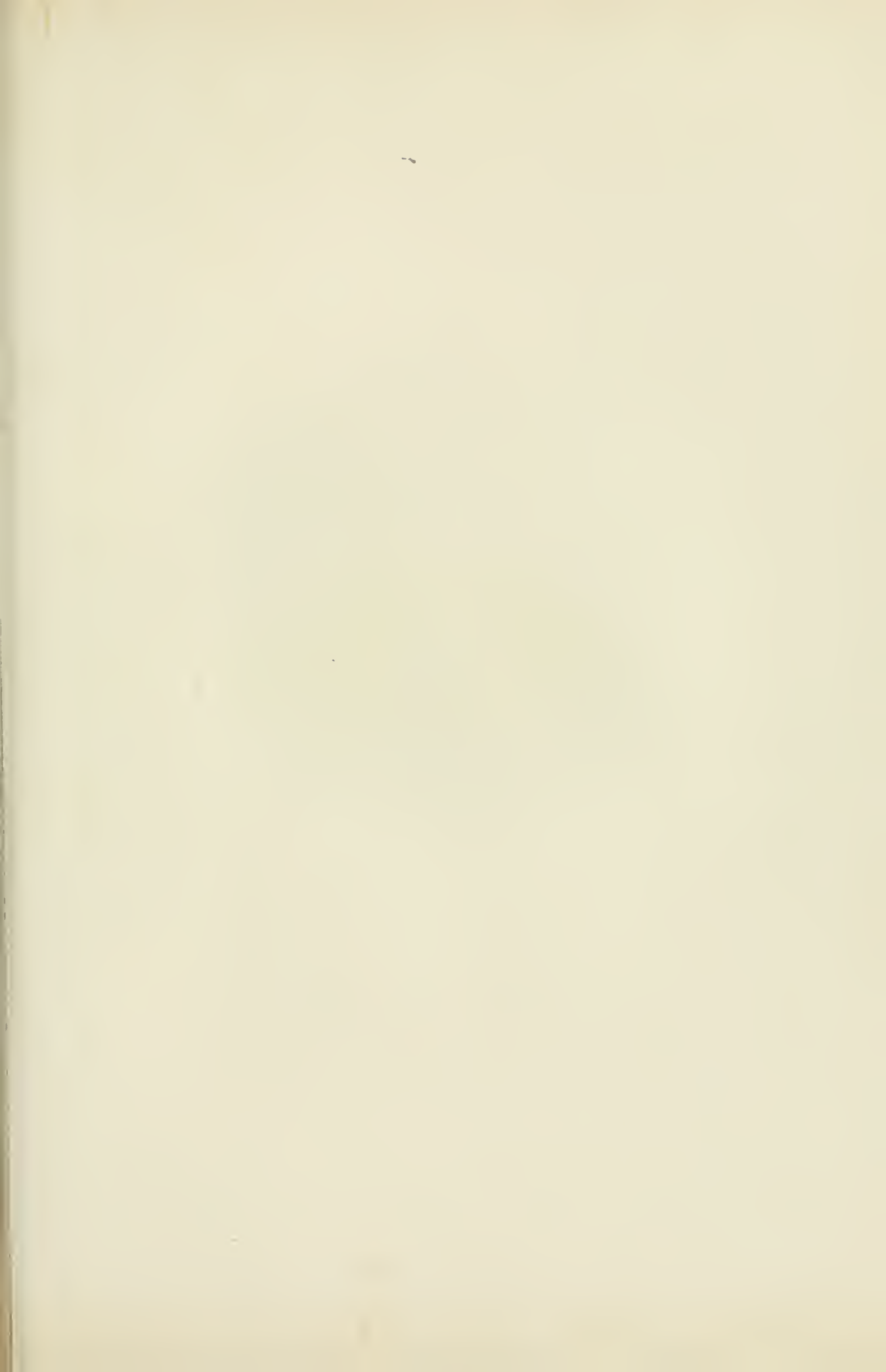
widowhood now near a half-century in duration. Rarely, indeed, has a family been blessed with such presence and support; and even more rarely, has such blessing been attended by like precious results.

JOHN WILLIAM MAY was born at Hartford, Connecticut, August 30, 1808. His parents, Ralph and Mary (Hall) May, were representatives of two families conspicuous in the annals of literature, commerce and public life. John May, a lineal ancestor of the subject of this sketch, came from England in 1740, with his two sons, John and Samuel, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where many of his descendants yet reside. Mr. May's father was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1780, and died at New York, in 1819, while on his way to Boston from Savannah, where he had become a successful Cotton Broker, even at that early period, being interested with his wife's brothers, so long known in commercial circles, in large Cotton operations, with headquarters at Boston and Savannah. Soon after the death of Mr. May, his entire property at Savannah was destroyed by fire, without benefit of insurance, leaving his wife and six children (then at Hartford, Connecticut), without means for support. From the mother's side Mr. May largely received his taste for literary work, which ever was with him a marked characteristic, as it was with his ancestors, many of whom gained wide reputations as authors of historical and scientific works. Until his 15th year, Mr. May resided at Hartford, attending the superior Schools of that City, whereby he acquired not only the best rudimentary education, but became versed in different languages, which acquirements in after years were made proficient by travel and study. The eldest child of a family deprived of a father's care, at the age named he began his commercial career by entering the office of the Cotton Broker house of his uncle, Henry Hall, in Boston, remaining there three years. He then went to Savannah, and there entered the branch office at that place. His health soon failing, he was compelled to seek outdoor employment, when he shipped on a Whaling Vessel for a cruise to the North Seas, which occupied over three years. On his return he came West, stopping at Detroit until 1834, when he came to the young and struggling City of Toledo, stopping at a hotel near the present site of the American Hotel (St. Clair Street, head of Perry). The prospect to him was not specially inviting, and he soon decided to locate on a farm, now near the City of Monroe, Michigan. In the following Fall he taught School in Monroe, and in the Spring began the cultivation of his farm. For some ten years he pursued such work, meantime, in the different ways open to a man of his temperament and

acquirements, made himself useful to his neighbors. Having early in life become impressed by the terrible effects of intemperate use of alcoholic drinks, he made it a special object, by both example and precept, to warn his fellow-citizens against that curse, in which work his special gift of ready expression was highly effective. In 1844, Mr. May opened a Commission House in Monroe in connection with Carlos Colton (afterwards of Toledo), and Mr. Bronson, of Buffalo. In 1845 he opened a like house at Hillsdale, Michigan, where he soon gained a prominent position. He was for a time the Postmaster at that place, resigning the office in 1853, when he removed to Toledo, where, with I. N. Hathaway, was established the Commission House of May & Hathaway, at the corner of Monroe and Water Streets. Soon thereafter, with Alonzo H. Hathaway, he opened the first exclusively Wholesale Grocery House in Toledo, in the Morris Block, Southeast corner of Summit and Jefferson Streets. With that establishment Mr. May was actively identified until his withdrawal from business in 1870. For some years he devoted considerable attention to Stock Brokerage in New York, where he spent considerable of his time. In 1871 he made an extended tour through Great Britain and Continental Europe, and revisited the same in 1873, whereby he added much of information, while greatly enjoying his travels. Politically, Mr. May was originally a Whig, subsequently acting with the Republican party when the same was organized, to the principles of which he was strongly attached. During the War of the Rebellion, he was a steadfast supporter of the Government in its defense of the Union. He had neither ambition nor taste for public or official prominence, but was content faithfully to meet the obligations of a private citizen. For a long time he suffered severely from a disorder of the heart, causing much pain and inconvenience, all of which he met with patience. He died August 29, 1877, which event was an occasion of general sorrow in the community, and especially on the part of those who best knew him. A peculiar trait, and one which greatly promoted his success in life, was his indomitable firmness. This quality was shown while he was Postmaster in Hillsdale. It seems that his endorsement was demanded by the party in power for a particular measure connected with the Slavery agitation, when he promptly wrote across the back of the paper, in distinct letters, the word "Never." Contrary to his expectation, and to the assurance of his neighbors, he never again heard of the matter. An important element in Mr. May's business career consisted in his rule of living within his means. Socially, Mr. May's chief delight was with the little coterie of true friends, where he was much admired. His humor was ever pleasant and happy.



J. W. May





George Emerson

Naturally a student, he was ever ready with his store of information for the entertainment and profit of listeners; while his private virtues gave special value to his mental attainments. Without ostentations display, his active sympathy for the needy was well known among his acquaintances. He was an attendant at the First Congregational Church, Toledo, of which his family were members. It was within the sacred precincts of the domestic circle, that his true character was more fully revealed and most highly appreciated. It was there that his kindness of heart was most clearly seen and loved. Mr. May was married in 1835 with Lueretia Comstock, who was born in the State of New York, May 6, 1816. Five children—two sons and three daughters—were born to them. The sons died while young. George Henry (aged 13) being drowned at Hillsdale. The daughters are, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Henry A. Stevens, of Cleveland; Harriet Georgiana, widow of the late Anthony W. Barlow, Toledo; and Gertrude, wife of William P. Heston, of Toledo.

GEORGE EMERSON was born in Plymouth, Richland County, Ohio, February 9th, 1820, and died at Toledo, July 28, 1887. He was a son of Avery Emerson, a native of Keene, New Hampshire, whose father, John Emerson, served in the Army of the Colonies throughout the Revolutionary War. George's parents were married in Auburn, New York, the mother's maiden name being Sophronia Allen. They came West in 1819, locating in Plymouth on a tract of wild land, to the improvement of which Mr. Emerson's efforts were at once directed, with such success that ere long it was brought under good cultivation, and was productive of the crops common in the West. The experiences of Mr. Emerson and family were not different essentially from those of the great body of Western pioneers. Incessant toil, limited resources, scanty facilities, sickness and lack of educational, religious and social advantages, made up the sum of life with them, through all which they made the heroic struggle which alone can win success in such a battle. Nine children were born to the parents—five sons and four daughters, of whom George was the eldest. Such relation devolved upon him at a very early period responsibilities and labors which taxed his activity. In 1837, finding his farm too small for the prospective needs of his family, Mr. Emerson removed to Steuben County, Indiana, where he purchased 600 acres of Government land. They were the very earliest family in the Township in which they settled. Here they were called to trials even more severe than those met in Ohio; but the indomitable will and energy of the parents and older children soon made their mark upon the wilderness, and in due time they rejoiced

in the possession of one of the best farms in that section. The nearest Grist and Saw Mills were in Lagrange County, 15 miles distant, and were reached only through the forests, by very imperfect roads. George attended the District School for a few winters while in Plymouth, such advantages being shortened by the burning of the only School House within reach. After arriving in Steuben he attended a School for one term. He remained at home, assisting his father until he was 21 years old. When 22 years of age, he had been able to pick up enough of education to qualify him to teach School. Having an ambition for trade, he engaged with a merchant in Fremont, Steuben County, remaining there about one year, when he returned to the farm, and soon commenced business on his own account, by purchasing his father's crop of wheat, which he took to Fort Wayne, the transaction netting a small balance. When 26 years of age, he found himself with a cash capital of \$500, most of which had been saved from wages at \$12.00 per month, or about \$100 per year out of \$144. He was chosen County Assessor, for which service he received \$2.00 per day. In partnership with John Thompson, a wealthy man, who desired a store at Thompson's Mills (now Flint), he commenced merchandising at that place. In 1846 he went to New York for his first stock of goods, which included the usual range of country stores, and amounted to \$2,800. His route East was *via* Hillsdale, Monroe and Toledo; thence by Steamer to Buffalo; by Canal and Railway to Albany; and by River to New York. He was gone four weeks. He was two weeks in making his selection. His purchases were on six months' time, with the privilege of a year. The times seemed to be favorable for his enterprise. Besides a successful store trade, he purchased considerable wheat at 50 cents and sold it for \$1.00; and at the end of his first year, he had made \$1,600, on his capital of \$500. In 1849 he removed to Orland, same County, where he continued trade, as senior partner of the firm of Emerson & Jackson. Mr. C. L. Luce, late of Toledo, deceased, was then in trade at that place. In 1852 Mr. Emerson was elected Treasurer of Steuben County, notwithstanding the party of which he was the nominee was in a minority in the County. Such result was due to the effective support given him by Mr. Luce, who, a few days before the election, had started East with a drove of cattle; but on reaching Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio, he became so apprehensive of Mr. Emerson's defeat, that he left his drove, made haste home, arriving just in time for effective work for his friend at the polls. In 1854 Mr. Emerson was re-elected Treasurer, meantime having removed to Angola, the County-Seat. In 1856 he purchased a Dry Goods Store at Angola, in which he was successful. He remained there until 1864. He

was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860. Coming to Toledo in 1864, as already stated, he purchased an interest in the Wholesale Grocery House of Bell, Holcomb & Co. After coming to Toledo Mr. Emerson repeatedly declined propositions for his nomination for public offices, including those of Member of Congress and Mayor of Toledo. The only public position he accepted was that of Sinking Fund Commissioner of Toledo, an office without emolument. He was for several years a Director in the First National Bank of Toledo. Of a retiring disposition, averse to personal prominence, and devoted to the important interests of the house of which he was the head, Mr. Emerson had the reputation of a sound, conservative business man, and a citizen of substantial worth in all respects, his influence, as were his sympathies, being always on the side of sound morals, good order and the well-being of his fellowmen. His record is specially valuable in showing what constitutes the true basis of an honorable and successful business life. The young man, who, on a yearly income of \$144, is able to lay by \$100, as capital for future investment, not only cultivates the practice of economy, but at the same time trains his desires to the limits of moderate means and healthful habits of living. It may truly be said, that no similar event in Toledo has been attended with more expression of sincere regret and respect, than was the death of Mr. Emerson; and it was notable that such manifestation was freest and strongest from those who knew him best. A spontaneous meeting of members of the Wholesale Grocery trade was held at the office of Secor, Berdan & Co. but a few hours after his death, at which were adopted a preamble and resolutions bearing highest testimony to his business and private worth, setting forth that "his character for strict business integrity, honesty of purpose, and courteous deportment, was such as to endear him to every one who became intimately acquainted with him." As a testimonial of their esteem for the deceased, the members of the meeting resolved to close their respective places of business at the time of the funeral, and in a body attend the same. In accordance with such purpose every Wholesale House in the City was closed during the burial services, which took place at the residence of the family (corner of Madison and Eighteenth Streets), whence the remains were attended by a large concourse of citizens to Woodlawn Cemetery, the pall bearers being employes longest with the firm of which deceased was the head. The *Toledo Blade* (July 30th), referring to the death of Mr. Emerson, said: "He was an unostentatious man; but his heart was large and his impulses always in the right direction. Not in the history of Toledo has there been such an outpouring of sympathy on the part of the business men, as in the case of George Emerson.

It was seemingly a slight tribute, but it meant more than words could tell." Mr. Emerson was married with Miss Nancy M. Kellogg, of Mottville, Michigan, in 1852. They had three children, of whom one, Mrs. Florence L., wife of Lawrence Newman, of Toledo, is now living.

RUDOLPH A. BARTLEY was born in Wuerttemberg, Town of Rafenepurg, Germany, May 9, 1851, and is a son of Gebbard and Josephine (Genter) Bartley. He came with his parents to America in 1854. His father is a Miller by trade, and previous to his coming to America was engaged in milling. His parents first settled in Perrysburg, Ohio, but soon removed to Lucas County, where many years his father was engaged in farming, but of late years has lived a retired life in Toledo. Mr. Bartley's boyhood was spent on a farm, where he became acquainted with the usual toil of a Farmer's son. His education was limited to the advantages afforded by the District School of the neighborhood, which he attended until his 17th year. At that time the natural inclinations of his mind led him to abandon the farm for the wider field of commercial pursuits. He commenced his business career as Clerk for the Grocery firm of H. & F. Barnes, of Toledo, where he remained for two years; after which he served for over three years in a similar capacity with J. A. Speyer. In 1871, Mr. Bartley, in connection with Enos Cousino, under the firm name of Cousino & Bartley, commenced the Grocery business at 307 Summit Street. The undertaking, backed by experience, energy and enterprise, was a success. In 1881, after 10 years of well-directed labor, Mr. Bartley purchased his partner's interest in the business and became sole proprietor. During that year, he further extended his business by purchasing the Grocery stock and leasing the adjoining double store of J. C. Wuertel. From this date until June, 1885, he occupied Nos. 303, 305 and 307 Summit Street, and carried on both Wholesale and Retail Grocery trade. At the latter date he removed to his present more ample quarters, at Nos. 272 and 274 Summit Street, where he has since been engaged in the Wholesale Grocery trade exclusively, which has already assumed large proportions. In the building up of his present successful and growing business Mr. Bartley has displayed unusual business foresight, energy and perseverance. His success can be attributed to fair and honorable business methods, a keen knowledge of the demands of trade and an untiring personal supervision, united with an economic administration of every detail of his business. Among the youngest men in Toledo engaged in his line of trade, he has already established for himself an enviable reputation as an honorable business man, and one whose success is built on such stable foundation.



R. A. Bartley



Yours Truly
O. Bateman

ROBERT H. BELL was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Penn., December 16, 1823. In 1825, the family removed to Middlebury (now within Akron, Summit County), Ohio. When 21 years of age, he went to St. Joseph, Mich., where, with Edward Kent, he formed the firm of Bell & Kent, Merchants. In 1845 they removed to Chicago, for like business. As a result of the loss of what was known as the "Wabash trade," through the opening of the Wabash Canal to Toledo, Chicago soon was brought to a crisis, which largely prostrated its business, and reduced its population. After two years of waiting for a revival, Mr. Bell decided to follow the lost trade, and came to Toledo in 1847. There, with the late James Deveau, he organized the firm of Bell & Deveau, the first exclusively Wholesale house in that City. They dealt in pretty much everything, save Hardware, Drugs and Medicines. The history of this establishment (now Emerson & Co.) is given on page 758. Mr. Bell retired from the house in 1872, and operated to some extent in real estate, the result of which, in consequence of the financial disaster following the panic of 1873, was unfortunate. His active life was always identified with the public welfare in different ways. Commencing as a member of the Chicago Engine Co. No. 3, of which he was Foreman, he resumed such service on coming to Toledo, and maintained the same for a period of 18 years, during most of which time he served as Assistant and Foreman of Engine No. 1, and as Assistant and Chief Engineer of the Department, withdrawing in 1866. It is safe to state, that to no other citizen is Toledo more deeply indebted for the efficiency of its Volunteer Fire Department, than to Mr. Bell, whose long and active devotion in that connection was without interruption. He also placed the people of Toledo under special obligation to him for courageous and effective service rendered during the different visitations of cholera (1849, 1852, 1854). Regardless of personal ease or safety, and with the open hand of liberality, he sought out and ministered to the needs of victims of that dread scourge, regardless of age, sex, condition or nationality. Like liberality and enterprise have distinguished him in connection with other matters of public concern, as occasion offered. Though never holding an office of profit, he gratuitously served his fellow-citizens in different public positions, including those of Councilman and Alderman. Politically, he started life as a Whig, acting with that party until it was merged into the Republican party, with which he since has acted, and of which he was the nominee for Sheriff in 1885, though not elected. Mr. Bell was married February 22, 1844, with Miss Delia A. Chittenden, at Akron. They had four children—John M., now of Chicago; Nettie T. (deceased), wife of Alex. Backus, of Toledo; Roberta, of Toledo; and one dying in childhood.

ELWOOD BATEMAN was born August 28, 1825, in Springboro, Warren County, Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Rachel (Mullin) Bateman, were natives of Pennsylvania—the father being of Welsh-English and the mother of Irish-English descent. For several generations, their families had been identified with the Society of Friends, dating back well toward the days of Fox. About 1807 a Mission was established by the Friends among the Indians in Northwestern Ohio, the location being the old Indian Village Waupaukonnetta near the present Town of Wapakoneta, Auglaize County. Jacob Bateman for about two years was Companion to the Missionary at that point. Associated with others, about 1810, he laid out the Village of Springboro, the owners constructing Flouring and Saw-Mill and Carding Machine. At the Schools sustained by the Friends, the son's educational privileges were better than the average of Western pioneer settlements. When 18 years of age, he went to Cincinnati, to make his start in business life, and there spent three years in learning the trade of shoemaking. In 1846, he went to Attica, Indiana, remaining there 13 years, being employed as Clerk in the Grain Warehouse of a brother, Kersey Bateman, and in a Dry Goods store. He went to Danville, Illinois, in 1859, and in connection with N. C. Porter, established a Grocery and Provision Store, remaining in successful trade for seven years. In 1867, with Mr. Porter and a brother, Clarkson W. Bateman, he opened a Wholesale Boot and Shoe Store (firm of N. C. Porter & Co.), in Toledo. Withdrawing from this establishment in 1869, Mr. Bateman established at No. 441 (new number) Summit Street, the Grocery and Provision business which he has continued for the period of 19 years, with a degree of success and acceptability to customers not exceeded by any like establishment in Toledo, where he has justly come to be recognized as the leading Retail Dealer in his line of trade, a man of unexceptional personal habits, he has ever stood as a firm friend of sobriety and good order. Mr. Bateman was married September 5, 1850, with Miss Jane P. LaMont, of Owego, N. Y. They have had five children—LaMont, of Toledo; Mary, who died in childhood; Caroline, wife of Frank P. Russell, San Jose, California; Rachel, wife of George J. Law, of Lincoln, Nebraska; and Ruth E., of Toledo. Mrs. Bateman is recognized as among the most active and efficient friends of Temperance in Toledo, having for many years taken prominent part in support of that cause, in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other branches of the same work.

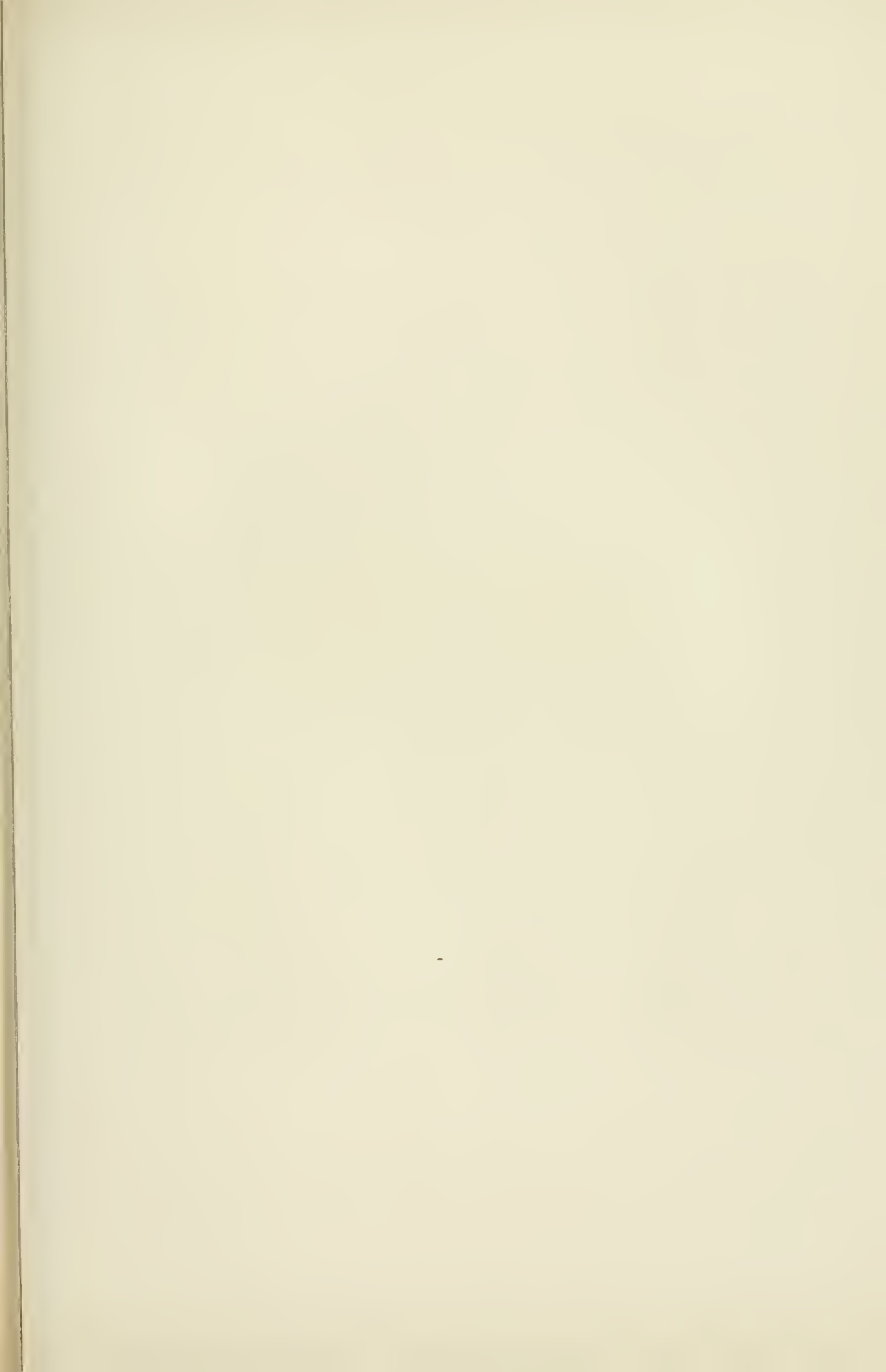
JOHN B. KETCHAM was born August 27, 1832, at Cornwall, Orange County, New York. His father, Samuel Ketcham, was a farmer and miller, who was married with Miss Rachel Sands, at Cornwall. John B. remained at home

until 20 years of age, working on the farm and attending District School during the Winters. In 1852, he came to Toledo, where he soon engaged as clerk with Ketcham & Secor, and afterwards in like capacity, with Secor & Berdan. In 1854, upon the organization of the Wholesale Grocery house of Secor, Berdan & Co., he became a partner in the same, and continued as such until 1862. At this time, with Henry W. Gillett, he established the firm of Ketcham & Gillett, for the prosecution of the same business, which continued until 1864, when Mr. Gillett sold his interest to L. L. Morehouse and James M. Brigham, of Waterville, the firm name becoming Ketcham, Brigham & Co. Mr. Brigham dying in 1869, the surviving partners continued as the firm of Ketcham & Morehouse. In 1872, Charles W. Bond and John B. Ketcham 2d taking the interest of Mr. Morehouse, the firm of Ketcham, Bond & Co. was formed, and continued until the retirement of the last two named partners, in 1884, leaving the business with the senior partner, who continued it until 1887, when it was finally closed, and Mr. Ketcham opened an office as Merchandise Broker and Manufacturers' Agent. Mr. Ketcham served for seven years as a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, in the old Volunteer Fire Department, and one year as Assistant Chief Engineer. He was married October 15, 1863, at Cleveland, Ohio, with Miss Mary E. Knott. They have two sons, Henry A. and John S.

EMMOR A. ROOD was born near Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, March 4, 1838. His father, Norman Rood, was a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and his mother, Louisa (Tibbits) Rood, a native of Oneida County, New York. The father came West about 1821, and settled in Portage County. The mother coming in 1827, they were married there. The father owned a farm which he managed, but his time was largely devoted to trade which took him much from home. Emmor was eldest of a family of 13 children—10 sons and three daughters—which relation as years advanced, devolved on him special obligations, which were faithfully met. At 14 years, with one brother, he attended the Seminary at Hiram, Portage County, where their attention was divided between a small farm and that School. They found there James A. Garfield, then contributing to his expenses by caring for the fires and ringing the Seminary bell. Subsequently Emmor recited to Mr. Garfield. At 21 he commenced business life as traveling dealer in gun-powder, which he continued with special success until 1869. The following year he came to Toledo and was connected with the Union Manufacturing Company for two years. From 1872 until 1882 he was in the Grocery and Provision

trade on Monroe Street, and in 1884 resumed that business at his present stand, Northwest corner of Summit and Orange Streets. His life from the start, has been one of uninterrupted activity, throughout which he has maintained a record creditable to him. To the extent of opportunity, he has taken active interest in whatever concerned the moral or material well-being of his fellow-citizens. With Mrs. Rood, he is a member of First Baptist Church, Toledo. He was married at Ravenna, June 6, 1861, with Miss Sarah A. Dorman of that Town. They have two children—Prentice E., and Mary Louise, both of Toledo. Of his father's family, have died the father and five children, leaving the mother and seven sons and one daughter.

TORANCE D. PARKER was born near Bellevue, Ohio, November 29, 1845, the residence of the family being a log-house. His parents were Joseph and Catharine (Adams) Parker, both natives of the State of Maine, the father and mother of Scotch descent. The children consisted of five boys and three girls. All of these are now living, except one (Elbridge C.), who was accidentally drowned in 1855, near West Sister Island, Lake Erie. All except Torance D. were born in Maine. When he was three years old, the family removed to Port Clinton, Ottawa County. The father was a Ship Carpenter, and supported the family by such labor. The son enjoyed such educational advantages as were supplied by the Common Schools of the Village. When 17 years of age (in 1863), he enlisted in the Union Army for the suppression of the Rebellion, and served until the close of the War, receiving his final discharge July 4, 1865. In the Spring of 1866 he went to Odell, Livingston County, Illinois, where he engaged in the Boot and Shoe business, with a brother. This not proving a success, he rented land and spent two years in tilling the soil. In 1872 he returned to Ohio, and bought 75 acres of land, to the clearing of which he devoted two years. Concluding that not to be his life-work, he came to Toledo in 1875, where he was engaged by the Lake Shore Railroad Company as Special Policeman, and acted as such until 1878. He then engaged with Morgan Hollingshead (firm Hollingshead & Parker), in the business of Retail Grocery and Meat Market, 66 Monroe Street, which arrangement continued for one year, when Mr. Parker took the business which he yet pursues at 412 Monroe Street, and where by strict application to business, and attention to every want of his patrons, he at present commands a very liberal and increasing trade. Mr. Parker was married at Toledo, December 7, 1880, with Miss Jessie Mehl. They have one child, Ralph A., now five years of age.





Frederick L. Ingles

DRY GOODS.

As elsewhere shown, the pioneer dealers in Dry Goods in Toledo, were John Baldwin and Cyrus Fisher, who opened a small stock in 1823, being followed in 1828, by John and Marquis Baldwin, both at the foot of Monroe Street. These were small stocks. In 1831 came Lewis Godard's stock of general merchandise, in charge of S. L. Collins. In 1835, there were in such trade, A. Palmer & Co., Andrew Clark, W. J. Daniels & Co., and I. C. Smith. These were followed by a succession of dealers too long for statement here, many of whom are named elsewhere. Among the prominent Wholesale Dry Goods houses of the past, were Wm. Bolles & Co., Keeler, Hubbell & Co., followed by Cummings, Wason & Bolles, Eaton & Backus, Luce, Chapin & Blass, C. L. Luce & Co., and others, mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

FREDERICK EATON, the well-known Dry Goods Merchant of Toledo, was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, February 10, 1836, and is descended from ancestors whose record in New England reaches back to the days of the Colonies. His paternal great-grandfather commanded a Company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served in the Army throughout the Revolutionary War. The parents of Mr. Eaton (John and Jeannette G. Eaton) were natives of New Hampshire. His father, whose occupation was that of a Farmer, died in 1873; his mother died in 1846. Of their family of nine children—six sons and three daughters—one daughter died in infancy. The others are living. Two brothers—General John and Colonel L. B. Eaton—are graduates of Dartmouth College, and have held conspicuous military and civil positions. The former entered the Army as Chaplain of the 27th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was afterwards promoted, by recommendation of General Grant, to the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the "Contrabands" in the campaign from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico. After the War he assisted in organizing the Freedman's Bureau, and in 1870 was appointed by President Grant, Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C., a position which he held until 1886. Colonel L. B. Eaton was in command of a Regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, and after the War was appointed by President Grant United States Marshal for West Tennessee. He has since represented the City of Memphis in the State Legislature, and is one of the wealthy men of that City. Mr. Eaton has one brother, a farmer, in Santiago, California; another is a Dry Goods merchant, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; the youngest, Charles, being an Attorney-at-Law of the Toledo Bar. His oldest sister resides in Boston, and the

other (unmarried) lives at home in New Hampshire. The boyhood of Mr. Eaton was passed at his rural home in Sutton, working on the farm and acquiring such knowledge as he could gain at the country Schools. Circumstances compelled him to forego the advantages of a Collegiate education, which to most aspiring youth is an object of worthy ambition; but it does not always afford the best training for business success. The young man who learns to labor and practice self-discipline usually succeeds in the race of life. The Clerk who is willing to work at first for a small salary, and who saves his means, masters himself at the same time that he masters his business, and is much more likely to succeed than the young collegiate who relies upon his diploma. Mr. Eaton learned his business, and at the same time fitted himself for it in the school of experience. No College education could have made a merchant of him had he not possessed the requisite genius in himself. This was early foreshadowed by his choice of the mercantile occupation, and more fully manifested by the energy, persistence and success with which, amidst many discouragements, he developed the business during its early stages, and has finally crowned it with a success attained by few in his line of mercantile pursuit. Clerking only long enough to get a little means wherewith to establish business for himself, he was obliged to study the most rigid economy, as his salary at first was very small. He worked as a Clerk three years in a country store for \$50.00 for the first year, and an increase of \$25.00 for each year thereafter, until the expiration of his contract. At the close of this engagement, he not only found himself with something in his pocket, but was so well up in proficiency and reputation as to be able to command a salary of \$300 for a year's service in a large Dry Goods house in Manchester, New Hampshire. At the expiration of his clerkship there, in August, 1856, Mr. Eaton came to Toledo, following his brother John, who had preceded him, and was at that time Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City. Mr. Eaton's first engagement in Toledo was as a Clerk for Messrs. Hobart & Gleason, and then for Messrs. Keeler & Hunt. In September, 1857, was formed the firm of F. Eaton & Co. (Frederick and John Eaton, Jr.), who then opened a Dry Goods Store, at 115 Summit Street, with the savings of the partners as capital stock. The year of their commencement was inauspicious, for it was the year of the "great panic of '57," which was precipitated by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company in October, and was widespread and disastrous in its results. They were among those who were enabled to pull through the panic, and in the Summer of 1858 located their business at 79 Summit Street, subsequently adding No. 77 to their establishment. In August, 1859, Asa

Backus, from Connecticut, succeeded John Eaton, Jr., and the firm name became Eaton & Backus. In December, 1863, C. A. King, under an arrangement with the firm, having erected the fine building at the Northeast corner of Summit and Madison Streets, they there opened the Palace Store. In 1866, they removed to 169-171 Summit Street, which in 1872 was destroyed by fire, with heavy loss. During the same year was built the capacious quarters, 165-171 Summit Street, which are yet occupied. In 1872 Mr. Backus withdrew from the firm, and returned to Connecticut, and Mr. Eaton continued the business, as he has done to this time. Thus, for over 30 years has he held a position of prominence among the business men of Toledo. During that period his business has had a steady and successful development, growing with the increasing demands of a growing City and country, and with the enlargement of the Wholesale trade throughout the West. When he opened his first store he had the assistance of a single Clerk, and, as he says, "slept upon the counter at night as a substitute for insurance policies and burglar-proof safes." Now over 200 Clerks, Salesmen and Accountants are busily employed in the various departments, attending to the wants of a multitude of customers. As an illustration of the growth of the business, it may be stated that the first year the sales amounted to \$15,000, while in 1887 they reached the large sum of \$1,250,000. The two stores occupied by the principal business are the largest in the State, with the exception of a similar establishment in Cincinnati, and are thoroughly supplied with all the best modern appliances for the transaction of trade. With succeeding years other departments have been added to that of Dry Goods, such as Notions, Millinery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Upholstery, Furs, Crockery, etc. In the development and successful management of this large business, Mr. Eaton has attained to first rank among the merchants of his State. He possesses a keen, active intellect, and great energy and business sagacity. While able to generalize rapidly, he has acquired complete mastery of the details necessary to success in a large mercantile business, such as he is carrying on. The remarkable success which he has achieved has been due largely to these qualities, together with the unremitting personal supervision which he has always given to his affairs. He is as active and alert to-day in overseeing every detail as he has ever been at any period of his life. Few men watch their business more closely, or look more sharply after the leakages which might soon carry away a fortune. His means and energies have not been devoted exclusively to merchandise. Mr. Eaton has always been actively interested in public improvements, and in many enterprises calculated to advance the growth and prosperity

of the City. He was one of the founders of the Milburn Wagon Works, and has been a stockholder in that corporation since its organization. He is one of the Directors of the Gendron Iron Wheel Company, which he helped to organize; also a stockholder in the Union Manufacturing Company, the Toledo Moulding Company, the Citizens' Electric Light Company, and the Tri-State Fair Association, and has been from the first, one of the Directors in the latter organization. He aided in establishing the Merchants National Bank, and the Merchants' and Clerks' Savings Institution of Toledo, and has been a Director (and is now Vice President) of the former for 16 years, and of the latter for 15 years. While he has been thus actively identified with the commercial and industrial development of the City, he has also been an earnest worker and generous contributor in behalf of her moral, religious and charitable institutions. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Protestant Orphans' Home of Toledo, and has been a member of First Congregational Church since 1858, and is one of the Trustees. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or held any political office. Mr. Eaton was married March 8, 1861, with Miss Mary H., daughter of R. M. and Sophia Shirley, of Goffstown, New Hampshire. Their only child (a daughter), died in 1876, at the age of 10 years. Mrs. Eaton died January 2, 1887.

CHARLES LEVERETT LUCE was born in Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 12, 1826, and died at Toledo, September 15, 1886, aged 60 years, one month and three days. His father, Joshua W. Luce, was a farmer. His mother was Mary (Gray) Luce. In 1836, when the son was 10 years of age, the family removed to Steuben County, Indiana, where the father purchased land, which he tilled. To this time, Charles's educational advantages had been limited to a District School, and he had no such advantages thereafter, beyond what he was able to pick up, being employed on the farm until he was 21 years of age, save a portion of the time when engaged with his brother, Cyrus G. Luce, now (1888) Governor of Michigan, in running a Carding Machine and Cloth-Dressing. Meantime, the financial condition of the father was such as to tax fully the resources of the sons, who to the extent of their abilities in labor and self-denial, met the demands of the hour, and with success. What was involved in such struggle, none but those acquainted with the conditions of a new and sparsely settled country, can judge. Arriving at his majority in 1847 (the partnership with his brother having been closed), Charles went into a Store as Clerk, to take such wages as his employer, upon trial of him, should see fit to pay. He soon was placed on a salary of \$15.00



Engr. by J. B. Mac - 1861

Truly yours
C. L. Lucas



per month, with board. Remaining there for one year, he made arrangements for opening a Store on his own account at Orland, Indiana, and visited New York for the purchase of goods for such purpose. As capital for the venture, he had \$350, the profits on 40 acres of wheat which his father had permitted him to raise on the farm. Without letters of credit, so common in such cases, he was left, as basis for purchase, chiefly to the small sum at his command, and whatever of confidence his simple statement and personal appearance might do for him. Suffice it to say, he found no difficulty in obtaining all the goods he wished, which were shipped to Orland, when his business life was fairly inaugurated. From the start it was a success, so much so that ere long he opened a second store at Angola, in the same County with Orland, in which were employed as Clerks, Frederick C. Chapin and James Blass. In 1856 Mr. Luce engaged largely in the Cattle trade—purchasing stock in his neighborhood and taking them to New York for market. It was in connection with one of these trips, that occurred the incident (so characteristic of him), mentioned in the biographical sketch of Mr. George Emerson, elsewhere. Mr. Luce continued in business in Indiana until 1865, Mr. Chapin meantime becoming associated with him. At the date named was formed the firm of Luce, Chapin & Blass, which came to be so well known in the Wholesale Dry Goods trade at Toledo. Their first location was at 176 Summit Street (old number), whence they soon removed to 32-34 Summit Street (old number), remaining there until the removal in February, 1873, to the present location, 132-134 Summit (old number). In 1874, the co-partnership having expired by limitation of time, Mr. Luce continued the business, under the firm name of C. L. Luce & Co., which arrangement existed until his death. Not long thereafter was organized The C. L. Luce Company, by which the business is yet (1888) continued. With all the constant demands of a large business on his attention, Mr. Luce found time for active co-operation with his fellow-citizens in many directions for the common welfare. The various local enterprises designed for such purpose, were sure to have his sympathies and largely his active and efficient support. From time to time, during his 21 years residence in Toledo, he was associated with various enterprises of public nature. He was a stockholder and a Director in the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad; in the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad; in the Turnbull Wagon Company; and in the Second National Bank of Toledo. For many years he was largely interested in Toledo Street Railways. Few of the business men of Toledo took as active an interest as did Mr. Luce in current political affairs, though never with reference to official position, the

few offices held by him being purely of a local character, as member of the Board for the Equalization of Taxes, and of the City Sinking Fund Commission, in both of which his judgment was very serviceable. Politically, he was a Republican, as he formerly was a Whig, and was always recognized as potential in party matters. Throughout his long business life, his upright bearing and sound discretion were fully recognized and appreciated, giving him much influence wherever his name was known. Such exceptional power was due, first, to his known intelligence and sound judgment; and second, to the characteristic independence and frankness of his treatment of questions challenging his attention. He knew no fear in the utterance of his opinions, but met all points of difference from the stand-point of reason and justice. Hence, the special influence of his judgment. His unremitted devotion of time and effort to the various interests engaging his attention—especially his large mercantile trade, extending over several States—finally proved too much even for his strong constitution and careful habits of life; and for some time before his death, he was compelled largely to suspend active participation in business. His death was regarded as a special loss to Toledo, as shown by the general expression of regret on that occasion. The funeral services were held at his late residence, 541 Summit (old number), and were attended by large numbers of citizens, including members of the various branches of trade. Reverend Albert S. Hobart, Pastor of First Baptist Church, conducted the services, assisted by Reverend Wm. W. Williams, Pastor of First Congregational Church. Mr. Luce was married at Orland, Indiana, October 2, 1850, with Miss Elmira Childs, who survives him, as do their five children—Mrs. Jesse G. Gould, Mrs. Clarence Brown, Mrs. Wm. H. Harrison, Mrs. F. W. Rundell, and Arthur B. Luce, all of Toledo.

GEORGE SCHEETS was born November 19, 1842, in the Village of Kirchhehrenbach, 18 miles East of Bamberg, Bavaria. His father (George Scheets) and family came to the United States in 1852, arriving at New York, June 5th. They located at Perrysburg, where the father died of cholera, during the severe epidemic of 1854, which was attended by 104 deaths, including those of many of the most intelligent and prudent residents. The son attended the Public Schools of Perrysburg, and for a limited term St. John College, Cleveland, leaving the latter for lack of means for staying. At 14 years of age, he entered the Book Store of John Powers, then Postmaster at Perrysburg. Being able to read and write both English and German, he proved specially serviceable in that position, and remained there for three years, when he engaged in the Dry Goods Store of W. J. Hitchcock,

remaining there until the Rebellion was inaugurated in 1861. At the age of 19, he enlisted, August 25th, for three years, as private in Company C, Twenty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His special fitness therefor soon caused his detail as Quartermaster-Sergeant, in which capacity he served with credit. In October, 1864, during Sherman's March to the Sea, he was appointed as Adjutant of the Regiment, by Colonel Arnold McMahan, and served as such until mustered out with the Regiment in August, 1865, meantime (July 12, 1865) having been appointed as Captain, for meritorious service. The following mention is made of Captain Scheets, in "Ohio in the War," to wit: "The survivors of the Regiment retired with the Army to Chattanooga, where it arrived September 22d, and remained until January 1, 1864, when it re-enlisted as a Veteran organization, mainly through the efforts of Quartermaster Daniel Lewis, Quartermaster-Sergeant George Scheets and the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment." Captain Scheets was absent from his command but once during the four years of his service, and that was on veteran furlough. He participated in the campaigns under Thomas, Rosecrans and Sherman, and in all respects met the demands upon him as a faithful, loyal Soldier. In September, 1865, with the small savings of a Soldier, he opened a general merchandise store in East Toledo, with Colonel McMahan as partner. At the end of a year, he purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the business alone, meantime (in 1868) erecting the fine brick block No. 28 Front Street, in which he yet conducts a successful trade. Though actively identified with the Republican party, he has preferred strict attention to business to office-seeking. In 1871, in the interest of his immediate neighbors, he consented to serve them in the City Council, during which time he contributed materially to securing the free bridge which now connects East Toledo (Sixth Ward) with the balance of the City. In 1885, upon the resignation of Mayor Romeis (then elected to Congress), Captain Scheets was chosen by the City Council for the vacancy, serving until April of that year. He has been prominently identified with the work of the Grand Army of the Republic. One of the original members of Ford Post, he has been its Quartermaster since its organization. He was Quartermaster-General on the Staff of General J. B. Steedman, while Commander of Ohio Department, G. A. R. With the late Charles A. Crane he was specially active and efficient in securing the Soldiers' Monument in Willow Cemetery, Oregon Township. Captain Scheets, for 23 years, has been prominently identified with the severe struggles of East Toledo, as part of the City, and has always taken an active part in whatever pertained to the interests of that locality, in both its material and its moral

growth and development, and now has the satisfaction of seeing the small Village, "Yondota," assume an importance among the Wards of the City second to none. He, eminently, is a self-made man. Coming to this country in his childhood, without the aids of fortune, and soon bereft of a father's care, he has had none but himself for reliance in the battle of life. Whether as citizen, or business man, he has ever maintained a character for honor and usefulness, the secret of his success lying in the two words: "Industry—Integrity."

HARDWARE.

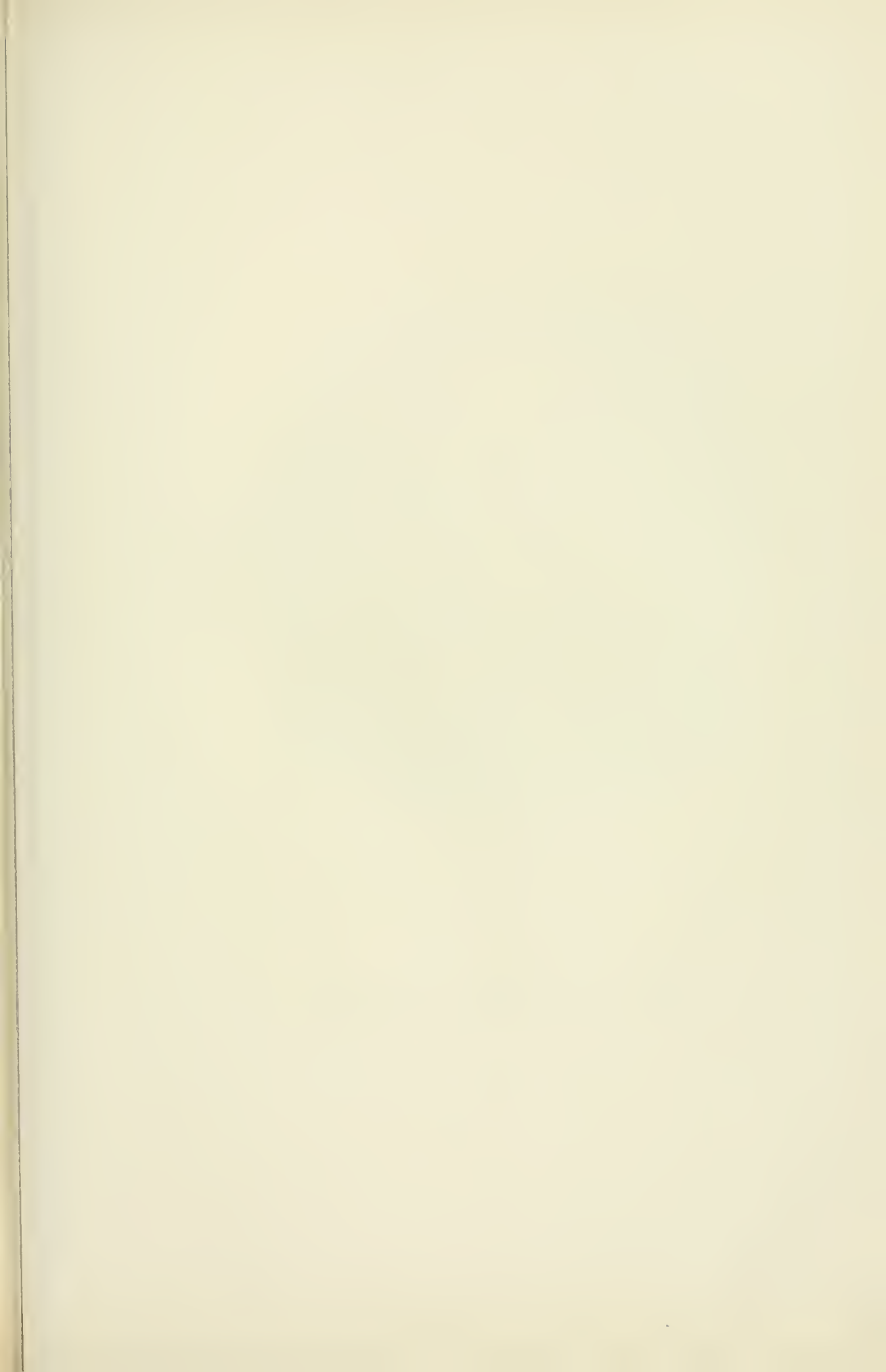
As in the cases of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hardware was for many years a department in the general stock of merchandise. It assumed increasing importance from year to year, until promoted to a separate position in trade. The earliest record found of distinctively Hardware Stores, are those of Kirkland & Whitaker and A. Palmer & Co., in 1844, the former soon being followed by S. & J. H. Whitaker. In 1856, came the firm of W. & C. B. Roff. We find in 1887, five Wholesale houses in this branch—Bostwick, Braun & Co., Whitaker & Co., R. G. Bacon & Co., Stolberg, Clapp & Briggs, and E. A. Eversman.

WILLIAM ROFF was born at Newark, New Jersey, September 10, 1802. His father (Stephen Roff) was a Shoe Manufacturer, and for many years carried on his business at Newark, where he died. At the breaking out of the War of Independence, his grandfather on his maternal side was appointed Surgeon in the Continental Army, and was killed at the battle of Springfield, New Jersey. The son was educated in the Private Schools of Newark, and early evinced a taste for commercial pursuits. At an early age he commenced his business career as Clerk in a Hardware Store. A few years thereafter he went to Savannah, Georgia, and obtained employment in a general Store, conducted by an uncle, with whom he remained about three years. After this he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he entered a Hardware Store as clerk. In 1833 he visited Mobile, Alabama, and New Orleans, spending some three years, and then commenced business at Newark, New Jersey. After several years of marked success there, he retired from active business. Up to this period his business ventures had proven remarkably successful; but retirement from the active channels of trade, thus early in life, ill suited his energetic nature, and after a few years of rest, with his brother, Charles B., in 1850 he opened a Hardware Store at Racine, Wisconsin, under the firm name of W. & C. B. Roff, which was continued until 1856, when they removed to Toledo, and established a



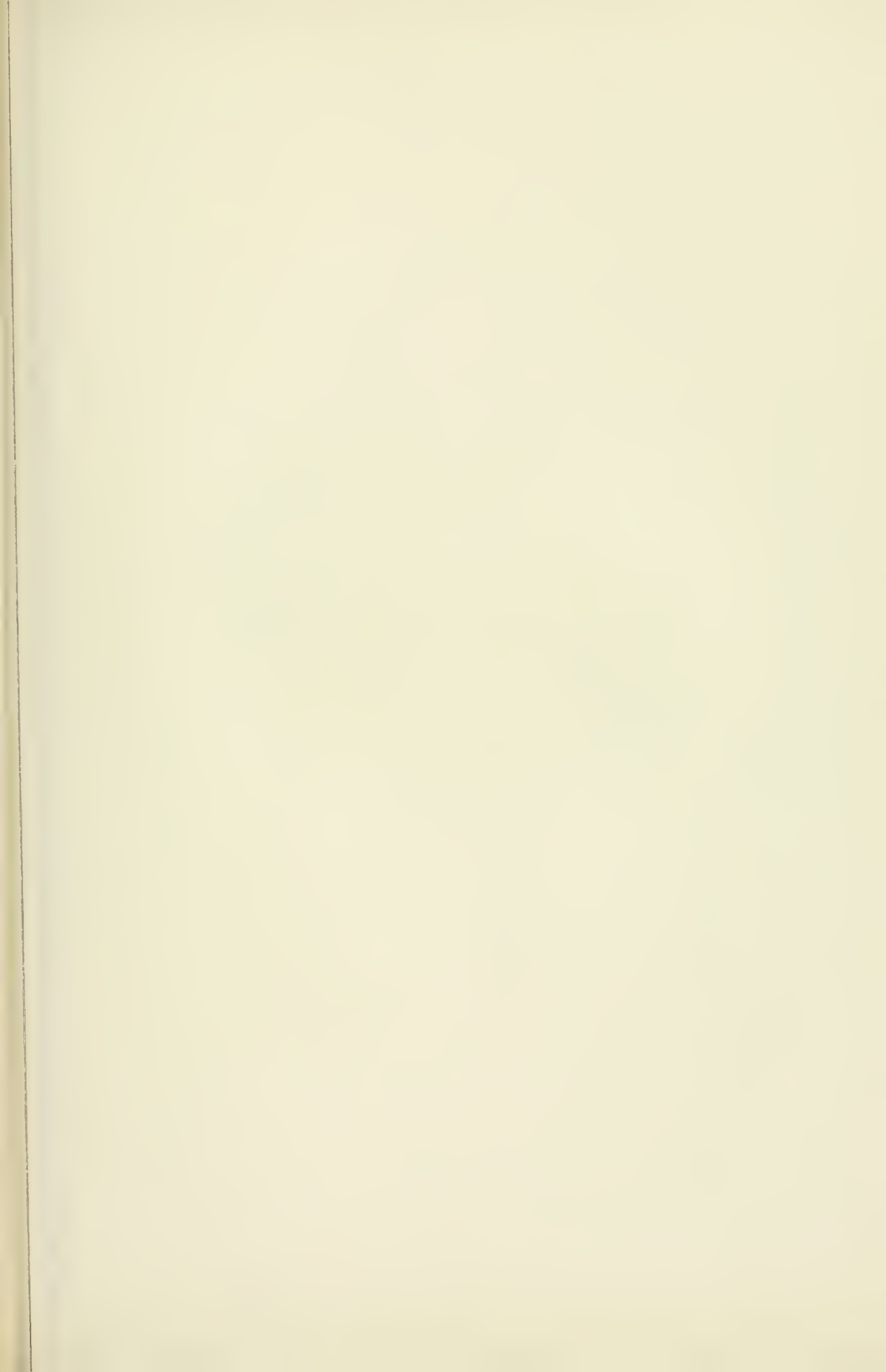
Wm Raff







O. A. Bostwick





R. G. Jacob

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store on Summit Street. Their trade rapidly increased and soon occupied the first place in their line of trade in the City. In 1868 Mr. Roff retired from the firm, before and since which date, several changes occurred in the *personnel* of the firm, but a continuation of the original firm is represented by the large Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store of Bostwick, Braun & Co. Mr. Roff was originally a Whig in politics, but soon after the formation of the Republican party attached himself to that organization, and although never an intense partisan, has since been a consistent upholder of the principles of that party. He has never held political office, though often entreated by friends to allow his name to be used as a candidate for such. By well directed efforts in the legitimate channels of trade, Mr. Roff has succeeded in securing an ample fortune. He lives a retired, unassuming, modest life, as best suited to his taste and inclinations. Already many years past the allotted three score and ten, he enjoys remarkably robust health, and is quietly passing his remaining years in a community where he has so long resided and where by an honorable life-work he has justly gained the respect and esteem of all.

January 12, 1860, Mr. Roff was married with Mary Chandler, who died April 6, 1887.

OSCAR ALONZO BOSTWICK was born in Ravenna Township, Portage County, Ohio, June 12, 1830. His parents were among the earliest settlers of that Township, his father being a builder and contractor. Opportunities for education were then very limited in that section, of which the son availed himself, so far as was practicable. He worked on the farm and at the Joiner's trade until arrived at his majority, when he entered the office of Bidwell & Brothers, Forwarders, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who were running a line of Steamers and Canal-Boats on the Ohio River, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canals and the Lakes. Upon the completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad (now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago), the forwarding business was destroyed, when Mr. Bostwick returned to Ravenna and entered the Hardware Store of E. T. Richardson, remaining there until 1854. He then made a trip to the Northwest, visiting St. Paul, where he was engaged in the Wholesale and Retail Clothing business and remained for one and a half years. Returning to Ravenna he engaged in the Hardware trade as a member of the firm of F. A. Curtis & Co. Owing to the effects upon trade of the panic of 1857 and attendant drouth in Northwestern Ohio, their establishment was removed to Fremont, Ohio, in 1859. Mr. Bostwick, in 1861, disposed of his interest in trade to his partner, and purchased the establishment of Brown & Hunt, at Perrysburg. In 1862, he engaged as salesman for W.

& C. B. Roff, Wholesale Hardware dealers, Toledo; and in 1865, disposing of his Perrysburg interest, he became a partner of the firm of Roff & Company, then formed. In 1868, C. F. and G. A. Braun bought out William Roff, and in 1873, Charles B. Roff sold to his partners, when the firm of Bostwick, Braun & Company was organized, as now (1888) existing. Mr. Bostwick was married February 10, 1856, with Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Colonel Wilcox, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. They have two children—Frank A., now in the Hardware business at St. Paul, Minnesota; and Luella Maria, wife of Freeman P. Strong, of Strong-Hackett Hardware Company, St. Paul.

RANDALL G. BACON was born in Steuben County, New York, October 23, 1837. He traces his ancestry back to the hardy stock of American pioneers who made their mark in the early history of New England settlements, and whose descendants subsequently made like record in Western New York and in the great West. His father was of German descent and was born in Steuben County. His mother was of New England origin. His boyhood was uneventful, and until arrived at man's estate, he remained in his native County. Early in 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Volunteer Infantry Regiment, serving as First Sergeant of Company B. At the end of 18 months, he was transferred to the Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Colored Infantry Regulars, was commissioned as First Lieutenant and assigned to Company F. He took part in all of the engagements of his Regiments, and was wounded April 5, 1865, at the siege of Richmond, and is now in receipt of a pension. June 5, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. Recuperated from the effects of his service in the field, he turned his eyes toward the West in 1867, and after prospecting awhile, located that year in Toledo and entered the Store of Roff & Co., the Hardware business already having been his choice. He remained with that firm nine years, and in 1876 he made a start as a Hardware merchant on his own account. His progress, though steadily onward, was not achieved without a hard fight. Whatever he has won, he has won well and deservedly, and it is of course to him an abundant satisfaction to know that he is a self-made man in the strictest meaning of the word. His first partner was Frederick Will, who after three years, was succeeded by Albert Will. In April, 1886, the latter retired. The firm is now R. G. Bacon & Co., George P. Metzger being a partner. Mr. Bacon is Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is identified in a prominent way with various civil bodies, including the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of the Golden Rule, the A. O. U. W., the National Union, and the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows (being now a member in the Toledo Lodge 402). Mr. Bacon was married in Toledo in 1872 to Mrs. Nellie Clark, daughter of James Conorton, one of the leading citizens of Tecumseh, Michigan. His father, who settled in Portland, Ionia County, Michigan, in 1872, and for 10 years was well known in that section as a prominent and prosperous farmer, died at that place in 1882. His widow still resides there. Mrs. Bacon was born at West Farms, Westchester County, New York, November 1, 1846, the family removing to Tecumseh, Michigan, in 1868. She has been identified with benevolent work in Toledo for 20 years. With other ladies, she was instrumental in securing the Bethel, near the old Union Railroad Depot, Middle Ground, of which Rev. S. M. Beatty was long the Chaplain. She was a charter member of Forsyth Relief Corps, No. 1; has just entered her ninth year as Chairman of the Xenia Home for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, devoting much time to that service; and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Toledo Humane Society from its organization. With Mr. Bacon she is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Toledo.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

In a Retail way, this branch of trade has existed in Toledo for the past 40 years. In 1870 were the following houses: L. S. Baumgardner & Co., Black & Hoffman, M. Hunker, O. Schroeter, and Sherwood, Barker & Co. In 1887, we find L. S. Baumgardner & Co., Davis Brothers, The C. L. Luce Company, Otto Schroeter, and E. C. Shaw & Co. in Wholesale trade.

The firm of L. S. Baumgardner & Co., dealers in Notions and Fancy Goods, was organized and began business in Toledo in March, 1866, on second floor of 78 Summit Street. The firm consisted of L. S. Baumgardner, B. Berbower and Dr. T. H. Baker, all citizens of Wooster, Ohio, the former two coming to Toledo as active partners, and the latter remaining at Wooster. The parties began operations under special embarrassments, from being strangers not only to the people with whom they were to do business, but to the department of trade in which they engaged. January 1, 1868, for the purpose of securing more adequate accommodations, they moved into the block, 84 and 86 Summit Street, when E. G. Richards became a partner of the firm, and the firm name became Baumgardner, Richards & Co. The next year Mr. Richards retired, and the firm was L. S. Baumgardner & Co. In 1869, Dr. Baker died, his interest being taken by Lyman Robison. Mr. Berbower's health failing, he was succeeded by S. M. Owen, who remained in the house for five years, when the partnership having expired by limitation, Messrs. Robison and

Owen retired, and E. B. Robison and A. T. Colburn, successful Salesmen, became partners. January 1, 1875, Mr. Colburn withdrew, to become a member of the successful house of Weed, Colburn & Co. Edson W. Baumgardner was admitted, January 1, 1876, when the firm consisted of L. S. and E. W. Baumgardner and E. B. Robison. In 1880, the house moved from 122 and 124 Summit Street, to the corner store of Hall Block (St. Clair and Jefferson Streets), where it remained until that building was burned, December 15, 1882. The firm then lost nearly all of its stock; but the good fortune of an insurance nearly covered the loss. E. B. Robison then retired and went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is yet in business. The firm was reorganized and business continued by L. S. and E. W. Baumgardner, the present members, and the store 118 Summit Street taken, a new stock at once provided, and business reopened within 30 days of the fire. January 1, 1885, the store was removed to its present location, 114 and 116 Summit Street. From the first, this house has been with the foremost in Toledo, in financial standing and public confidence.

LEANDER SOLOMON BAUMGARDNER, a Merchant of Toledo, was born in East Union Township, Wayne County, Ohio, February 10, 1832. Peter Baumgardner, the father, was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, coming to the United States in 1812, when he was 14 years of age. He was married with Catharine Heller, a native of Hellerston, Pennsylvania, and also of German descent. The couple came to Ohio in 1830, settling in Wayne County. When but 10 years of age, Leander was "bound out" to a farmer, a provision of the contract being, that the boy should attend School during each Winter of his indenture—an agreement which was not made good. In spite of such denial of educational privileges, however, Leander so well improved the limited opportunities available, that before reaching his majority, he was himself qualified to teach School, which he did for two seasons. He remained in farm work until his 22d year, when, yielding to a strong desire for mercantile life, he united with his older brothers, J. H. and T. P. Baumgardner, forming the firm of J. H. Baumgardner & Co., which opened a store for the sale of drugs, stationery, musical instruments, etc., at Wooster, in 1854. So successful was this venture, that within three years the firm resolved to provide a building for their special use, and proceeded to erect the "Arcadome Building," with a public hall in the upper story, which supplied the first accommodations of the kind in Wooster. Here the firm published a newspaper, mainly as a medium for their own advertising, the editorial charge of which was



L. S. Baumgardner



with L. S. and J. H. Baumgardner. The former of these took part in organizing the Wooster Library Association, a successful and useful institution. In 1865, Mr. Baumgardner disposed of his interest in the store, and for a year was on a farm which he had purchased at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County. Not satisfied with such life, in 1866 he came to Toledo, and founded the firm of L. S. Baumgardner & Co., for wholesale trade in notions, gents' furnishing goods, etc. The success of this arrangement was assured from the start, and its business has steadily grown, until it has reached the large annual aggregate of \$400,000. The present firm is composed of Mr. Baumgardner and his nephew, Edson W. Baumgardner. Beginning life, as already shown, without the most ordinary advantages of the farmers' sons, by the sheer force of an indomitable will guiding and sustaining the practice of industry, energy, economy, and the strictest integrity, Mr. Baumgardner has been enabled to establish himself in the front rank of mercantile men of Toledo and Northwestern Ohio, while enjoying a liberal accumulation of honest gains, as the just fruits of active and judicious management. While thus watchful and devoted in the pursuit of life's business, he has been by no means indifferent to or neglectful of the claims which every community have upon the citizen; but has at all times promptly recognized whatever call his fellow-citizens might make for his best counsel and active help. As a leading organizer and the first President of the Tri-State Fair Association, in 1876, he contributed largely to the exceptional success which has marked the history of that enterprise, which, without working capital, during the seven years of Mr. Baumgardner's service as President of the Association, took in over \$260,000, paid larger premiums and larger dividends on its stock than any other similar institution in the country, at the same time accumulating permanent improvements to the amount of \$60,000, without indebtedness of any sort. Mr. Baumgardner was active and effective in the organization of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, which for several years bore a prominent and useful part in the promotion of the mercantile and industrial interests of Toledo. From his early residence here, he has been identified largely with whatever concerned the religious, moral, educational or material well-being of the City—never hesitating or stopping to consider personal ease or personal popularity, when duty seemed to call. In political affairs, he has acted with the Republican party, in whose councils he has been potential for the prevalence of the policy and aim of patriotism and purity. In 1879, he was the candidate of his party for Mayor of Toledo, being defeated with his associate nominees, though receiving the compliment of the support of many political opponents;

at the same time losing many votes, in consequence of his known earnest and consistent record in opposition to what was known as the saloon or liquor interest. In 1880, he was a prominent candidate for nomination as the Republican candidate for Congress, J. M. Ritchie being the nominee. After the organization of the Citizens' Electric Light Company, and the embarrassed condition of the same, Mr. Baumgardner was called to its management as President, and succeeded in securing a combination of the United States, Brush and Thompson-Houston Companies under one organization, with a capital stock of \$150,000, of which he became and still is the President. This Company, at the present writing, is a competitor for a contract for lighting the City of Toledo, with reasonable certainty, that if not successful in that purpose, it will at least serve the people of Toledo in securing very material reduction in the cost of gas. Mr. Baumgardner is a Director in the Great Western Pin Company at Toledo, which he helped to organize; and President and Treasurer of the Toledo Cot and Wringing Co., which is doing a large business in its line. He is largely interested in the development of valuable real estate within the City. As a member of the Board of Equalization, he has done much toward the establishment of more just and equitable rules and standards for the taxable valuation of City property. He is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Vestry of the same, and also President of Trinity Library Association, a helpful aid in the prosecution of the work of that Church. For several years past he has been an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Legion of Honor, and Royal Arcanum. April 25, 1858, Mr. Baumgardner was married with Miss Matilda E. Miller, daughter of David Miller, of Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Baumgardner has ever borne a leading and most useful part in not only the religious work of her Church, but in the dispensation of true charity and aid to the needy of the community, especially in the management of the Protestant Orphans' Home and of the Protestant Hospital.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

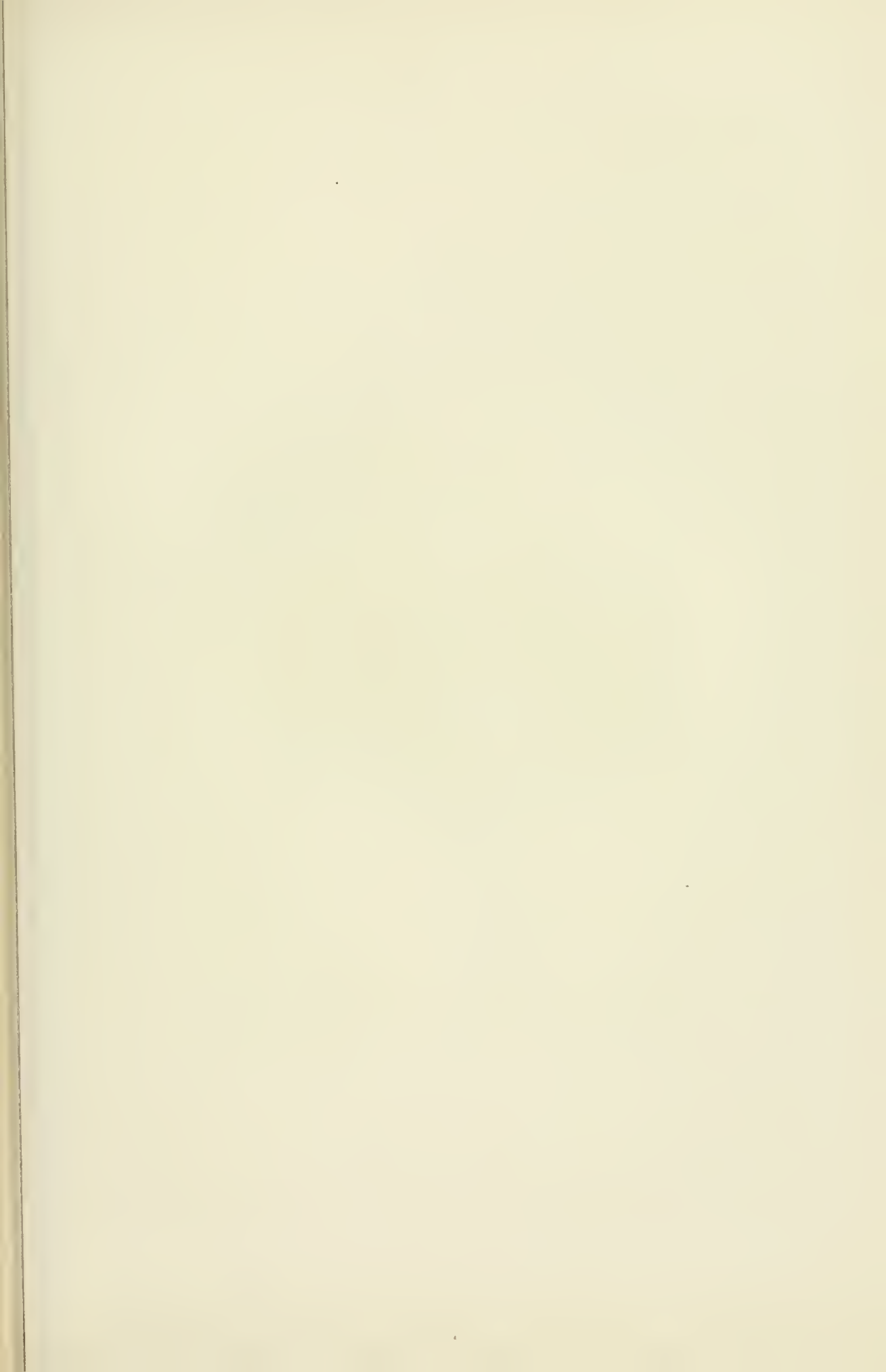
The first store for the sale of Books and Stationery, of which record is found, is that of Erastus Roys & Co. in 1838. Previously a few School books, with paper, quills and ink, had been kept by merchants. The stock of the firm named would make a poor showing in the presence of a Book and Stationery establishment of the present day. In early times most of the quills used were obtained directly from the goose, while much of the ink was a decoction of barks of trees.

In 1840 H. N. Wadsworth had a Book Store in "Lower Town," and in 1841 Fairbanks &

Blanchard (Publishers of the *Blade*) were to some extent in the trade. For many years, beginning about 1843, Decius Wadsworth was the most prominent dealer in this line. Afterwards came D. H. Nye, Nye & Johnson, Nye Brothers, R. Chadwick, Anderson & Fuller, Edwin Jackson, N. M. Landis, W. S. Dodd, and others.

In June, 1858, a young man from Newark, New Jersey, reached Toledo, in search of a location for his business life. After careful examination, he concluded to make his venture here; and with a cousin, then a Telegraph Operator at Mansfield, Ohio, it was arranged that a "News Depot" for the sale of newspapers, periodicals and stationery, be established, the first of the kind in the City. Whereupon, was formed the firm of Brown & Baldwin, the partners being Theodore J. Brown and George W. Baldwin. By the terms of their contract, they were to contribute, in cash or goods, equally to the capital stock; it being provided that in consideration that Mr. Brown "personally superintend the store," he be allowed \$4.00 per week for such service—both, at the same time, agreeing "to go into no speculation whatever, without the consent of the other." The premises occupied were in what was long known as "California Row"—consisting of small wooden buildings on the North side of Summit Street, and extending East from Adams. The building was of one story, and about 12x15 feet in size, the new firm occupying one-half the same, for which was paid a weekly rent of \$2.00. Thus arranged, business was commenced July 1, 1858, with Mr. Brown as "managing partner." Even then, the acquaintances made had given encouragement to the proprietors to hope for a favorable reception. From the start, a careful record of business affairs was kept. From this, it is shown that the firm started out with capital stock as follows: From Mr. Brown, in goods, \$14.78; and in cash, \$8.78. From Mr. Baldwin, mainly in goods, \$57.96—total, \$81.52. The first week's trade amounted to \$4.75; the second week, to \$16.36; the third week, to \$15.55; and the fourth, to \$18.54—making a total of \$55.31 for July. In August, this was increased to \$84.05; the total for the first six months amounting to \$711.66. After a few weeks, the owner of the premises became so impressed with the success of his tenants, that he concluded to oust them and establish himself there in the same business, when they purchased of J. W. Walterhouse a frame building, about 16x16 feet in size, then standing on Water Street, and formerly the ticket office of the Michigan Southern (now Lake Shore) Railroad, for which \$25.00 was paid in installments. This was removed to 219 Summit Street (now White's Hall), where it remained until 1860, when it was removed to a place

a few feet East of their original location, on grounds belonging to Rev. Dr. H. B. Walbridge. About this time Mr. Baldwin, who still resided at Mansfield, disposed of his interest to Mr. J. F. Patton, who held the same until November, 1861, when Mr. Brown became sole proprietor. The business continuing to extend, more ample accommodations were required, and the store was removed to 213 Summit Street, using one-half the room. In 1863, another removal took place—to 167 Summit Street, a new building erected by H. S. Walbridge. In 1869, Mr. Brown purchased the store building, 165 Summit Street, which afterwards was enlarged and improved, including the addition of two stories, with basement. About this time, Mr. George B. Hull, for several years employed in the store, was given a partnership, the firm becoming T. J. Brown & Co. In 1873, Mr. Wm. H. Eager, formerly of Bailey & Eager, Booksellers, became a partner, the firm then becoming T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., and subsequently, as now, Brown, Eager & Hull. The trade of the house soon demanded more ample quarters, and in 1882 an arrangement was made with V. H. Ketcham and Mars Nearing for the erection of the four-story brick building, 40x114 feet, 197 and 199 Summit Street, including the identical spot to which Mr. Brown removed his little frame structure in 1860. This building was planned with special reference to the demands of the trade, and in all its appointments, is a model in elegance and convenience, the first floor being devoted to retail business; the second to jobbing books and stationery; and the third and fourth to wall paper, storage, etc. From the first, the business of the establishment had a growth of rare healthfulness and uniformity, as the following statement of sales for the periods named will show: 1858 (6 months), \$711.66; 1860, \$6,436.09; 1865, \$36,556.26; 1870, \$69,881.72; 1875, \$117,810.49; 1880, \$183,061.40; 1887, \$300,000. For the first three months the "managing partner" was able, not only to perform the entire inside work of the establishment, but to saw the wood and care for the fires, and also to deliver daily papers to subscribers on regular routes. Besides the three partners, there are now 30 employes, not far from 100 persons receiving their support from the establishment. In extent of trade, it is not exceeded by any other house in the State, while its financial standing and its reputation with customers are second to none. To a great degree, the Bookseller is a public educator, reaching all classes of readers. It is but just to say, that the responsibility thus devolved has never been lost sight of in the conscientious management of this house. The degree of watchful vigilance shown against the flood-tide of vicious literature, constitutes a feature of its trade entitled to special recogni-





Theodor J. Brown.

tion, and worthy the emulation of the trade in general.

THEODORE J. BROWN was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 5, 1837, and is a son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Brown. His father was a manufacturer of patent leather. He died when the son was 12 years old. The latter remembers assisting in the factory. His educational advantages were very limited, he having been compelled at the age of 14 years to take care of himself, then entering upon a seven-years apprenticeship at the Jeweler's trade, extending until his majority, his wages being \$2.25 per week, with an allowance of \$25.00 per year for clothing. On such income he was able to pay his board, clothe himself and accumulate a capital of \$300, for the business which he established at Toledo. Upon the close of his apprenticeship, it was found that from the consideration of health, it would be necessary for him to have more physical exercise than the Jeweler's trade would allow. At the time, this was felt to be severe, but he now regards the value of industry and discipline thus secured, as a rich reward for all such labor. With this, he had the aid of parental religious instruction and examples in childhood, leading to an early acceptance of the Christian faith. He attributes his business success largely to economy in expenditure, buying no more than he could expect to pay for when bills became due, and to hard, persistent work, and carefully watching his business in all its details—especially in the so-called "little things." His mother was with him for two years from 1863, then returning to Newark, where she died suddenly in October, 1887, in her 78th year, and after a widowhood of 38 years, much of which period was spent in the support and care of her children, of whom, beside the subject of this sketch, a brother, Josiah; and a sister, Cornelia, are now living. With all his incessant business cares, Mr. Brown has never forgotten the common obligations of men to their fellows. Whatever has concerned the moral or material welfare of his neighbors, has received his attention and aid. Whether in religious, social, political or business affairs, he has always had a voice and a hand in support of the right. From his youth a Republican in politics, he has been among the most active in support of that party's organization, but never an office-holder or an office-seeker. Uniting in youth with the Presbyterian Church, at Newark, he transferred such connection to First Congregational Church, on coming to Toledo, retaining the same until the organization of Westminster Presbyterian Church, in 1865, of which he was one of the original members. Not long after the institution of that Church, he was chosen as one of its Ruling Elders, which office he yet holds. In 1865 Mr. Brown was married at Toledo,

with Miss Eliza L., youngest daughter of the late Dr. Geo. L. Weed, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

TAILORING.

As in the cases of all other communities, provision for the clothing of the male portion of settlers was not overlooked at the mouth of Swan Creek, although, from the nature of the case, demands in that direction were at first not large. Among the very earliest workers in that line in the Maumee Valley (the Squaws of the aborigines excepted), was Mrs. John T. Baldwin, who worked at tailoring at Orleans (Fort Meigs) as early as 1818, her prices, as elsewhere shown, having been, for making woolen pants, \$1.50; for linen or tow pants, \$0.50; for fine shirts, \$1.00 each. The extent of her business in this line is not stated; but it could not have been large in a field so small. It is not understood, that, upon the return of the family and settlement at Port Lawrence, in 1823, Mrs. Baldwin paid much attention to such employment, which soon passed into the hands of the sex more specially interested therein; but it is doubtful if better work was done by her successors, whatever may be said of its advance *a la mode*.

The first record found of a Tailorshop in Lucas County, is that of "Sinclair & Wilkeson, directly over the store of S. L. & M. L. Collins, Tremainesville," under date of March 12, 1835. At that time Toledo may have had a Tailor, but the *Gazette's* advertising columns record none, save the shop named. In 1837, however, we find Snell & Cornell, in St. Clair Street, "Upper Toledo," and E. Jacobs, Summit Street, "Lower Toledo," in that line, with F. Lyon & Co.'s Clothing Store, Monroe Street, "Upper Toledo," and V. H. Ketcham's Clothing Store, St. Clair Street, "Lower Toledo." This showed a marked advance for the young City. In 1838, V. H. Ketcham and Levi Snell were in the business, being succeeded in 1839 by S. S. & V. H. Ketcham, Mr. Snell opening a separate shop. In 1844 Thomas & Schwartz appear with Ready-made Clothing, with others, from year to year, dropping in and dropping out. In 1849 the firm of Granger & Brother entered the field, which has not yet been surrendered. In 1860 were B. J. Gitsky and Moses Gitsky (yet in business or represented), Jacob and Lehman Kraus, Jacob Roemer, Henry Thorner, A. Tuey & Co., Gustav Goldsmith, Louis Wachenheimer and Theo Wegener, and Christ. Woehler. In 1861 came Channeey H. Buck, who is yet in trade. In 1870 there were 17 Tailoring establishments, including Kraus & Daiber, A. Machen & Co., Richards & Salisbury, J. Stutz, John McKenna, Buck & Bliss, C. B. Eells, and V. W. Granger & Co. and others. The Directory of 1887 notes 18 Tailors and 20 Clothing establishments—38 in all.

VOLENTINE WHITMAN GRANGER. The subject of this sketch has long been recognized as the leading Merchant Tailor, not only of Toledo, but of North western Ohio, a position his knowledge of the business and high mercantile qualifications justly entitle him to. Mr. Granger was born in Coventry, Portage County, Ohio, February 25th, 1826. His elementary education was received at the Common Schools of Middlebury, near Akron, Ohio. Until his twelfth year, he remained with his parents, after which he commenced to learn the Tailor's trade under the directions of an elder brother, with whom he was connected about five years. In 1845, to further perfect his knowledge of the various branches of his calling, he went to New York City. Such purpose accomplished, he removed to Akron, Ohio, and in connection with his brother, assisted by friends who had every confidence in his ability to succeed, he established himself in business, in connection with a brother, Joseph A. Granger. In the spring of 1849, shortly after his marriage, they removed to Toledo, and began business under the firm name of Granger & Brother. This partnership, after a successful period of 13 years, was dissolved in 1862, when the subject of this sketch purchased his brother's interest in the business, and has since conducted it alone with marked success. Few Tailors in the State stand as high in his line as does Mr. Granger, while he is recognized by those who know him as possessing all the qualities which distinguish a useful citizen and an enterprising, reliable merchant. During the Rebellion he was ever a firm friend of the Union cause, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the preservation of the National Government, as with equal devotion to liberty and love of country his ancestors fought during the Revolution. Politically, Mr. Granger was originally a Whig, but is now a Republican and a firm believer in the principles and an ardent admirer of the record of that party on all questions of National significance. Upon general issues, he gives it his best and strongest support; but in local matters he believes in honest and economical government, and invariably supports such men and measures as promise to secure it, regardless of party lines or political affiliations. In all that pertains to Toledo's prosperity, Mr. Granger is a ready assistant. He believes in the coming greatness of her commercial interests. Here the accumulations of his judicious business career are invested, and with the City's advancement he is thoroughly identified. Socially, he is an affable and pleasant gentleman, and enjoys the respect and esteem of Toledo's best citizens. In private life he is the courteous and cultivated gentleman of refined, cordial and unassuming manners. Mr. Granger was married in 1849 with Emeline F. Dodge, daughter of Nathan Brown Dodge, of Akron,

Ohio. The issue of this union has been two daughters and one son—Mary E., born July 13, 1850, married with J. B. Ketcham 2d, January 8, 1874, and died September 23, 1876; Clara Rathbone, born August 25, 1852, married with Rowland Starr, January 12, 1876; and Volentine W. Jr., born September 30, 1855, married October 25, 1881, with Miss Lottie Tracy.

LUMBER TRADE.

The first Saw-Mill within the present limits of Toledo, was built in 1831, by Ezra Goodale and Oliver Stevens, and located on Swan Creek, at the point where the Maumee and Monroe road (now Detroit Avenue) crossed that stream. At one time the Geauga Furnace Company constructed a lock in the dam connected with the Mill, for the passage of boats loaded with iron ore, to be brought from mines further up the Creek, but which never was found in quantities anticipated. The Mill was of material service to the scattered settlers at that time.

In 1834 Edward Bissell built a Saw-Mill to be run by Steam. It was located on Summit Street, between Elm and Chestnut.

About 1836, Charles V. Jennison, yet living in East Toledo, built a Steam Saw-Mill in Oregon, on land now owned by Luther Whitmore, and ran it for a number of years. At this mill was furnished the sawed lumber for the first bridge across the River at Maumee.

About 1838, Frederick Prentice built a Steam Saw-Mill on the East side of the River, below what is now Bridge Street, which, with his other enterprises, he operated for several years.

In January, 1851, H. B. Hall and David Smith established a Saw-Mill and lumber yard on the East side of the River at Toledo, where it remained for several years, when it was removed to the West side, near Cherry Street, the present site of the establishment. Mr. Hall withdrew from the firm in 1865, Mr. Smith, with different partners, continuing the business until his death in 1876, since which time it has been managed by his sons, Wm. H. H. and Howard M. Smith.

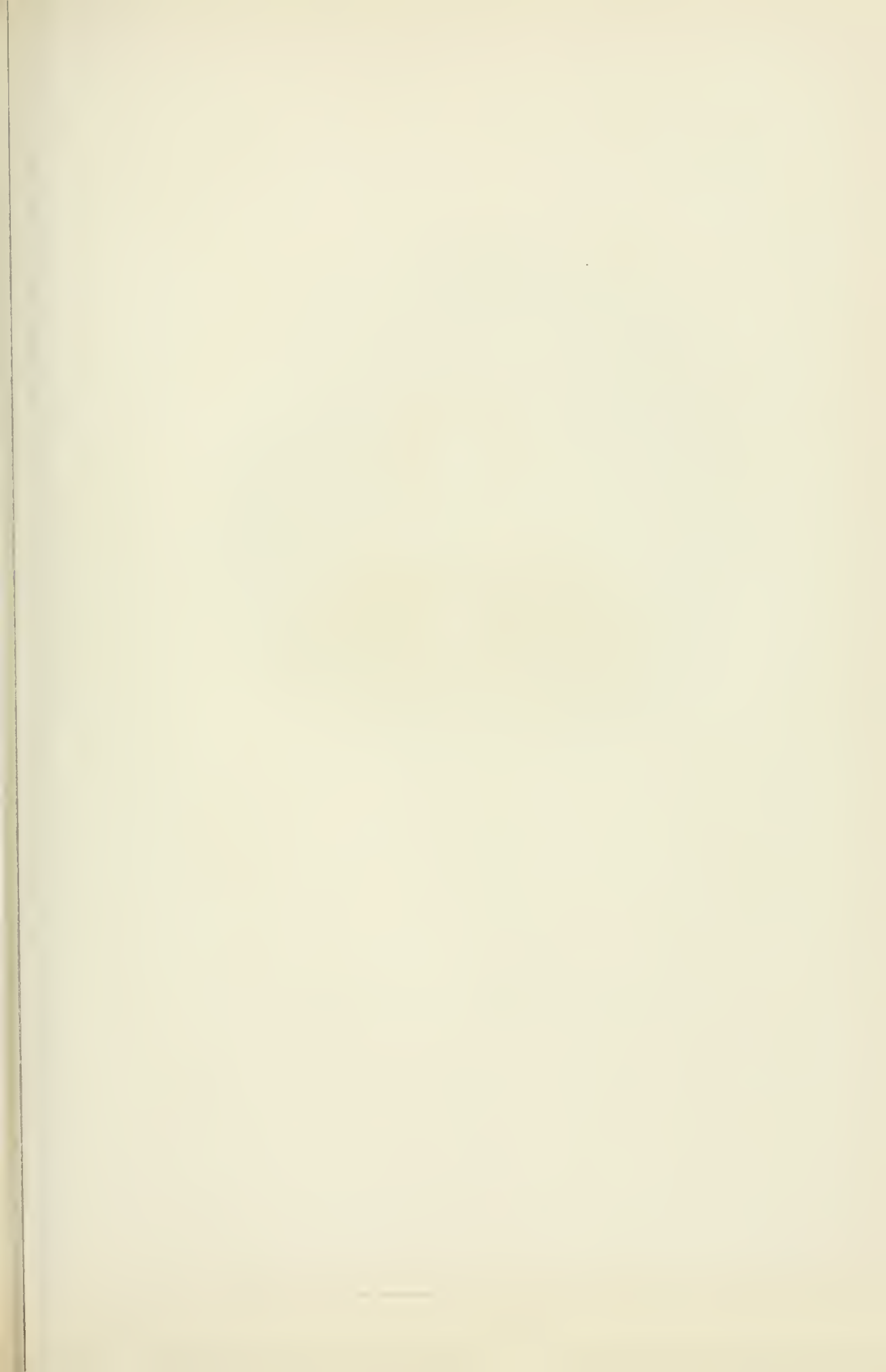
The earliest advertisement found of a Lumber Dealer in Toledo, is that of Coleman I. Keeler, in March, 1835. Others followed. In November, 1840, Joel W. Kelsey advertised "a large quantity of seasoned Pine Lumber of all kinds, on the wharf, just above A. Palmer & Co.'s Warehouse, Upper Toledo." For particulars, enquiry was to be made of Richard Mott or John P. Freeman.

The first City Directory (for 1858) contained the names of nine houses dealing in Lumber, viz.: T. J. Bodley, Curtis & Thomas, Kelsey & Lawton, J. N. Halliday, Wm. B. Judson, C. H. Walbridge & Co., Nathan Reeve, and Waltherhouse, Moulton & Co.



Wm. Granger







A L Kelsey



W. C. Hayentory

Gasband W. Hayentory

W. C. Hayentory

In 1887, there were 28 Lumber Dealers, viz. :

R. E. Adams, Barbour & Starr, Bowman & Lapman, Clarke & Terhune, Curtis & Brainard, H. H. Gibson, Goulet Manufacturing Co., G. W. Hubbard, R. M. Hubbard, Edwin Jacoby, J. B. Kelley, Kelsey & Freeman, Lawton Bros., J. R. McGilone, McLaren & Sprague, James Mason, Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Co., Wm. Peter, J. V. Sanflect, W. H. H. Smith & Co., Napoleon Starnant, H. C. Wason & Co., Western Manufacturing Co., Whitney & Tracy, Wither Manufacturing Co., Woodruff & Norton, Young & Miller.

In the winter of 1865-6, Jethro Mitchell and Thomas C. Rowland, of Cincinnati, purchased 40 acres of land on the River above the Lake Shore Railroad bridge, with 2,500 feet of water front, for the purpose of locating a Lumber Yard and Saw Mills. The Company was incorporated March 8, 1867, with Jethro Mitchell as President; J. G. Mitchell as Secretary; and Thomas C. Rowland as Treasurer. The officers for 1887 were: President, T. C. Rowland; Treasurer, Jethro G. Mitchell; Secretary, Edward Mitchell. Their first Mill was erected in 1867, and was subsequently destroyed by fire. The Company have erected three different Mills on their premises, and during the 20 years in which they have been engaged in business, have built up one of the largest and most prosperous lumber establishments in Northwestern Ohio. Their pay roll is exceeded by only one other establishment in Toledo—the Milburn Wagon Works. The Lumber Yard and Mills of this Company are located between the Railroads and the River (foot of Sumner Street).

AARON L. KELSEY was born in Guilford, Maine, July 12, 1823. He comes of New England stock and Irish ancestry. His grandfather (Joseph Kelsey) emigrated from Ireland when a young man and settled in Massachusetts. He carried a musket in the Federal Army seven years during the American Revolution, and at the close of that war followed the pursuits of a husbandman in the Town of Shirley, Massachusetts, until his death. One of his sons (Joseph) moved to the State of Maine about the year 1800, and up to 1812 was largely engaged in shipping. During the war of 1812-15, British cruisers captured his Vessels. To recuperate his fortune, he penetrated the interior of the State to Guilford and became a hardy pioneer. He cleared a farm, rapidly regained his wealth, and soon rose to prominence in that locality. For fully 30 years he occupied a seat in the Maine Legislature and assisted in framing the State Constitution of 1820. He died in Guilford, Maine, in 1861. Of his nine children three are now living. Two of the sons are Aaron L. and Joel W. of Toledo. Aaron received a thorough education, and having perfected himself in the

study of surveying was appointed (at the age of 19) a Government Surveyor, and in 1843 was sent out to assist in running the National boundary line established under the Webster-Ashburton treaty. He remained in the wilderness on that mission for three years, and had an experience full of adventure and interest. In 1850 he concluded to remove to the West, and in June, 1850, became a citizen of Toledo. For six years he was identified with the interests of Lake navigation, and in 1856, in partnership with Nathan Reeve, established himself in the Lumber business in Toledo. He was one of the earliest Lumber merchants there, finding in the trade but three firms, Curtis & Thomas, Hathaway & Raymond, and H. B. Hall & Co. From 1856 to 1886, he steadily held to the same pursuit and through all the gradations and changes in Toledo's Lumber interests, from one of trifling importance to the present large proportions. Thirty years in active labor, earned him the right to rest, and in 1886 he retired to private life, leaving his son (H. Reeve Kelsey) as his business successor. Mr. Kelsey has been among the foremost citizens in public spirit, ready to co-operate in whatever promised the public welfare. He is a Director in the Merchants National Bank, and in such capacity has been associated with that institution from its foundation. He was married in November, 1854, with Helen M. Lawton, of Cape Vincent, New York.

GARRETT W. HAGENBERG was born in Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio, October 22, 1839. He is a son of Philip and Angeline (Rohtard) Hagenberg, and is of German parentage, his father and mother having been born in Germany. His father, a miller by trade, came to America in 1835 and settled in Buffalo, New York. Shortly after he removed to Woodville, where he remained for several years, after which he came to Toledo. During his residence here, he was engaged in contracting in the improvement of Streets. The father died in Toledo in 1855, the widow, at an advanced age, still living at Woodville. The earlier years of the son were passed at the place of his birth, he receiving only the meagre educational advantages to be obtained in the District School. Being the only son in a family of eight children, he was early obliged to begin life's battle. He secured a position in the Sash, Door and Blind Factory, where he remained for 18 months. He then obtained employment in the Planing department of Field & Wilmington's Car Shops, where the Bolt and Nut Works now are, on Field Avenue. After three years' service, he began work in the Sash, Door and Blind Factory of Judson Brothers (afterwards Hall & Hitchcock), remaining with the establishment until 1867. At the last named date, he became a member

of the firm of C. H. Schroeder & Co., and commenced the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds on Erie Street, adjoining the Gas Works. In 1875 he withdrew from that firm to assume the superintendency of the similar establishment of Wm. Peter, the successor of Hitchcock & Walbridge. Mr. Hagenberg has ever since been prominently identified with this large concern, in the arduous capacity of a successful business manager. In February, 1883, Mr. Peter's establishment was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt under direction of Mr. Hagenberg, as that of C. H. Schroeder & Co., after a fire in 1870. In 1862 he joined the National Guards of Ohio, Company C, and was honorably discharged after the expiration of his period of enlistment. A Democrat in political faith, he is not a strong partisan, but aims to support the best man, regardless of party affiliation. During the late civil war he was by voice and vote, an ardent supporter of the Union cause. Thoroughly master of every detail of his business, with unusual executive ability in the management of a large force of men, added to native energy and singleness of purpose, explain the high degree of success which has attended his management of the extensive enterprise with which he has so long been entrusted. His whole time and attention are given to the advancement of his work. A member of no religious denomination, he is an upholder and promoter of all that is good in every sect and creed. Mr. Hagenberg commenced the battle of life without assistance, and without early School advantages. What he has attained, has been the result of patient toil, self-sacrifice and a conscientious desire honestly and faithfully to discharge his whole duty in whatever station he was placed. In 1884 he was appointed by Mayor Romeis, and confirmed by the Common Council, as a member of the Manual Training School Board, a body composed of 12 members, of which the Mayor is *ex officio* President. In the establishment of this new and important branch of education in the Public Schools, he has taken warm interest and greatly assisted the Board by his practical knowledge of mechanics. He was appointed for a term of five years. Mr. Hagenberg was married with Susan Metzger, at Toledo, in 1860. They have two children—Lizzie, born May 3, 1861, the wife of Lewis Schomburg, of Toledo; and Mary, born March 19, 1865.

CHARLES L. YOUNG was born in Albany, New York, November 23, 1838. He is the son of Eli and Eleanor (Thomas) Young. The father was of Dutch ancestry and was born at Caughnawaga, Montgomery County, New York. The mother is of Welsh descent, and was born in Albany. The family remained in that City until the outbreak of the late Rebellion, when they removed to Buffalo, the father then retir-

ing from active business life, and dying there in 1876, aged 70 years. The son's education was obtained at different Institutions in his native State, and chiefly at the Albany Academy and Professor Charles H. Anthony's Classical Institute, in the same City, where he was graduated. Early in life, it became his purpose to adopt the legal profession, from which his mind was turned by the War of the Rebellion, and in which he was so injured as to forbid the pursuit of sedentary life. In April, 1861, he guarded recruits as a Zouave cadet. In May, 1861, assisted by the Hon. J. K. Porter, LL. D., he took an active part in recruiting men for General Sickles's Excelsior Brigade, subsequently so distinguished for its service. He was commissioned First Lieutenant June 13, 1861, and assigned to First Regiment, Excelsior Brigade. He became an officer of General Sickles's Staff, and through McClellan's Peninsular Campaign served on the Staff of General Joe Hooker. After the battle of Williamsburgh he was promoted to a Captaincy, dating from May 6, 1862. He was recommended as Major by Generals Hooker and Nelson Taylor, July 28, 1862, following the Peninsular Campaign. General Hooker, in recommending him for promotion, wrote: "Captain Young, late of my Staff, has been in all the engagements with his command, and has been distinguished for good conduct and gallantry. He is an excellent officer, and in all respects deserving of your favorable consideration. He is a young officer, but with his present experience is qualified to fill a Majority in any Regiment." In Pope's Virginia campaign (1862) he commanded his Regiment, which participated in the memorable battles of Bristoe Station, Groveton, Bull Run and Chantilly; and he was probably the youngest officer in command of a Regiment. After this campaign General Sickles announced the subject of this sketch an Assistant Inspector General in the Third Army Corps. During the battle of Chancellorsville (May 3, 1863), and when engaged in executing an order from the Corps Commander (General Sickles), he was struck near the jugular vein by a fragment of a shell, severing the external carotid artery, and at the time was supposed to be fatally wounded. On May 2d, at Chancellorsville, after the line of the Eleventh Corps broke, and the Second Division of the Third Army Corps, under Major General Berry, pressed forward in the line of battle, General Sickles ordered Major Young to remain with General Berry and report the situation. Upon General Berry's suggestion, this young officer passed along the entire line of battle, directing that breastworks be thrown up. So, when on the third morning of May, General Stonewall Jackson threw his exultant and almost irresistible legions against Hooker's old Division, he found an artificial wall, together with a living one, more than a match



Charles L. Young

for his splendid generalship. It was here that General Berry lost his life. After conveying this intelligence to General Sickles, and while riding back over the field with an order to General Whipple, commander of Third Division, Third Army Corps, Assistant Inspector General Young was wounded. The story of how the young soldier, with the assistance of an orderly, found an ambulance, and in turn reached a steam transport, and finally, the hospital at Washington, where he recovered, is something remarkable. In response to a general order for all officers to return to the front, when the Gettysburg campaign opened, with an unhealed wound, he was again in the field. He was again disabled in the spring of 1864 in the Wilderness campaign, but did not leave the field. He was with his command in all the battles in which it engaged, including Grant's campaign of the Wilderness (Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and other historic engagements). He served on the Staffs of Generals Hooker, Sickles, Wm. R. Brewster and others, as Aide-de-Camp; as Provost Marshal, as Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Inspector-General; was in the Inspector-General's Department of General Hancock's Second Army Corps. At Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, in response to a call for volunteers by General J. H. Hobart Ward, Assistant Inspector General Young, and Assistant Adjutant General Ayres of General Mott's staff, galloped upon the breastworks at the "bloody angle." These were the only volunteers, and only General Ward and Young returned, Ayres fell, riddled with bullets. He (Young) was commissioned and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel after close of war, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war of the Rebellion." On January 14, 1878, he was appointed Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence on Governor R. M. Bishop's Staff, with rank of Brigadier-General, with consent of the Senate of Ohio, and accompanied the Governor on his official visit to the Dominion Exposition of Canada. He located in business at Buffalo, in 1866, remaining there until coming to Toledo in 1869, as representative of the large Lumber firm of Sears, Holland & Co., established in 1835. He became the manager of that firm at Toledo. In 1873, upon the death of F. P. Sears, the Toledo branch was reorganized as Nelson Holland & Co., General Young being the resident partner and manager. In 1884 this firm was burned out, when its business was transferred to Young & Miller (C. L. Young and Geo. A. Miller), which firm has been, and still is, active and successful in the extension and management of the trade. Politically, General Young has always been a Democrat, and since his residence in Toledo has been repeatedly urged to accept public positions. In 1883, he was candidate for Mayor of Toledo, not being

elected, though running against great odds and coming within 87 votes of success in a total vote of about 10,000. The only public office held by him was that of Park Commissioner, of which Board he is President. During the serious Railway Strikes of 1877, General Young was active in support of law and order, and co-operated effectively toward the organized steps taken for the protection of the public peace. January 9, 1880, he received from his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ohio National Guard and other fellow-citizens, a General officer's sword, belt and sash, of superior material and workmanship, with appropriate inscription. Upon the death of General Hooker, the family presented General Young with the sash worn by that officer throughout the War, as a memento to him as a former Staff officer of "Fighting Joe." He was an active member of Forsyth Post No. 15, and is now of Toledo Post, No. 107, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic; on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Earnshaw, in 1879; was a member of the National Council of Administration in 1880; was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the National Encampment in 1881; and was subsequently a Financial and Property Trustee of Forsyth Post. He is also a member of the following military organizations: The Third Army Corps Union; the Second Corps Club; the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Society of the Army of West Virginia; a Charter Companion of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion; Vice President of Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association; a Director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association; an Honorary Member of the Ohio State National Guard Officers' Association; and an Honorary member of the Continental Guards, of New Orleans. He is a member of De Molay Masonic Lodge 498, of Buffalo, New York. General Young was married January, 1871, to Miss Cora M. Day, of Boston, a daughter of Albert Day, M. D. Her ancestors were among the more prominent families of New England. Her grandfather, General Jotham Moulton, of York, commanded the Eastern Division of the Revolutionary Army at Bunker Hill; his grandfather (Colonel Jeremiah Moulton) commanding at the reduction of Norridgework, Maine, in 1724, and participating in the siege of Louisburg, in 1744. Her father is an eminent Physician, and represented Boston in the State Legislature. During the War, Mrs. Young helped to establish the first "Contraband" (Colored) School opened in Boston, which gratuitous work was continued until her health became impaired. Since coming to Toledo she has been actively identified with various works of Christian charity and benevolence—including Forsyth Post Auxiliary Society and Woman's Relief Corps No. 1; the Toledo Home for Friendless Women (Old

Ladies' Home), and the Adams Street Mission. Is now National Senior Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Three children have been born to General and Mrs. Young—Emma (deceased), Nelson Holland and Eleanor Martha. General Young formerly was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but is now connected with the Central Congregational Church, Toledo, Rev. H. M. Bacon, D. D., Pastor. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest attendants on the Reformed Dutch Church of New York; while his mother's family were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the founders of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange, Toledo, and has been actively connected with various movements having in view the growth and prosperity of Toledo; as also whatever promised the promotion of sound morals and good order among his fellowmen.

JOHN HENRY PUCK, son of John Henry Puck, was born in Wood County, Ohio, May 18, 1842. His parents were of German nativity, and were born at Hanover, North Germany. Emigrating to America in 1837, they settled on a farm in Wood County. The son remained with his father, assisting in the cultivation of the farm, with limited educational privileges, until 1861, when he came to Toledo, and engaged as apprentice in the Sash, Door and Blind factory of H. A. Boyd & Co., where he remained for six months. He then secured a clerkship with Brigham & Foster, Hardware dealers. September 12, 1862, he enlisted for three years as private in Company G, 37th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, whose record is briefly given elsewhere in this volume. He was wounded twice—first at Vicksburg, in June, 1863; and again at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, the latter wound being in the neck and right shoulder, incapacitating him for active service. He was granted a furlough for three months, when he rejoined the Army at Savannah, Georgia, and was mustered out with the Regiment and participated in the Grand Review at Washington, in May, 1865. Returning to Toledo, he resumed his trade with H. A. Boyd, continuing in such capacity until 1868, when Mr. Boyd transferred his business to six of his employes, Mr. Puck included, the firm name being Eldridge, Weil & Co., which continued for one year. Mr. Puck then engaged as foreman in the similar establishment of Keeler, Baird & Bivins, continuing with them until 1870, when that firm was succeeded by the Western Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Puck was made the Vice President, which position he held until February, 1887, and was then elected Secretary and Treasurer. The business was continued at the old factory (corner Water and Oak Streets), until 1872, when they moved to corner of Water and Vine

Streets, where they occupied the building known as the "Old Red Factory." The main portion of the present factory was erected in 1875. The establishment now consists of a brick structure, 82x132 feet, three stories high, occupied by 70 workmen. Mr. Puck is a member of Toledo Post, No. 107, G. A. R., and takes an active part in its operations. For many years he has been a prominent member of the German Lutheran Church. Since becoming a voter, he has acted with the Democratic party. In 1882-83 he represented the First Ward in the Toledo Board of Education, discharging his duties with acceptance and credit. The high regard in which he is held by the people of Lucas County, was indicated in 1885, when they elected him as a Representative in the State Legislature. While in that body, he introduced and advocated a bill, empowering the Toledo Board of Education to levy taxes for School purposes independent of the Tax Commissioners or other authority. It is known as the "Puck Educational Bill," was passed only against strong opposition, and is now regarded as a measure of much value to the City School system. He also introduced the bill permitting the State to expend \$40,000 in the erection of monuments to the memory of the Ohio Soldiers who fell at the battle of Gettysburg. In both business and private relations, he has ever maintained positions commanding the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Puck was married December 7, 1865, with Anna Westerhouse, of Toledo. They have had five children, of whom four are now living—Lena, Frederick J., Margaret, and Almida.

VESSEL SUPPLIES.

The demand for supplies of Lake and Canal crafts, began with the opening of traffic in those lines of trade, although they were small in each at the outset. Up to 1848, the main dealers in that line were George S. Breed & Co., then located on Water Street. In February, of that year, Wm. O. Brown, at the corner of Jefferson and Water Streets, opened a store for the sale of Vessel Supplies. Wheeler & Boos were in similar trade at that time. In 1864, Mr. Brown disposed of his establishment to Read & Wilcox, who were succeeded by Wilcox Brothers.

MINOT I. WILCOX was born in Jefferson County, New York, April 7, 1829. He is a son of Oliver Wilcox, who was born in Connecticut, in 1780. The grandfather (also Oliver Wilcox), born in Rhode Island in 1747, was in early life a New Bedford Whaler. The father of Minot was married with a lineal descendant of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Accompanied by two brothers, he sat out in 1809, for the new settlements in Western New York, and in 1810



James T. Cook
W. L. McCoy



Engraved by Phillips N.Y.

Yours Respectfully
John W. Puck



J. C. [unclear]

Truly Yours
Edmund

located permanently in Jefferson County, where they settled and began the work of pioneer life in the forest. Oliver served in the American Army in the War of 1812-15, participating in several operations, including the engagements at Sackett's Harbor, New York. He died in Jefferson County, in 1868, aged 88 years, 24 years after the death of his wife. Their children were 13 in number, of whom the youngest two were twins, Minot being one of these. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, with such limited School education as he was enabled to acquire during occasional respites from arduous toil upon the not overfruitful homestead. At the age of 16, he obtained employment with a Ship Joiner in the neighborhood at \$9.00 per month. An apprenticeship of one year qualified him to set up as Ship Joiner on his own account; which he followed for a year. At the suggestion of a brother-in-law (S. S. Read), who was operating a mill at Black Rock, he joined the latter, and after working in the mill two years, accompanied Mr. Read to Toledo, in 1850, where he was employed for two years by Read & Thompson, in the old Premium Mill (now the Armada Mill). In 1852 he was clerk for Thomas Watkins, a Grain Dealer, and in 1853 he leased and took the management of the Manhattan Mill in connection with S. S. Read, which establishment was first made profitable under his direction. In December, 1864, Read & Wilcox bought the Vessel Supply store of Wm. O. Brown, on Water Street, and carried on the business there and on Summit Street until 1860, when the partnership was dissolved. In that year Leonard and Minot I. Wilcox founded the firm of Wilcox Brothers, which, beginning at the corner of Madison and Water Streets, was transferred in 1868 to the location now occupied by the Wilcox Cordage and Supply Company, on Water Street. Wilcox Brothers continued in business until the death of Leonard, in May, 1880. M. I. Wilcox conducted the business alone until the incorporation, in 1886, of the Wilcox Cordage and Supply Company, of which he was chosen President. The steady growth of the business of the house from 1860 to the present time, bears testimony to the efficiency which marked its management. Mr. Wilcox has been interested in different industrial enterprises. For 12 years past, he has been at the head of the firm of Wilcox & Co., manufacturers of Steam Dredges and Steam Shovels. He has been a Director in the Merchants National Bank since its organization, is now its Vice President, and has been otherwise identified with the prosperity and growth of Toledo. For 10 years he was an active and efficient member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City, taking an active part in the organization of Relief Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 (composed mainly of Merchants and Clerks), of which he was elected

Foreman in 1860, and continued as such until the disbandment of the Company upon the introduction of the Paid Department, in January, 1866, when the members of the Company testified their appreciation of his services by the presentation of a silver box. Under the three-months call for troops in 1864, Mr. Wilcox enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Regiment (Colonel C. B. Phillips), and received a Major's commission. The name of Mr. Wilcox, for 30 years, has been familiar with Shipping men along the Western Lakes, by whom it has been respected, as it has been and is by all classes with whom he has had business relations. He was married in 1855 with Miss Emma Finney, a daughter of Harry Finney, deceased, of New York, and niece of the late President Finney, of Oberlin, Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES.

The demand for Agricultural Implements in this County, as in all sections, was small during the earlier years of settlement. But little beyond a few axes, hoes, plows, harrows, scythes, sickles and cradles, was required by the pioneer farmers, and these were supplied chiefly by the merchants at the several points of trade. As settlement and improvement advanced, the demand for these increased, with corresponding supply. At the outset the sickle was yet in use, but ere long was succeeded by the cradle—a great improvement—and much later came the mowing and reaping machines, separators, cleaners, grain-drills, horse-rakes, corn-shellers, &c.

As early as 1856, Henry Philipps had an Agricultural Warehouse for the supply of farmers with implements, seeds, &c. Following him were L. J. Bush & Co. (R. B. Mitchell, partner), who opened a similar establishment in Toledo in 1860. Since that time different dealers have been in the same branch of trade, the number in 1887 reaching 12 establishments, as follows: Arbuckle & Ryan, Birdsall & Co., S. W. Cass & Co., Johnston Harvester Company, Merrell & Co., D. S. Morgan & Co., Homer Overmyer, Parmelee & Crosby, H. Philipps & Son, J. A. Shepard, Toledo Mower and Reaper Company, and Toledo Plow Company.

THOMAS SCOTT MERRELL, son of Jacob M. and Sylvia Spencer Merrell, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, June 18, 1830. His father was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 4, 1789, and died at Westmoreland, November 29, 1866. The mother was born in Peacham, Vermont, April 23, 1800, and died December 24, 1884. The son remained on the farm with his father until 17 years of age, when he decided to assume the responsi-

ilities of independent life. To this end, he bought of his father the remaining four years of his minority, and afterwards worked out at \$10.00 per month until he earned enough to pay the debt in full. Meantime, he attended School for one Winter, doing chores to pay for his board. In the Spring of 1849 he engaged to drive horses on the Erie Canal (between Buffalo and Albany), at the close of the season working his passage to Buffalo, where he took the Steamboat De Witt Clinton for Toledo, the hull of which craft now (1888) lies near the East shore of Maumee River, above Cherry Street bridge, Toledo. The Lake passage involved four days of time. Stopping a short time at Toledo, Mr. Merrell passed on to Cincinnati, arriving there in his 19th year, worth \$6.00 in cash. He found employment as fireman for an engine at \$1.00 per day, being soon promoted as Engineer. He was there three years, for two of which he was a member of the Cincinnati Fire Department. In 1851 he returned to Westmoreland and managed his father's farm until 1856, when he again started for the West, in search of a location. After careful examination in Kansas and Nebraska, he returned to Lucas County, as the best locality he had seen, and soon purchased what was known as the "Bissell Farm," now in Adams Township. There he made his home for eight years, meantime making a success at farming. In the Spring of 1865, he sold the farm and purchased a half interest in the Foundry and Machine Shop of Mitchell & Son, at Maumee, the chief business of which consisted in the manufacture and sale of plows and other agricultural implements, which was a marked success. At the end of five years he became sole proprietor of the establishment, and successfully conducted it for five years more, when he removed to Toledo. There he engaged in the Agricultural Implement and Seed trade, at 40-44 Superior Street, which from the first was prosperous, his sales in one year attaining the aggregate of \$200,000. January 1, 1885, turning the business over to his brother, J. H. Merrell, and his son, J. B. Merrell, he accepted the charge, as President, of the Turnbull Wagon Works, at Defiance, which he yet retains. The stock of the Company is held mainly in Toledo, and its business has been eminently prosperous. Mr. Merrell was one of the originators of the Tri-State Fair Association, of which he was President from January, 1884, until January, 1888, when he declined re-election. He is yet a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the same. He was active in the organization of the Toledo Spice Company in 1885, and acted as its President for two years. He served for several years as Trustee of Adams Township, while residing there. In 1868 he was elected as a Commissioner of Lucas County, and re-elected in 1871, serving for six years. He was

a member of the Maumee City Council for five years, and of the Board of Education of that City for six years. In 1885 he was elected to the Toledo Common Council, representing the Second Ward for two years. While in Adams Township, he united with the United Brethren Church; at Maumee was connected with the Presbyterian, and at Toledo with First Congregational Church, which relation he yet sustains. The uniform success which has marked his business life, has been due, largely, first, to the limitation of his operations to affairs which he understood, and thus was able to control; and second, to the sound financial policy of "owing no man anything." Mr. Merrell was married with Miss Ellen Williams, at Richland, Oswego County, New York, September 8, 1853. Mrs. Merrell's parents were from Wales, and were on the Atlantic passage to America, when she was born, May 27, 1832. They have seven children—Kittie M., born in Adams Township, September 14, 1858; John B. and Jennie, born in Adams, July 19, 1862; Alfred H. and Harriet, born in Adams, August 10, 1864; Fanny, born in Maumee, January 11, 1869; and Sylvia, born in Maumee, February 16, 1872. Kittie M. was married with Albert O. Case, at Maumee, November 30, 1877, whose daughter, Nellie E. Case, was born in Toledo, January 28, 1879. John B. and Ida Coburn were married at Whitewater, Wisconsin, October 22, 1885, their daughter, Marguerite, being born in Toledo, July 23, 1886.

FISH TRADE.

As shown in the article on Game (Part II, Chapter 4), the Fish supply of the Maumee River became prominent at a very early period. As there shown the matter of trade in the same was discussed as early as 1815. For many years that interest increased in importance, the product coming to be a material dependence for food, not with settlers along the River only, but with those for distances in the interior. Fishing as a business, in time came to be followed; and in consequence, dealers in the same ere long appeared at Toledo and other points. Among the latter were Wm. J. Finlay, J. C. and J. H. Davis, St. John & Buck, D. Y. Howell, and J. G. Norton & Co. The principal varieties of Fish taken were Pickerel, Black Bass and White Fish.

Until the Winter of 1872-73, no steps were taken in regard to the Fish supply in the waters of the State. At that time the Legislature provided for the protection and propagation of Fish, and appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for that purpose; but nothing was then done to that end. In 1853 Dr. Theodatus Garlieb, at Cleveland, hatched the first fish (Trout) produced by artificial means on this continent.

In 1874-75, Judge E. D. Potter of Toledo, then a member of the Ohio Senate, introduced into that body a bill for the protection and propagation of Fish in the State, for which purpose the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated. This was the first effective step in that direction. Under that act, Robert Cummings, John C. Fisher and J. H. Klippart were appointed Fish Commissioners, and E. D. Potter, Superintendent. In the Fall of 1875, Fish Hatcheries were established at Toledo, Cleveland, Castalia and Kelley's Island, with 600,000 White Fish eggs in the first named establishment. These were successfully hatched, but the experiments at the other points, owing to too high temperature of the water, did not succeed. Large numbers of Salmon were hatched and put in the Lake, very few of which were heard from.

The policy of protection and propagation has continued until this time, when some 80,000,000 of young White Fish are annually put into the Lake and streams of the State; with about as many of Wall-Eyed Pike—those two being the only species now propagated. In 1881, Judge Potter obtained at Washington some 700 of German Carp, which were distributed in the streams of Ohio, and which are producing with much satisfaction.

The policy of protection of Fish from unseasonable and improper means of capture, has been maintained with increasing efficiency since 1875, with beneficial results, as have means for like protection of Game in the State. The Commissioners in charge of this interest are now (1888) C. V. Osborn, of Dayton; A. C. Williams, Chagrin Falls; John Hofer, of Belleaire; J. H. Laws, of Cincinnati; and E. D. Potter, of Toledo.

DANIEL Y. HOWELL was born August 24, 1822, at Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, and died at Toledo, February 19, 1886. He was a son of George W. Howell, and second of a family of eight children. The father was a farmer, and Daniel remained with him, working on the farm until 21 years of age. He then came West, with a capital of \$7.00, saved from his earnings. To Buffalo he came by an Erie Canal Packet, whence he took deck passage to Detroit on board a Steamboat. Passing on to Ann Arbor, Michigan, he there engaged to cut cord-wood for a time, and subsequently learned the trade of masonry and building. He then returned to Wayne County, staying there for

one year. In the Spring of 1845, he came to Toledo, and soon engaged with Loren Blodgett, a Builder. In the Winter of 1845-46 he taught a District School in Springfield Township, and the following Winter in Whiteford Township, Michigan. During the Summers of 1847 and '48 he worked at his trade in Michigan. Returning to Toledo in 1849, he made that City his home until his death. He constructed several prominent public and private buildings, including the Third and Fourth Ward School Houses, in 1850; the Wabash Round-House and large Elevators of the Michigan Southern (now Lake Shore) Railroad. In 1859, Mr. Howell took charge of the Adams Street Ferry across the Maumee River, and continued the same until 1863. Subsequently he engaged in contracts for buildings, and in 1865 he commenced the Fish business, which he conducted with special success until his death (a period of 22 years), his trade being the largest of the kind in fresh waters. He was succeeded in the business by his son, Arthur D., who yet conducts it. Mr. Howell was a member of the Toledo City Council from the Third Ward in 1858, and served for six years from 1870 as member of the Toledo Board of Education from the Seventh Ward, being Treasurer of the same for three years. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Foster as Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery at Toledo, in the management of which for several years, he was specially successful. He became a member of Toledo Lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M., in 1854, and served repeatedly as its Grand Master. Mr. Howell was a man unpretentious in his habits and intercourse, but of clear sense of right and justice, and firm and earnest in the pursuit of his convictions. Every trust committed to his hands—whether of business or of official nature—was conscientiously considered and scrupulously guarded. His life was marked by much energy and industry, and was specially promotive of the material growth of the City. He was married October 31, 1846, at Williamson, Wayne County, New York, with Miss Catharine M. Sumner, who was born in Williamson, September 24, 1820, being the only daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Sumner. Her father was born in Washington County, and her mother in Orange County, New York, the latter having been the daughter of Daniel Papineau, a prominent man in the early history of Wayne County. Mr. Howell's only child, Arthur D., was born at Toledo, December 2, 1850, and was married October 16, 1879, with Miss Ettie, daughter of George Douglass, of Toledo.

CHAPTER II.

MANUFACTURES. — LABOR ASSOCIATIONS. — STATISTICS. — STRIKES.

IN common with all places whose main dependence for prosperity and growth has been assumed advantages for local trade and commercial traffic, Toledo for the first 25 years of its existence relied chiefly upon the same, and more especially the latter source, for strength. Its exceptional geographical position, with reference to the great producing empire of the Northwest, together with its early possession of superior Canal and Railway facilities, was well calculated to induce such reliance. To that consideration was added the fact, that for the period named, the matter of manufactures, as a source of local growth, was hardly thought of at the West, for the reason that under the prevailing policy of the Government, the main dependence of the country for such supplies, was upon foreign markets; while the West, looking almost wholly to agriculture for development, recognized the Eastern States as the only section in which manufactures could be successfully prosecuted. Such, substantially, was the condition as to that department of industry at the West, until the emergency from War by the rebellion of Southern States, in 1861, forced a state of things entirely new, with necessities for new recourses never before contemplated. The sudden and extraordinary demands of the Government for military supplies, largely consisting of clothing, made necessary a home supply of these. To promote this, the Tariff was radically changed and made liberally protective in its provisions as to home manufactures. Such guaranty of protection from competition of foreign capital and cheaper labor, added to the large demands of the Government, at once stimulated manufacturing industry to unwonted activity; and the result was, that while the resources of labor were so largely drawn upon by the Army and Navy, the home demand for manufactures was, to an extent greater than ever before, met by a home supply. While the increase in product was great at the East, the West felt the new stimulus, and manufacturing in various departments was developed throughout that section. Thus, born of the emergency of War, that great industrial interest not only did not subside with the cause of its development, but continued its activity and growth throughout the West.

Toledo would have been more prompt to avail herself of the favorable condition referred to, but for unabated confidence in what were known as its "local" or "natural advan-

tages" as a commercial point. These, so valuable on many accounts, in time came to be found delusive and disappointing, from the fact that the revolution in the modes of handling property in transit gradually reduced the proportionate demand for labor, until the increase in traffic brought little or no increase in the number of persons required for its disposal. The result was, that dependence upon that source for permanent growth had to be surrendered and another found.

Fortunately, the emergency thus recognized was coincident with the development of Toledo's relations to the great mineral resources of Central Ohio and Lake Superior regions, and more especially the former. As these were improved by new Railway facilities, the importance of Toledo as a manufacturing point was gradually made known and gradually improved, until the City has come to prominence and success as a manufacturing point. In such advance, it has been greatly favored, in that the extraordinary channels of trade possessed, have conferred advantages in the distribution of local manufactures enjoyed by very few points in the entire country. It will not be practicable, within the limits allowed in this volume, to undertake anything like a full showing of the variety or the extent of the manufacturing interests of Toledo. It must suffice here, to give of facts and details sufficient to indicate something of the progress already attained and of the prospect for the future. We shall begin by giving some account of the early manufacturing interests of the City.

TOLEDO CAR MANUFACTORY.—Railway Cars were manufactured in Toledo for several years, the quality of which stood high in the market. The first work of the kind, was in 1851, by Wason & Co., who brought the several parts of cars partially completed, and here perfected them and put up and finished the same. The first Car Works, for the entire manufacture of Cars, was that of A. J. Field and Wm. Wilmington, who commenced operations in 1853, and continued the same until the death of Major Field, in 1858. The business was then assumed by the Toledo Car Company, composed of Mr. Wilmington, John H. Whitaker and C. B. Phillips. That Company prosecuted the work actively until 1872, when operations were suspended.

WILMINGTON'S GRAIN MACHINE.—In July, 1859, trial was made of a Harvesting Machine,

invented and built by William Wilmington, of Toledo, which, at the same operation, cut and threshed Grain, dropping the filled bags from the rear end of the machine as it passed through the field. It was capable of cutting eight acres per day of Wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre, at an expense of \$11.25, or \$2.00 per acre less than the ordinary Machine. Afterwards, Mr. Wilmington exhibited and tested his invention in Porter County, Indiana, where it operated again with entire satisfaction. With such practical success, however, it was not, as Mr. Wilmington had apprehended might be the case, adapted to this climate, where Grain cannot be taken direct from the field and baled, without liability to injury. In California and the Western portion of South America it would no doubt have been a success in application, as it certainly was in operation.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.—In 1836, Calvin Bronson commenced the manufacture of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco at Centerville, St. Joseph County, Michigan. At that time, and for nearly 10 years thereafter, his was the only establishment of the kind in Michigan, outside of Detroit. It was a "small beginning" he made, at that early day, with limited capital and facilities of the simplest sort, his power being limited to "one horse," whose steady circuit moved the rude cutting-machine in use. What was lacking in material and resources, however, Mr. Bronson made up in skill and push; and it was not long ere he had wide reputation for his manufacture, and corresponding trade, which called for increased facilities and enlarged market. Hence, it was, that in 1851, he removed to Toledo, which City then fairly was recognized as an important commercial point. Here he established what came to be known as the Bronson Tobacco Works. His success was mainly due to the superior qualities of what was known as his "Bright Fine-Cut Tobacco," which soon became especially popular. His trade extended gradually, until in 1865, he paid on his sales a Government tax of \$250,322.89—the value of the goods then sold having been \$560,400. The leading product at that time was the "Bright Chewing," beside which "C. Bronson's Indian Brand" was prominent. At first his sales were made mainly through salesmen and peddlers, who traveled with wagons; but such means in time were largely supplanted by the more modern facilities of "Traveling Men" and Railway transportation. Mr. Bronson was not a little aided by a native tact and skill in mechanics, which naturally helped to new methods and means in cutting and handling Tobaccos. His first factory in Toledo was on Water Street, foot of Lagrange, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to 118-128 Summit Street, where he occupied a building with a frontage of 80 feet and depth of 150

feet and five stories high. Subsequently he erected a large building at the corner of Summit and Lynn Streets, to which, in 1873, the establishment was removed. It contained 11 first-class Cutting-Machines, with a daily capacity of 11,000 pounds of Chewing, or 18,000 pounds of Smoking Tobacco, all operated by a single engine of about 20-horse power. January 1, 1866, Mr. Bronson retired from active business. The establishment passed into the hands of David Bronson, a brother, and Charles R. Messenger, a son-in-law, both whom had become practically familiar with the business. The firm of Bronson & Messenger continued until 1873, when Mr. Messenger became sole proprietor. He continued the business until 1886, when he was succeeded by Wm. H. Harrison, the present proprietor.

In October, 1862, Henry J. Chase and Frank P. Isherwood engaged in the manufacture of Fine-Cut, Plug and Smoking Tobacco, at 182 and 184 Summit Street. In the following November Wilson S. Isherwood became a partner, and in February, 1863, Leander Burdick was added, and the firm of Chase, Isherwood & Co. formed. In January, 1866, the establishment was removed to the new quarters meantime built for its use at 14 Broadway, opposite the Oliver House, which continues in use. In 1873, W. S. Isherwood retired from the firm; and January 1, 1880, Walter J. Chase succeeded Henry J. Chase, as partner. This arrangement continued until January 1, 1887, when Mr. Burdick withdrew, leaving the business in the hands of F. P. Isherwood and W. J. Chase. When the business of the establishment had been prosecuted for some time, the manufacture of Plug was given up. Operations are now confined to Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking, and Granulated Smoking. The latter is a new variety, prepared by a machine originating with the house. The supplies of stock for Chewing come from Kentucky and Southern Ohio, and those for Smoking from the same sections and North Carolina. The amount of Tobacco manufactured has been about the same for the past 16 or 18 years, the chief variation being in prices, which have been controlled by the Internal Revenue tax, which has undergone several changes. The highest was 40 cents per pound on Fine-cut and 30 on Smoking. It is now uniform at eight cents. The largest amount of tax paid by this house in one year was that of 1870, when it reached \$268,753.92. The highest prices for its manufactures were—70 cents per pound for Smoking and \$1.35 for Chewing. The establishment now has 80 employes. Its trade is carried on almost wholly through traveling salesmen.

CALVIN BRONSON was born in Suffield, Connecticut, December 17, 1806. His ancestors were among the earlier settlers in that section. His facilities for obtaining an education,



C. Bronson

were limited to the advantages supplied by the Public Schools of the Town. When he was 17 years of age, he became anxious for the advent of the active business life which was his chief ambition. He accordingly left home and made his way to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he entered a leading mercantile house, as a Clerk, his wages being his board. At the close of one year of apprenticeship there, he went to New York City, and thence to Augusta, Georgia. Here he remained for 18 months, at the end of which time he returned to the North, satisfied that in that section lay more certainly the field adapted to his ideas and sympathies. During these changes, he had studiously improved opportunities for obtaining practical knowledge of correct business principles and methods, meanwhile making friends among those with whom he came in contact. He early learned the invaluable lesson of self-reliance, industry, integrity and economy, to which, in subsequent years, he was mainly indebted for whatever of success attended him. Coming to the West in 1830, he located at Avon, Lorain County, Ohio, and there engaged in general merchandise trade, remaining until 1836, when he removed to Centerville, St. Joseph County, Michigan, and resumed mercantile trade, which he continued for two years. In 1847, Mr. Bronson made the change, which, more than anything else, gave success to his business life. At that early day, in an obscure Western Village, with limited knowledge of the business and more limited facilities, he commenced the manufacture of Tobacco. His simple machinery, driven by horse-power, was in striking contrast with that which subsequent invention provided. His was the pioneer establishment West of Detroit for the manufacture of fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, the old articles of hard-pressed plug and twist then being almost universal and difficult to supplant with the new kind. His product at first, could be sold only by peddlers, traveling from place to place with wagons. His trade, however, soon extended gradually, and he continued operations at Centerville until 1851, when, desirous of a more adequate point for the sale of his manufacture, he removed to Toledo, and resumed operations on an enlarged scale. There his trade, from the start, was encouraging, and rapidly extended, more than meeting his expectations. His limited resources for capital were soon supplemented by liberal gains from trade, and his facilities were enlarged accordingly. Ere long his factory gave employment to 150 to 175 hands, with no less than 11 cutting-machines in constant use. Meantime, the name of "Bronson's Tobacco," became familiar throughout the Western States, and everywhere with the favor which acceptable trade alone can secure. In 1866, with the fruits of a business activity far beyond the average of man, he

turned his large establishment and trade over to younger hands, by whom it has been continued for several years. Few men have made their way through a life of equal activity and devotion to business, with that of Mr. Bronson; and still less of his contemporaries have been able to reach the close of their four-score years of life with the vigor of mind and body which he yet enjoys. For such possession, he is indebted to a sound constitution and the practice throughout of physical activity and habits of care and prudence. Since retiring from the Tobacco trade, he has turned his attention chiefly to the improvement of real estate judiciously purchased, including the erection of different substantial and valuable business blocks. He has also invested liberally in the promotion of manufacturing enterprises in the City. Mr. Bronson was married with Miss Lucretia C. Sutphen, at Centerville, Michigan, June 26, 1837. Mrs. Bronson was born January 18, 1811, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

TOLEDO GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—The first step toward the manufacture of Gas in Toledo, was taken on the 25th of September, 1853, when the Toledo Gas-Light and Coke Company was organized, the corporators being V. H. Ketcham, James Deveau, Matt. Johnson, Thomas H. Hough and D. B. Smith. February 20, 1854, books for subscription of stock were opened at the office of M. R. Waite, the capital being \$100,000. April 4th following, Directors were chosen, as follows: M. R. Waite, Matt. Johnson, Wm. Baker, John H. Whitaker and D. B. Smith, who organized by electing Matt. Johnson as President; J. H. Whitaker, Treasurer; and D. B. Smith, as Secretary. Mr. Waite served as Director until his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in January, 1874. Mr. Whitaker remained in the directory until his death, in 1882. Mr. Baker was succeeded in 1856 by George Spencer, who remained as such until his death in 1882. J. W. May, as Secretary, succeeded Mr. Smith in February, 1857. Since that time, the general officers have been as follows:

President—George Spencer, 1856-66; Truman H. Hoag, 1866-70; S. M. Young, 1870-88. Vice President—J. H. Whitaker, 1866-70; George Spencer, 1870-82; H. S. Walbridge, 1882-88. Secretary—J. W. May, 1857-65; C. N. Yeager, 1865-71; Richard Day, 1871-88.

The works of the Company were constructed by Lemuel H. Davis, who also laid mains, in 1854. No record is found of the extent of the business during the first years of the Company, but it was small, and not very remunerative until the growth of the City made it so. In 1880 it was found necessary to rebuild the purifying-house, to enlarge the retort-house and to enlarge and extend the main pipes; for which purpose the capital stock was increased to \$500,000.

THE MANHATTAN IRON COMPANY.—Early in 1864, a Company was formed, under the name of the Manhattan Iron Company, for the purpose of manufacturing Charcoal Iron, selecting for location 10 acres on the East side of the River, and nearly opposite Manhattan. The furnace was 22x28 feet and 40 feet high. Near were four kilns, 50x15 feet, for burning coal, each to burn 80 cords of wood, the operation occupying some 10 days of time. D. Y. Howell constructed the furnace and kilns. The wood was obtained on Crane Creek and about three miles East of the Furnace, and was brought in on a private railway provided for the purpose. Operations were commenced in August, under the management of Mr. — Tilden. About 25 men were employed, and 10 tons of Iron produced per day. Lake Superior ore was used. The establishment was in operation more or less for about five years, but, as the result largely of inexperience in its management, the enterprise was not a success. The owners were residents of Southern Ohio.

THE TOLEDO MOWER AND REAPER COMPANY.—In 1869, John J. Barker, A. D. Pelton and John S. Davis, formed a partnership, for the manufacture in Toledo of Agricultural machines, and more specially the "Sulky Mower and Reaper," an invention of Mr. Davis, at that time a resident of Tiffin. For such purpose grounds and buildings were provided. The work of perfecting their machine was prosecuted for several years, with varying results, such operation involving the expenditure of large sums of money, beside years of severe toil. The machine they set out to produce was a success: but the early appearance of the rake attachment, which they were unable to meet with an acceptable appliance of the same kind to their machine, was too much for them; and after several changes in management, the business was closed out. In 1875, the establishment passed into the hands of the Toledo Mower and Reaper Company, of which J. B. Baldy was the President; Leander Burdick, Vice President; and Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The paid-up capital stock, then \$50,000, has been increased to \$144,000. In 1880, Reed V. Boice became the President, and Wm. Baker Vice President. In 1884, Bernard Meilink was chosen President, Fred. Eaton Vice President, and John Farley Secretary and Treasurer, who still hold such positions. Starting with the single machine (the Sulky Mower and Reaper), the trade has been extended to a full line of Mowers, Reapers and Binders. Operations by this establishment have ceased.

BAKERS.—The earliest record found of a Baker in Toledo, is that of John Pontius, whose advertisement appears in 1837 and 1838. His successors were too numerous here to be stated. Prominent among them was Charles Mertz, for

several years dealer in general merchandise, as well as Baker. Among those now in business are—Fred. Gradolph, Lloyd & Worts, L. H. Meinert, Mrs. C. W. Pond, Seyfang & Schenermann, George Tait, Mrs. E. A. Turley, Worts, Kirk & Bigelow.

GEORGE WORTS was born in London, England, September 8, 1828, his parents being Mannistee C. and Hannah (Smyth) Worts, natives of England. The father was a Baker. In 1830, the family came to the United States, landing at New York, December 30th. Stopping for a short time, he worked at his trade there, when he went to Newark, New Jersey. In 1835 they came West, stopping at Detroit, where he soon was warned out for military service for Michigan in the "Toledo War," then in progress. They returned East in 1836, stopping at Oswego, New York. There they remained until 1853, the father, meantime, being in the Baking business. At the latter date they came to Toledo, where he resumed business. George's School days were spent at Oswego, with the privileges of the District School. While yet very young, he began work in a Bakery, his main service for a time consisting of stamping and pauning crackers, which then were made wholly by hand, no machinery being employed in the business. In the Fall of 1844, he was for a time Steward on board the Propeller Vandalia, running between Oswego and Chicago, when he returned to the Bakery, and continued there until the Winter of 1849-50, at which time he shipped from New London, Connecticut, on board a Whaler for a voyage to Davis Straits, being gone about seven months. Leaving Oswego for the West, he reached Toledo, September 6, 1851. There he established a Bakery on the Packet Dock, North side of Swan Creek, between Monroe and Washington Streets. Upon the arrival of his father in 1853, the firm of Worts & Son was established, when they erected a Bakery at 140-142 St. Clair Street, with salesroom at 67 Summit. The limited delivery of sales necessary was made with a wheelbarrow. Subsequently they bought out Milo Bashare, successor to Charles Mertz. The establishment was burned out in 1861, and was rebuilt. In October, 1861, George enlisted in Company I, Sixty-Seventh Ohio Infantry, being commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and serving until June, 1862, when he resigned. With Albert Kirk, he built a Bakery in rear of the Store at 237 Summit Street. In 1866, the firm of Worts & Co. was constituted of George Worts, Albert Kirk, Henry W. Bigelow and Henry S. Waite, who built the large building at 441 (new number) St. Clair Street. For a time they manufactured Aerated Bread, and until their Cracker trade fully engrossed their attention. Their business is now confined to Crackers, Cakes and Confectionery. They employ constantly two



Geo. Worts



A. N. Bigelow

delivery wagons in the City and four traveling men. Their trade has steadily increased and is now by all odds larger than that of any other establishment in Northwestern Ohio. All operations in baking are now performed with machinery. Mr. Waite died April 16, 1873, the business since that time being continued by the other partners. Mr. Worts united with the order of Odd Fellows while in Oswego, and with Wapaukonica Lodge after coming to Toledo, which connection he still holds. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Eighth Ward, Toledo, in April, 1881, and served in that body two years. Mr. Worts was married at Sterling Center, Cayuga County, New York, with Miss Louisa A. Lake, January 5, 1851, she dying December 19, 1852, leaving a son, George F. Worts, who was born at Toledo, and now resides there. Mr. Worts was again married March 18, 1855, with Miss Emily A. Howard, of Stone Mills, Jefferson County, New York. They have had four children, of whom two are living—Mrs. Walter C. Lloyd and Chivington Worts, both of Toledo.

HENRY WAITE BIGELOW was born at Colchester, Connecticut, February 1, 1838, where his father, a farmer, continued to reside until his death, in 1869, and where the mother yet resides. The ancestors of the parents were among the earliest settlers of New England, the original branch coming from England early in the 17th century. The family have given to Connecticut some of its most distinguished citizens. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served during the Revolutionary War as Commissary General's Clerk; while his father (Colonel Guy Bigelow), born in 1785, was a prominent officer in the State Militia of Connecticut. He was also an active member of the Masonic order. His mother (Sarah A. Waite) was of a family specially distinguished in judicial history. Chief Justice Henry M. Waite, of Connecticut, the father of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, was her brother. The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was not essentially different from that of the average of New England farmers' sons. He was educated at Bacon Academy, Colchester. At the age of 16, he entered the store of Colonel D. R. Noyes, at Lyme, as clerk, remaining there two years. In 1856 he came to Toledo and engaged in like capacity in the Wholesale Grocery establishment of Secor, Berdan & Co. He remained with that firm until the Rebellion, when (August 15, 1861) he enlisted for three years in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and was with his company throughout its notable service—at Wild Cat, Chickamunga, Jonesboro, the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." In March, 1862, he was promoted from First Sergeant Company C, to Second Lieutenant Company I; in October, 1863, was advanced to First Lieu-

tenant; and in December, 1864, to a Captaincy. At the battle of Chickamunga he was severely wounded in the thigh, and being incapacitated for service was granted a furlough; but rejoined his command at Chattanooga December 30, 1863. From that time until May, 1864, he served on Court Martial duty. Preceding the battle of Jonesboro, he stood fourteenth in rank in the Regiment. Two days thereafter, as the result of loss of officers in that engagement and the muster-out of non-veteran organizations, he became second in rank, and thenceforward he acted as Major, serving in that capacity in the March to the Sea and in the Carolina campaign, as also in the Grand Review at Washington, May, 1865. He was in command of the Regiment during its muster-out at Louisville. While in service, Captain Bigelow several times declined staff appointment, and throughout his connection with the Army, he bore the just character of a brave, faithful and useful Soldier, commanding the confidence and respect, alike, of superior officers and enlisted men. For six months after being mustered out, he was detained in Connecticut by sickness contracted in the service. In February, 1866, he returned to Toledo, and in May, following, with George Worts, Albert Kirk, and Henry S. Waite, organized the firm of Worts & Co., for the manufacture of Crackers at 311 (old number) St. Clair Street. From that date until the death of Mr. Waite, in 1873, Captain Bigelow traveled for the house; he then taking charge of its financial affairs. The firm-name was soon changed to Worts, Kirk & Bigelow, as it yet remains. To the exceptional success of the establishment, he has largely contributed by his close attention and sound judgment. Captain Bigelow was for many years a member of Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now a member of Toledo Post, recently organized. He is also a member of Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion; of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and of the Fourteenth Regiment. In the Masonic order, he has for many years held a high position. Joining Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, Toledo, in February, 1859, he has since received all degrees of recognized Masonry, including the thirty-third and last degree. Politically, Captain Bigelow has always been a Republican in principle, yet directing his action by considerations of public policy, as these would be suggested to his judgment. Of a retiring disposition, he has sought a life of quiet, in the conscientious discharge of duty as the same was made known to him.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company was incorporated in 1872, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and went into operation January 1, 1873. The officers of the Company at that time were: R. S. Janney, President; R. F. Lyttle, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles

H. Warren, Superintendent; William M. Bond, Purchasing Agent. The latter had taken the place in the Company of Mr. Rood, who retired before the conversion of the firm into a joint stock Company.

In 1881, the Company connected with their other business the manufacture of the Union Sewing Machine, and increased their capital stock to \$300,000; and in 1885 this was increased to \$1,000,000. Before the fire which destroyed their shops in the old Tile factory, the Company had purchased land and erected a Warehouse where their present works are (corner Hamilton and Bismarck streets), which they had filled with goods, and which were substantially all that were saved to them out of the fire. With that much for a new start, they moved into a small building which had been used as a Stave Factory, set up an engine and went to work. In 1873 they built two brick factories, each 50x100 feet, and two stories high, and joined them by an engine-room (also of brick) one story in height. They afterwards erected machine shops, barn, and other buildings; and in 1881 added the fine building for the Sewing Machine department. This building is of brick, 40x200 feet, three stories, with a wing of the same height 24x80 feet. To these structures have been added a shop and fuel-house 30x75 feet. The Company are now building a brick foundry, 112x120, for the manufacture of light castings. The works are on a side track of the Lake Shore Railroad, convenient for shipping. Mr. I. N. Poe has been President since 1881. Mr. R. S. Janney became Vice President upon the election of Mr. Poe to the Presidency, and was succeeded in 1888 by W. S. Walbridge. W. O. Dakin was elected Secretary in 1881, in place of Mr. Lyttle, who then became Traveling Agent. Mr. Dakin was succeeded by S. C. Walbridge in 1887.

ROBERT SIMPSON JANNEY was born in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, June 2, 1829. He is a son of Jacob and Esther (Betts) Janney, who were of English nativity, their ancestors being among the original band of Friends (or Quakers), who, with William Penn, settled in that section during the latter part of the 17th century. Thomas Janney, the pioneer of the family in America, settled on the farm where the father of the subject of this sketch was born, and where his lineal descendants still reside. Robert spent the first 12 years of his life on his father's farm, with educational privileges limited to the District School of an agricultural region. In 1841 the family removed to Montgomery County, Maryland. Remaining there for two years, they then returned to Bucks County, but soon located on a farm in the adjoining County of Montgomery. For two winters the son at-

tended Loller Academy. Early in 1845, the family removed to Michigan, settling on a farm in Monroe County. The father died in 1867. Robert had so far improved his limited advantages, that during the winter of 1845-46, he taught a District School near the farm of his father; and with the exception of one winter in attendance at the Sylvania (Ohio) Academy, under Dr. Taylor, he taught school for 11 winters in Monroe and adjoining Counties in Michigan and Ohio, "boarding around" among the families represented in his Schools, as was then the practice with teachers. Meantime, he spent the Summers in labor on the farm. Relieved of farm work in the Fall of 1865, by a brother then returned from the Army, Mr. Janney came to Toledo and secured employment as Book-keeper for Worts, Kirk & Seyfang, Bakers. In the Spring of 1866, in partnership with C. R. Baldwin, under the firm name of Baldwin & Janney, was opened a Grocery store on Monroe Street, such engagement lasting for 18 months. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Janney purchased the Union Manufacturing Company's business, which had recently been established by H. S. Walbridge and Matt. Shoemaker, for the manufacture of Domestic Wooden Ware. The establishment was located in the second story of Gates & Skidmore's Rake factory, on Erie Street. Soon thereafter E. A. Rood and LaFayette Lyttle became partners in the business, which proved a success, largely due to the capacity and industry of Mr. Janney. In 1873, a corporation (Union Manufacturing Company) was organized with Mr. Janney as its President, which position he held continuously (with the exception of one year), until his retirement from active management of the business, in 1883. When he assumed control of the establishment, but 30 operatives were employed; whereas, at the time of his withdrawal, a trade had been built up, requiring the employment of over 200 workmen. Early in 1883, Mr. Janney became connected with The Toledo Moulding Company, and since that time has served as its President. The business of this Company is the manufacture of Picture Frames and Mouldings, and about 200 workmen are now employed in the establishment. Mr. Janney's executive abilities are best known in the exceptional success which has attended whatever he has undertaken. Politically, Mr. Janney acts with the Republican party, but has never sought official position of any sort, finding in connection with his business life full employment for his mind and activity. He was married April 13, 1863, with Miss Urania Baldwin, daughter of John Baldwin, her mother being now the wife of Marquis Baldwin of Toledo.

WITKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. — This Company was incorporated April 20, 1886, and

is engaged in the manufacture of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., the annual amount of sales being about \$125,000. The Company has a large Steam Mill and Yard at the corner of Oak and Water Streets. The building was built in 1886. It is supplied with the most approved machinery. The proprietors were formerly connected with the Western Manufacturing Company, corner of Vine and Water Streets. In 1869 F. E. Witker was connected with the manufacturing firm of Eldridge & Weil. He has been President of the Company since its incorporation. There has been no change in any of the officers, the list being, as at first: F. E. Witker, President; William F. Witker, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors: F. E. Witker, E. F. Witker, W. F. Witker, E. H. Witker, G. F. Witker.

FREDERICK E. WITKER was born in Wood County, Ohio, February 2, 1846. His parents, Ernst and Mary (Ballmeyer) Witker, were born near Hanover, Germany, and came to this country in 1840, bringing with them one daughter and settling on a farm in Wood County, where, wholly without experience in such life, and with limited means, they commenced work. The son remained with his parents, attending the District School a portion of the year, until he was 14 years old, when he came to Toledo, and found employment with his two uncles, Ferdinand Johnson and John F. Witker. Grocers, St. Clair Street, corner of Logan. Two years later he engaged with C. F. Curtis, for work in his Sash and Blind factory, where he learned the trade of his choice. In 1864, when 18 years old, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On being mustered out at the close of his term of enlistment, he entered the Sash and Blind factory of Hitchcock & Walbridge, remaining there three years. In 1870, upon the dissolution of the firm of Keeler, Baird & Bivins, Mr. Witker united with others in organizing the Western Manufacturing Company, and in 1871 was chosen as President of that corporation, and with John H. Puck as Vice President, held that position until March 1, 1886, when he withdrew from the Company after a devoted service of 15 years. He then established the Witker Manufacturing Company, corner of Oak and Water Streets, with himself as President and William F. Witker as Secretary and Treasurer. At a cost of over \$18,000, a large and commodious brick building was erected for the establishment in 1886, where the business of manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds, and dealing in Carpenters' and Builders' supplies, is carried on, giving employment to over 60 workmen. He is justly ranked among the many successful men of self-reliance and energy, who have done and are doing so much for Toledo and the entire country. Politically, he is a Democrat, because his convictions as to

policy of Government have attached him to that party. Mr. Witker was married, in 1869, with Miss Mary Witgen, of Toledo, they now having four children.

THE AMERICAN HAND-SEWED SHOE COMPANY was incorporated in 1884, for the purpose of Wholesale Boot and Shoe trade. One of its objects was to develop the Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine as applied to the sewing of Shoes, an invention which gives a more durable sole than can be put on by hand, the stitch being locked in the middle of the leather of which the sole is composed. The Company commenced business in July, 1884, at 121 and 122 Summit Street. In 1887, in consequence of a fire in the building they occupied, it removed to 232 and 234 Summit Street, the present location. Its business has had a steady increase. During the year ended in July, 1887, it placed over \$750,000 worth of goods. The Company is now agent of the Wardwell Shoe and Leather Company. The officers of the Company are: Wm. B. Taylor, President; Franklin Hubbard, Treasurer; H. C. Taylor, Selling Agent.

THE STEVENS FILTER COMPANY was incorporated in 1879, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling an improved Water Filter for hotels, houses and public buildings. The process of filtration by this Filter, and now popular throughout the United States, is that of the upward passage of the water through the filtering medium, and its delivery into a chamber above the packing; so that, after being once purified, it is kept clean and wholesome. It is peculiarly adapted to turbid or roily water. The Filter has been in use about eight years, and during that time has been gaining a wide reputation. These Filters vary in capacity from one to 100 barrels per day.

The first officers of the Company were: J. H. Davis, President; George Weddell, Vice President; Walter Pickens, Secretary; A. G. Williams, Treasurer. The present officers are: A. R. Champney, President; Walter Pickens, Vice President; J. W. Callard, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Davis sold his stock and retired from the Company in the Spring of 1886. Mr. Champney, who has been a Director since the organization, was elected President in 1885. Mr. Pickens was President from 1882 to 1885.

TOLEDO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY.—This now large and prosperous establishment owes its development chiefly to the judgment and energy of Mr. J. C. Wuerfel, the President of the Company since its organization. Mr. Wuerfel came from Germany with his parents when he was 12 years old. For a number of years he was in the Grocery trade in Toledo,

and left that and engaged in manufacturing business in connection with Moore's Foundry and Machine Shop in 1878, of which he was Manager. In 1880 he took a leading part in the organization of the Toledo Foundry and Machine Company, which was incorporated March 1st of that year. The present officers of the Company are: J. C. Wuerfel, President and Manager; John Crowe, Secretary. The Company are engaged in the manufacture of Railroad Excavators, Ballast Unloaders, Dredges, Pile-Drivers, Snow Plows, Circular Saw Mills, Steam Engines, Hoisting Machinery, &c. Their sales, which amounted to \$40,000 in 1881, increased to \$80,000 in 1887.

THE SMITH BRIDGE COMPANY.—In 1867, Robert W. Smith, J. J. Swigart, A. S. Miller and J. A. Hamilton, associated themselves, as partners, under the firm name of R. W. Smith & Co., for manufacture of Railroad and Highway Bridges, and at once commenced that business. In 1870 a joint stock company was organized, and named the Smith Bridge Company, with R. W. Smith, as President; J. J. Swigart, as Vice President; J. D. Cook, as Secretary; and H. A. Boyd, as Treasurer. The officers of the Company, January 1, 1888, were as follows: R. W. Smith, President; J. J. Swigart, Vice President; William S. Daly, Secretary; F. E. Tracy, Treasurer; Daniel Howell, Engineer.

ROBERT W. SMITH was born in West Charleston, Miami County, Ohio, December 31, 1834. His parents were of English and Scotch ancestry, the mother's name having been Julia Thomas. The father was a Cabinetmaker, specimens of his skill yet remaining in the vicinity of his residence. His physical strength was such as to make severe the labor requisite for the satisfactory support of his family. The mother was a woman of intelligence and refinement, with special talent for artistic work, many proofs of her success in drawing now remaining. As may be inferred, the son's educational privileges were meagre enough. His first lessons consisted of a paddle of wood, on one side of which was the alphabet, and on the other the "a b abs," with his mother for teacher. Before he had got far beyond the grade thus indicated, and without regular School privileges, he was sent to the country to do chores for a living with a relative. His education before his 15th year beyond that supplied on the paddle, was only such as he was able to pick up; but he had learned to read and write. Then feeling the absolute need of more instruction, he succeeded in getting to a Public School, which he was permitted to enjoy for a period of 16 days, which constituted his entire School education. But even in such short time, he was able to snatch a few rudiments, including an insight to primary

arithmetic and McGuffey's readers. His School-days completed, he secured employment with a Builder, to work a year at Carpentry. During this time he developed his genius in the construction of a piece of continuous rail-stair from first to third floor. He soon entered upon business on his own account, and developed talent rapidly. He was the first builder to put up large barns with self-supporting roofs, thus doing away with the posts, always so inconvenient in such buildings. Two of these barns yet remain in Miami County, one built for the late Colonel J. R. Woodward, at Woodward Place; and the other for Hon. Samuel Sullivan, near Tadmor. In 1862, in connection with his brother William, Mr. Smith ran a small Wood-working Machine Shop and Lumber Yard at Tiptecanoe. In 1864 the brother died, other parties then taking an interest in the business, which is yet continued. In 1866, Mr. Smith made an important advance by the invention of what came to be known as the "Smith Truss Bridge" (of wood), which soon had a remarkable demand. Finding that a large field and more adequate facilities for obtaining supplies and for shipping manufactures were demanded, Mr. Smith in 1867 decided to remove to Toledo, where he at once founded the Smith Bridge Company—he constituting the entire Company. When he began business one 300-foot bridge was considered a fair Summer's job; but in 1867 he built five bridges; in 1868, 22; and in 1869, 75. The present joint Stock Company was organized in 1870, whose business has reached an annual aggregate of \$500,000. Soon after the year 1870, began a change from wood to iron, as material for the construction of bridges, which continued, until now very few wood structures are manufactured. With the increase in demand for bridges, improved machinery for such purpose was required. This, mainly, had to be invented. The principal invention of this sort was a gaining-machine, which does the work of 15 men, and in better manner. Another improvement made consists of a process for making a steel eye-bar, which is very valuable. Beside these, were a rotary saw, for making the joints of bridge-chords; and a multiple punch, by which six pieces of iron can be punched at one operation, one man with it doing the work of six by the old method. One of the highest achievements of Mr. Smith in this connection consists in the construction of turn-tables for draw-bridges, so made as to be operated with the least possible friction. Its operation is seen in the Cherry-Street bridge, at Toledo, the draw of which is 300 feet long, 46 feet wide, and weighs 420 tons, and yet can be turned by one man, the requisite pressure on the lever being only 75 pounds. It is now operated by steam in 45 seconds of time. He has devised iron draw-bridges for Canals, so arranged that boats push



Engr. by Ph. [illegible]

yours Truly
R. W. Smith

them open, they closing when the boats have passed. A pressure of three pounds will open them. These bridges are now in general use. When at New Orleans in 1876, Mr. Smith accidentally fell in with the City Engineer, who had prepared a plan for a landing or floating-dock for a ferry, and who, on learning that Mr. Smith was a Bridge Builder, submitted to that gentleman his plan for examination, when its defects were pointed out so clearly that Mr. Smith was asked to prepare a plan, which was submitted to the Board of Control, and adopted in lieu of that of the City Engineer, and the contract for the construction of the work given to the Smith Bridge Company, by which it was executed, Mr. Smith being paid \$1,000 extra for the plan. The approach is 125 feet long, the rise and fall with the tide being 15 feet. This was placed at Canal Street. Another like structure was built for the Jackson Street ferry, as were other swing-bridges in that City. While Mr. Smith has been from the first, and yet is, the main controlling and directing power of this great work, he has been for over 20 years largely indebted for success to the support of efficient assistants. Prominent among these is Mr. J. J. Swigart, whose financial sagacity and energy have contributed materially to the prosperity of the business. Mr. D. Howell, the Chief Engineer, and his five assistants, together with Wm. S. Daly, the present Secretary, and Lewis Motter and Andrew Stroeblein, all have been able and substantial aids in securing for the Company its remarkable success and high character. While making a record in the business world thus brilliant and successful, Mr. Smith has been no less considerate in the high personal character he has established, and in the pervading regard for the moral and material well-being of his fellowmen, who have always had in him a worthy model of upright, conscientious life. In 1856 Mr. Smith was married with Miss Mary Ann Pearson, the daughter of a Quaker farmer. She died in 1881, leaving three children—Mrs. La Mont Bateman, Chas. E. Smith and Mrs. Laura Burnet, all of Toledo.

THE JEWEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated June 28, 1884; its main object being the manufacture of Sewing Machines and specialties. The works are located at the corner of Central and Detroit Avenues. The Company erected suitable buildings in 1884-5, at a cost of about \$25,000. The capital stock of the Company is \$300,000. Since the business went into operation, over 6,000 Sewing Machines have been made, besides a considerable amount of order work. The officers of the Company from its organization until February, 1888, were: President, D. R. Locke; Vice President, Wm. Baker; Secretary and Treasurer, F. T. Lane; Superintendent, G. F. Danielson. On

the death of Mr. Locke, at the time named, Charles A. Gaiser was elected President.

THE TOLEDO MOULDING COMPANY.—This organization was preceded in 1867 by the firm of H. J. Chase & Co. (Henry J. Chase, Hartwell Osborn, Benjamin A. Stevens), who were the pioneers in the manufacture of Mouldings in Toledo; making at that time, however, only those of black walnut. Their shop was located in the Sash and Blind Factory of Gates & Skidmore, on Erie Street, until 1870, when, more room being required, they moved to the corner of Water and Lagrange Streets, where they remained until burned out in 1873. At that time Mr. Henry S. Swayne purchased the interest of Mr. Stevens, and the firm became Osborn, Chase and Swayne. In 1873-4 they erected and equipped the buildings at the corner of Chestnut and Champlain Streets, now occupied by The Toledo Moulding Company. The latter organization was incorporated January 14, 1880, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the incorporators being John Cummings, W. W. Griffith, R. V. Boice, J. B. Baldy and Noah H. Swayne, Jr. The first officers of the Company were: R. V. Boice, President; Henry S. Swayne, Vice President; Cyrus Hussey, Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1880 the Company bought the premises and equipments of Osborn, Chase & Swayne, consisting of the present buildings and machinery, with the exception of some minor additions since made. The principal manufactures of the house are Mouldings, Picture Frames and Cornices, of all styles and varieties. The sales range from \$150,000 to \$175,000 a year. The present officers are: Noah H. Swayne, President; I. N. Humphrey, Vice President; Cyrus Hussey, Secretary and Treasurer. R. V. Boice was President from 1880 to 1883; R. S. Janney, from 1883 to 1887. Henry S. Swayne was Vice President from 1880 to 1887; Cyrus Hussey has held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer since the incorporation in 1880.

THE GREAT WESTERN PIN COMPANY was incorporated November 14, 1883, by Charles F. Milburn, G. R. Hudson, L. S. Baumgardner, C. L. Luce and Fred. Eaton, with a capital stock of \$75,000. In December, 1884, it began the manufacture of Pins, being the only establishment for that purpose West of Detroit, which are the only other Pin Works West of Rochester, New York. The Company has done much to occupy this great field as a market for its goods, which already demands increased facilities. The Company runs 31 Pin Machines, with an average capacity of 2,500 cases a year, each case containing 108 packs of one dozen papers each; and employ, on an average, 45 hands. The present officers of the Company are: G. R. Hudson,

President; F. B. Dodge, Vice President; John Farley, Treasurer, and C. F. Milburn, Secretary.

THE TOLEDO COT AND WRINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company was incorporated in October, 1885, by H. S. Halstead, L. K. Parks, J. A. Barber and L. S. Baumgardner, who purchased the stock and interest of the Perfection Manufacturing Company, and organized with the following officers: President, L. S. Baumgardner; Vice President, L. K. Parks; Secretary, H. S. Halstead. The business continued under the management of these gentlemen until April, 1887, when Mr. Baumgardner, by purchase, became the entire owner of the property, and uniting his interest with that of W. W. Griffith, proprietor of the Griffith Cot Company, organized the present Company by the election of the following Board of Directors: L. S. Baumgardner, W. W. Griffith, R. V. Boice, E. W. Baumgardner, J. H. Baumgardner. The Board elected the following officers: President and Treasurer, L. S. Baumgardner; Secretary, J. H. Baumgardner. The goods manufactured are Cots, Folding Beds, Folding Chairs, Bench-wringers, Refrigerators, Fancy Oars, Steel Sleds, School and Hall Furniture, &c. They employ about 40 hands.

FONTAINE CROSSING AND SIGNAL. This arrangement for Railway use, invented by Eugene Fontaine, is now being supplied by the Fontaine Crossing and Signal Company, at Toledo. It was incorporated September 11, 1880, with a capital of \$100,000. The works comprise a mammoth brick structure, 50x250 ft. in size, and are supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery. The Directors are: Ex-Governor Charles Foster, ex-Governor R. K. Scott, M. I. Wilcox, C. K. Brandon, S. V. Shelly, E. Fontaine and G. W. Holston. The officers are: C. K. Brandon, President; ex-Gov. Scott, Vice President; S. V. Shelly, Secretary and Treasurer; and E. Fontaine, Superintendent. The last named gentleman is in charge of the business, and gives it his undivided attention.

THE VOUTE EXCAVATING SEWER AND DRAINAGE COMPANY.—C. H. Voute, Contractor. This Company has a new and effective process of cleaning cess-pools, catch-basins, sewers and other vaults. It also removes ashes and rubbish of every description, and gives special attention to the construction of Sewers, Drains, Wells, etc.

PARTIAL LIST OF MANUFACTURES.

Axle Manufacturers.—Tubular Axle Co.
Awnings and Tents.—M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.
Barber Chairs.—Ransom & Randolph.
Bent Wood Work.—Brigham, Lamson & Co., W. D. Burgess, Toledo Bending Co., Toledo Carriage Woodwork Co.

Bicycles.—Gendron Iron Wheel Co.
Boat Builders.—Hepburn Brothers.
Boiler Makers.—Holzemer & Loos, Ricard Brothers, Shoup, Sperber & Co.
Bolts and Nuts.—Toledo Nut and Bolt Co.
Book Binders and Blank Books.—Blade Printing & Paper Co., J. T. Frey, Montgomery & Vrooman, The B. F. Wade Co., Wendt & Rausch.
Box Manufacturers.—Blade Printing & Paper Co., H. E. Davis (Cigar), John Nagely, Ohio Pump and Box Co., Union Paper Box Co., George Wilson & Sons (Packing).
Brass Founders.—Shaw, Kendall & Co., C. H. Allen, John Shaw, Valentine Seeger.
Brick Manufacturers.—Spear, Jacobs & Allen, J. R. Boice, M. W. Brooker & Co., J. B. Fox & Co., E. B. Hall, Owen & Howell, A. E. Macomber, Mrs. M. A. Stebbins.
Bridge Builders.—T. H. Hamilton, Massillon Bridge Co., Smith Bridge Co.
Brush Manufacturers.—The Ames-Bonner Co., Toledo Brush Co.
Candy Manufacturers.—Crescent Candy Co., Worts, Kirk & Bigelow.
Car Builders.—The Arms Palace Horse-Car Co., Consolidated Rolling Stock Co.
Carriages and Wagons.—H. P. Benson, John Bladon, M. J. Cooney & Co., Joseph Dornberger, Milburn Wagon Co., John Rappaport, F. I. Sur, Peter Welter.
Carriage Tops.—C. Z. Kroh & Brother.
Cider and Vinegar.—Berger Brothers, T. B. Hine, Victor Gladioux.
Cloaks.—Alexander Black.
Coffee and Spice Mills.—Woolson Spice Company, George W. Boos, Eagle Spice Mills, Toledo Spice Company.
Corset Makers.—Mrs. Nellie Durr, Mrs. Mary Loftus.
Coopers.—P. S. Carr, A. H. Hasemeyer, Louis John, Mueller Brothers, Edward Mulcahey, J. M. Shneck & Brother, Skidmore & Thacher, G. H. Steinkamp.
Cot Manufacturers.—Griffith Portable Cot Co., Toledo Cot and Wringer Manufacturing Co.
Divers.—Sub-Marine—Thacher & Breyman.
Dredgers.—James Rooney & Sons.
Edge Tools.—C. H. Moore.
Electric Light.—Toledo Electric Company, Western Electric Light and Power Co.
Elevators.—Smith & Haldeman.
Extracts.—John Hoffman, Keystone Extract Co.
Fertilizers.—S. H. Morgan & Co., D. F. Rath.
Filters.—The Stevens Filter Co., John N. Stevens.
Flouring Mills.—Armada Mills, Dorr Street Feed Mill, Manhattan Mills, McConnell & Co., Northwestern Elevator and Mill Co., Bechtol, Carney & Co.
Founders and Machinists.—Herbert Baker, Nathaniel Haughton, H. B. Milmine & Co.,



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W. D. Wright

Shaw, Kendall & Co., Edward McLeary, Jr., Toledo Foundry and Machine Co., Smith & Haldeman, George W. Heartley, Vulcan Iron Works.

Furniture.—Conant Brothers Furniture Co., Melink Furniture Co., T. J. Collins & Co., Schauss Manufacturing Co., Hillebrand & Foth. Galvanized Iron Cornice.—J. L. Creswell, G. F. C. Kloeppinger.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Platers.—Gendron Iron Wheel Co., M. F. Richards.

Gravel Roofers.—Edward Arnold, Joseph Livers, N. T. Ketcham.

Hats.—Amander Ford, Charles Cefel.

Horse Collars.—J. E. Quinn.

Knit Goods.—Jacob Mandler, Roth & Friedman.

Japanned Ware.—E. P. Breckenridge & Co.

Lithographers.—Locke & Trowbridge.

Marble Works.—Eckhardt Brothers, Blank & Girard, John O'Farrell, Lloyd Brothers. Producers Marble Co., Louis Haring, Woodruff Brothers, Samuel Clarke.

Overalls.—L. S. Bortree.

Packers.—W. O. Brown & Son, Jacob Folger, Jacob Kurtz.

Paint Manufacturers.—Buckeye Paint & Varnish Co., Dolphin Color Works, Toledo Paint & Varnish Co.

Perfumers.—George Lorenz, Philip Lorenz, John Hoffman.

Photographers.—E. H. Alley, O. G. Fields, S. Benster, G. H. Chesebro, D. B. Claflin, George Fields, John Koella, McKecknie & Oswald, E. J. O'Leary, Mrs. M. D. Quinn, N. J. Peter, Arthur & Philbrick, John Chrisman, F. J. Trost, W. F. Van Loo.

Picture Frames.—The Ohio Moulding and Picture Frame Co., The Toledo Moulding Co.

Pins.—Great Western Pin Co.

Planing Mills.—Diamond Planing Mill Co., Goulet Manufacturing Co., John S. Eck & Co., Victor Gladienx, MacLaren & Sprague, Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Co., J. V. Sanfleet, The C. H. Schroeder Co., Toledo Door, Sash & Blind Co., J. S. Morgan, Western Manufacturing Co., Witker Manufacturing Co., Young & Miller, Barbour & Starr, W. H. H. Smith Co.

Plows.—Toledo Plow Co.

Pumps.—Ohio Pump & Box Co., Toledo Pump Co.

Rolling Mills.—Mannee Rolling Mill Co.

Rubber Stamps.—Wyman Boardman, Toledo Rubber Stamp Co.

Rugs and Rug Machines.—E. Ross & Co.

Saw Manufacturers.—Tillinghast & Co., Hugh Bartley, Northwestern Saw Works (August Mertz).

Shirt Manufacturers.—Garvin & Johnson, C. N. D. Meade, Miss E. N. Cunningham.

Staves and Heading.—The Dewey Stave Co., D. N. Trowbridge (also hoops), Trowbridge & Eddy.

Soap Manufacturers.—Assemblies Soap Co., John Bell & Co., S. W. Bell & Co.

Tile.—M. W. Brooker & Co., Owen & Howell. Tobacco.—Buckeye Tobacco Works, Toledo Tobacco Works.

Trunk Manufacturers.—W. H. Birkencamp & Co., J. B. Shepler, Eggeman, Duguid & Co.

Wheelbarrows.—G. W. Thomas & Co.

Wire Signs.—Toledo Wire and Iron Works.

Wine Growers and Manufacturers.—Lenk Wine Company, E. W. E. Koch.

Wood Working Machinery.—Herbert Baker, W. W. Cooke.

Wooden and Willow Ware.—Union Manufacturing Co., Dunscomb & Co., Spross Bros.

MICHAEL J. ENRIGHT was born in Cincinnati, March 5, 1845, of Irish parentage. The family removed to Toledo in 1853. His early educational advantages were comparatively good, his father being an educated man, having been a Professor of Languages in an English College. His mother, Anna Theresa Mahon Enright, was a writer of considerable note, and contributed to the Toledo papers. She died in 1859, when the son was sent to School at Notre Dame College, Indiana. For the first year he was at the Manual Labor School, and for one and a half years at the Seminary. The object of his father at this time was to fit him for the Priesthood. Not taking kindly to such plan, he left Notre Dame without his father's approval, and returned to Toledo, where he engaged to learn the Carpenter's trade with Edward Malone. His wages not being sufficient to meet his expenses, he obtained employment in a Tub and Pail Factory, where, in addition to his regular labor, he kept the time-book of the men, and got, in all, 80 cents per day. At the end of six months of this service, and when 17 years old (in 1862), he enlisted as private in the Union Army, being mustered into Company H, One Hundredth and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was subsequently appointed as Lieutenant, and served out his term of enlistment (three years) with special credit for fidelity and courage. He went with his Regiment to the Army of the Ohio (General Buell), and participated in the campaigns of that command. He was with it in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan; in the East Tennessee campaign of General Burnside; in the Atlanta campaign and the Franklin and Nashville campaigns under General Thomas; and took part in the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. He was slightly wounded at Dallas, Georgia; was captured by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry at Kingston, Georgia, but made his escape while crossing the Etowah River. He was mustered out with Regiment, in 1865. Returning to Toledo, at the age of 20 years, he obtained the situation of Entry Clerk in the Wholesale Dry Goods House of Luce, Chapin & Blass. In 1867 he went to Rochester, New York, to become Clerk in a Hotel; but soon accepted the position of Clerk for the Manager of the New York

Oil Company, where he remained for two years. Returning again to Toledo, he became a Shipping Clerk for Chase, Isherwood & Co., Tobacco Manufacturers. At the age of 25 (1870), he was appointed Deputy Sheriff. In 1872 he was elected County Clerk, being re-elected in 1875, and in 1878, serving three terms and retiring in 1881. From 1881 to 1885, he was the Manager of the Toledo Transfer Company. In 1885, in connection with Frank C. Smith, he established the Toledo Brush Company, at 170-174 St. Clair Street, which is still in successful operation, Mr. Enright retaining his interest in the Transfer Company. He was in September, 1887, elected President of the Toledo Business Men's Committee, organized for promoting the general interests of the City, and more especially for making known and giving effect to Toledo's advantages as a manufacturing and commercial point. In 1886, Mr. Enright consented to the use of his name, as a candidate for nomination for Congress by the Democratic Convention, in opposition to Frank H. Hurd, and lacked but few votes of success. For several years he has been a Director of the Tri-State Fair Association; and is President of the Petoskey Lime and Stone Company. With George G. Hadley, he purchased the patent of the Arthur Engine, which they are now manufacturing at Toledo. Left entirely to his own resources when 16 years of age, his subsequent life was the result of his unaided will and effort. He makes special recognition of the benefits derived throughout from the good foundation furnished him in the education supplied by his parents; and with that he associates the early lesson of self-reliance, so fully taught him in unavoidable experience. January 22, 1872, he was married to Miss Amelia A., daughter of Captain J. C. Purdy, of Toledo.

ISAAC D. SMEAD. Among those who have made successful efforts in the department of Applied Science is Isaac D. Smead, of this City, the head of several associated firms known as the Smead Warming and Ventilating Company. Mr. Smead was born in Coleraine, Franklin County, Massachusetts, July 31, 1849. His father, Ezra Smead, was a mechanic, and added to his resources in providing for his family by the cultivation of a small farm. Isaac was brought up in the quiet New England home, where he attended the District School, and completed his opportunities for education by two or three terms at a Select School. His naturally energetic spirit soon rebelled against the monotony and conservatism of rural New England life, and at the age of 16, against the wishes of his parents, he left home, determined to seek a more congenial situation. He naturally sought the young and growing West. Good fortune (as it turned out) led him to Bloomington, Illinois, where,

strange as it may appear, he came at once in contact with the conditions which determined his future course and led him to the successful solution of his life problem. It is well known that Mr. Smead has devoted over 20 years of his life to the most persistent and assiduous efforts to solve the problem of warming and ventilating houses and public buildings in accordance with the principles of Sanitary science, and that his efforts have been remarkably successful.

In this climate and in the Northern and middle latitudes generally, where artificial heat is so much depended upon, and where, at the same time, good ventilation as a condition of health is among the prime necessities, few enterprises can equal in Sanitary and economic value, the one in which Mr. Smead is engaged; and his success is to be regarded in the light of a public benefaction.

The starting-point of Mr. Smead's career in this undertaking was with the firm of W. A. Pennell & Co., with whom he first found employment on his arrival at Bloomington in 1867, the firm having been organized but a short time previously. In giving a brief history of the firm, we shall show the relation of Mr. Smead to Mr. Ruttan, upon whose original system he has made so many important improvements.

The questions of Sanitary heating and ventilation had been widely discussed, but no attempt had been made to solve them scientifically and practically prior to the efforts of Hon. Henry Ruttan, of Coburg, Canada. Mr. Ruttan, after devoting years of careful study to the subject, and procuring several patents, published in 1862, a large volume setting forth the theories which form the underlying principles of the system generally known as the Ruttan System of Warming and Ventilation. Among the first to be convinced of the practicability of Mr. Ruttan's system was B. R. Hawley, of Normal, Illinois, who in 1866, with the design of putting the system into practice, became associated with W. A. Pennell and Lemuel Grover, under the firm name of W. A. Pennell & Co. It was but a short time after the organization of this firm when young Smead became connected with it.

It is not our intention to follow the successes and failures of the new enterprise, which upon all sides was surrounded by obstacles. At the outset, the experiments in which the firm were engaged in reducing Mr. Ruttan's theories to practice, no less than the scientific principles involved in them, enlisted the natural genius of the boy, and he engaged in the work with all the zeal of a veteran scientist. So rapid was his progress in a field of labor so interesting to him, and so efficient did he become, that upon the organization of the Company which succeeded the firm in 1872, he was chosen its Secretary. The new Company be-



Isaac D. Smead



gan at once to push the enterprise with vigor, expending several thousand dollars in improving old patterns and making new ones; so that at the end of four years, scarcely a pattern remained that had been in use when the Company was organized. During this period Mr. Smead developed great ingenuity and fertility of resource in overcoming mechanical obstacles seemingly insurmountable. But the Company, contrary to his advice, made an unfortunate investment in iron, which compelled them, in the Spring of 1877, to suspend operations. But for Mr. Smead's indomitable energy in this crisis, the toil and labor of years would have been lost. Soon thereafter a new Company was organized, of which he was made President, the offices were removed to Chicago, and once more the business moved forward. After two years, a new office was opened in Kansas City. In 1882, another office was established in Toledo, under the firm name of Isaac D. Smead & Co. Early in 1885, from the employes of the Toledo Company, two new Companies were formed, which bear Mr. Smead's name—Smead Warming and Ventilating Company—one with offices at Elmira, New York, and the other at Philadelphia. In 1886 another firm was organized, with offices at Toronto, Canada. These six firms are joined together in an Association called The Ruttan Warming and Ventilating Association of the United States, of which Mr. Smead is President.

It is simple justice to Mr. Smead to say that to his instrumentality, more than to that of any other man, is due the success of this great and useful enterprise. Of the fourteen patents employed in the application of the Ruttan-Smead system, all, with the exception of two or three, are the inventions of Mr. Smead. In fact, so much does the present system owe to the changes produced in it by his improvements, that, were the originator alive to-day, he would not recognize in the present system that which originally bore his name.

To show the rapid growth of the business under Mr. Smead's management, it is only necessary to state that in 1877 the amount of iron manufactured into apparatus, amounted to about 200,000 pounds, while in 1887 over 5,000,000 pounds were made.

In 1885, Mr. Smead issued a volume in which he reviewed the history of the rise and progress of the system with which he has been, almost from its inception, so intimately identified. It is an interesting document, showing how thoroughly conversant he is with the problem into the practical solution of which he has coined so much of his own brain and energy.

Besides the engrossing labors involved in this extensive business, being the executive head of the four firms we have mentioned, his energies have led him into other fields of enterprise. He owns and cultivates a large orange grove in Florida, and is Vice President

of the Toledo Marine Company, and is a Director in several other Companies.

A Republican in politics, he is decided in his convictions, it being no part of his nature to be neutral or to compromise anything which he holds as a matter of principle or duty. The cares of his business have prevented him, even though he was so disposed, from taking any active part in political affairs. Although he has never sought or solicited any political office or appointment, he has held since 1886, and filled with his usual energy and competency for the discharge of executive business, a place in the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Penitentiary, to which he was appointed by Governor Foraker. He is also, by appointment of the Centennial Directors, Commissioner of the Department of Mechanics and Machinery at the Ohio Centennial in 1888.

The career of Mr. Smead, thus imperfectly outlined, will indicate somewhat his mental traits and endowments. One of his distinguishing characteristics is his intuitive sagacity in judging of men. He seems to know by intuition the right person to fill any place which he wants filled, and perhaps this is the secret of the little friction and disturbance which occurs in his extensive business. His power of organization, and his executive ability, enable him to systematize and easily manage a large force of employes, and his uniform courtesy to all, secures him the good will, not only of every one in his employ, but of the many customers and the large number of public men and private citizens with whom he is constantly in business relations. He is of a nature to attract and invite trust and confidence, and it is never misplaced or betrayed. His social and genial qualities—frank and straightforward, without being blunt or obtrusive—give a charm to his manners, and render him one of the most agreeable of companions.

But it is in the circle of his home—guarded as it is by an estimable wife, the daughter of Hon. J. W. Armstrong, of LaSalle County, Illinois, whom he married in 1874, and his two boys—that Mr. Smead finds his highest enjoyment. And here his virtues, as an exemplary husband and father, testify to the noblest qualities of his manhood. His home is one of the most attractive in the City, and furnishes a pleasant retreat from the engrossing cares of an extensive business.

LABOR ASSOCIATIONS.

The first distinctive organization in Toledo composed of laboring classes, was the Toledo Mechanics' Association, which was formed at a meeting of resident Mechanics held February 4, 1843. Austin Willey was the Chairman, and Ira L. Clark the Secretary of the meeting. It was resolved to form themselves into an association, "for the purpose of protection

against the combinations on the part of employers, speculators and traders." The moral and intellectual improvement of its members was declared to be a leading object of the movement.

In February, 1844, the Toledo Mechanics' Library Association was started, with the following officers: President, Joseph Jones; Vice President, J. N. Mount; Secretary, I. L. Clark; Treasurer, A. W. Fairbanks; Librarian, James Love; Directors, Peter H. Shaw, John P. Freeman, and Granville Jones. In February, 1845, these officers were re-elected.

At the dates named, there was but limited extent of organization among the different branches of industry, and such was confined chiefly to the larger Cities. Since that time, the increase in that direction has been constant, until now most departments of industry have thorough, extensive and effective organization, whose power, from time to time, is made manifest. It would be impracticable here to furnish detailed mention of the progress of such organization in Toledo, and it will suffice to give the following list of existing Labor organizations there:

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Local Assemblies attached to District Assembly No. 72, K. of L.:

- No. 1942—Tell.
- No. 2277—Maumee.
- No. 2579—Peter Cooper.
- No. 3031—Liberty (German).
- No. 3315—Lincoln.
- No. 4857—Advance.
- No. 9779—Fortschritt (German, Ladies).
- No. 9966—(Polish).
- No. 10062—Joan of Arc (English, Ladies).

TRADES-UNIONS OF TOLEDO.

- Bakers' Union.
- Bricklayers' Union.
- Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.
- Cigar Makers' Union.
- Grain Trimmers' Union.
- Horseshoers' Union.
- Iron Moulders' Union.
- Longshoremen's Union.
- Plasterers' Union.
- Painters' Union.
- Plumbers', Gas and Steam-Fitters' Union.
- Seamen's Union.
- Toledo Typographical Union.
- Tinners' and Sheet-Metal Workers.

PETER GENDRON was born at St. Ours, Canada, February 23, 1844. He is the son of John B. Gendron, who was born at Contre Coeur, Canada, January 30, 1800, and died in 1878. His mother, Lucie Dudvoir, was born in Sorel, Canada, in 1818, and died in 1880. Peter remained in his native Village until 1854, when his family moved to Southbridge, Massachusetts. At the age of 11 years, he commenced working in a Woolen Mill, and continued there until he was 15 years old. In 1859, his

father moved to Coaticooke, Canada, where he purchased a large farm. Having a family of 10 children, of whom five were boys, with the assistance of the latter, he also engaged in manufacturing and repairing wagons, such being his trade. Here Peter began to develop his inventive skill, and even at this early age introduced improvements in the work on which he was engaged, which characteristic was so notably marked in his after life. At the age of 21 (in 1865), he was married with Delima Trudeau, who was born at St. Michael, Canada, September 28, 1845. In the same year of his marriage he moved to Toledo. Here he was employed as Pattern-maker by Russell & Thayer, proprietors of the Toledo Novelty Works, in whose service he continued for six years. In 1871 he moved his family to Detroit, where he was also engaged as a Pattern-maker by the Detroit Safe Company. While there, he invented his first wire wheel. He then removed to Toledo and put his invention in operation by introducing it on children's carriages, and in so doing he was the first manufacturer of children's carriages with wire wheels. In 1877, with three other workmen, he started a factory at North Toledo; but through lack of capital the enterprise failed of success. Financial disaster did not shake the confidence of Mr. Gendron in his patents, but with energy and perseverance, he commenced alone the manufacture of carriages in the upper part of his dwelling, assuming the debts of the dissolved firm. After nearly three years, by hard labor against insurmountable obstacles, he succeeded in establishing a market for his goods, and placed the business on a paying basis. In the Fall of 1880 he organized the stock Company, now known as the Gendron Iron Wheel Company, and for three years the business was carried on at 218 Summit Street. In 1883 the works were moved to their present quarters, corner Superior and Orange Streets, in a four-story building, 100x100 feet, erected expressly for them. The progress during the first five years of the Company's existence was slow, owing to the mountainous obstacles that had to be overcome. First, it was necessary to contend against the powerful competition of old and wealthy manufacturers of wooden wheel carriages in the Eastern States, who had their scores of salesmen and their trade established for years. In order to meet this competition, Mr. Gendron was compelled to abandon his first wheel, because it was too expensive in construction; and in 1882 he invented and obtained a patent on his present wheel, which is cheaper, lighter and more durable. Even then the growth of the business was not satisfactory, nor did the Company obtain a high position with the trade, until Mr. Gendron became associated in the management of the business with men of push and energy like himself. These associates are George H. Fisher



P. Gendron



E. Fontaine

and Joshua F. Vogel. Mr. Fisher is a native of Ohio, born at Piqua, Miami County, in 1847, and came to Toledo in 1875; for 10 years he was one of the leading Druggists of the City. Through his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Gendron, his name headed the list of subscribers to the capital stock of the Gendron Iron Wheel Company. Mr. Vogel is also a native of Ohio, born at Sidney, Shelby County, in 1858, and came to Toledo in his 14th year. After graduating in the Toledo Public Schools, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. For nine years he was prominently connected with one of the leading Grain Commission houses of Toledo. He was also one of the original subscribers to the capital stock of the Company. During the past few years through the present management, the business of the Company has grown to such an extent, that it has recently become necessary to erect another substantial building adjoining their old quarters, which now gives them a building with a frontage on Superior Street of 220x100 feet, four stories. They give employment to 275 hands the year round. The Company has a paid up capital of \$300,000. The officers are G. H. Fisher, President; E. D. Scheble, Vice President; J. F. Vogel, Secretary and Treasurer; and Peter Gendron, Superintendent. The latter position Mr. Gendron has held from the start. During the last few years he has obtained no less than 25 valuable patents on machines used and articles manufactured by this Company, to whom these patents are assigned. Messrs. Gendron, Fisher and Vogel, together with Alfred Gendron and L. V. Dusseau, have established a large factory in Toronto, Ontario, where they are manufacturing the same line of goods under the same patents obtained in Canada. This Company is known as the Gendron Manufacturing Company, of which Peter Gendron is President. Mr. Gendron has passed a remarkably busy career in Toledo, and while his reputation as a progressive business man has been gained by hard personal toils, he holds an equally good place in the opinion of all who know him as a good citizen, ready to assist worthy enterprises. Mr. Gendron is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of which he is a Trustee. He has a family of two children—a daughter, Delima, born June 6, 1870, and a son, Adolph, born August 28, 1877.

MILBURN WAGON WORKS.—In 1873 the Milburn Wagon Co. of Mishawaka, Indiana, one of the most successful establishments, proposed to remove its works and transfer its business to Toledo, provided a local subscription of stock to the amount of \$300,000 be added to a like amount to be represented by the existing property and business. The matter received prompt attention from prominent citizens, who met May 2, 1873, and appointed a committee, consisting of Wesley J. Wells, F. J. King and C. P. Griffin,

to solicit subscriptions to the proposed capital stock. At four p. m. the same day, at an adjourned meeting, the committee reported the total amount of \$300,000 subscribed or guaranteed. Whereupon, one committee was appointed to select a site for the Works, and another to prepare the necessary papers, including articles of incorporation.

June 14th, the Milburn Wagon Company of Toledo was organized by the election of George Milburn, John Milburn, Geo. R. Hudson, John H. Whitaker, W. W. Griffith, A. L. Kelsey and Wm. Baker, as Directors, who chose Geo. Milburn, as President; J. H. Whitaker, as Vice President; and G. R. Hudson, as Secretary and Treasurer. June 24th the Directors decided upon the site for the Works, consisting of 32 acres of land, on Monroe Street and the Detroit Branch of the Lake Shore Railway, of which eight acres was donated by Amasa Bishop, five acres purchased of same, and 19 acres purchased of T. P. Whitney, for which 24 acres \$30,000 was paid. Steps were at once taken toward the provision of the necessary buildings. Ground was broken September 9, 1873, and operations in the factory commenced in the Spring of 1875. September 29, 1876, a disastrous fire destroyed one of the largest buildings, at a loss of \$167,954, with \$84,000 of insurance. In December, 1877, another fire destroyed half of the same building. Up to 1877 the Company manufactured only farm Wagons. In that year spring Wagons and Buggies were added, and in 1878 this branch of the business was largely increased. This extension in operations has continued to this time, and the Company now manufactures full lines of farm, freight and general teaming Wagons; buggies, carriages and spring Wagons; together with delivery and express Wagons, Trucks and Drays. Its trade extends to all parts of the United States, and to some foreign countries. It has prosperous branches at Albany, Minneapolis, Omaha, Des Moines, Chicago, Austin and San Antonio, Texas; with depots at Atlanta, Ga., Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Peoria, Illinois.

The chief officers of this Company have been as follows:

President, Geo. Milburn, 1873-80; J. B. Baldy, 1880-88; Vice President, J. H. Whitaker, 1873-82, and Bernard Meilink, 1882-88; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. R. Hudson, 1873-77 (when the two offices were separated); Treasurer, Geo. R. Hudson, 1877-88; Secretary, J. K. Milburn, 1877-8; Frank D. Suydam, 1878-88.

EUGENE FONTAINE was born near Quebec, Canada, in 1834. He is of French parentage. His childhood passed without even ordinary educational privileges, and with very limited advantages of other kinds necessary to qualify one for life's struggle. At the age of 16 years, he left home, with scarcely a rudimentary

mentary education, and able to speak the English language to but limited extent. Going to Rouse's Point, New York, he engaged as an apprentice in the machine shop of the Ogdensburg Railroad, where his native mechanical genius was soon developed. At the end of three years, he left that establishment, and spent an equal length of time in travel, visiting California, Australia, China and South America. Returning, he visited New Orleans, and soon took charge of a machine shop at Algiers, remaining there one year. He then went to Montreal, Canada, where he remained for a year in a state of health unfitting him for work of any kind. In the Fall of 1858, he began running a locomotive between Montreal and Rouse's Point, that being the first steam engine he ever had seen, on the occasion of his first visit there eight years previously. Serving in that capacity for two years, he found employment as Foreman in the machine shops of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Ft. Wayne. In 1859 he took charge of an Express engine on that road, and continued in like service for 14 years, with success, being specially assigned to the most important trains, and during the period named traveling over 600,000 miles, with remarkable exemption from accident to his trains and without injury to himself. His leisure hours during all this period were largely spent in studying out and devising inventions which were subsequently matured, and have given him prominence in the mechanical world. His first results consisted of improvements in locomotives and cars. In 1866 he invented a locomotive smoke-stack for wood burning, which was extensively used and known as the Fontaine Stack. In 1866 he had patented a live stock car, with movable floors for making two decks, which was sold to the Montgomery Palace Stock-Car Company of New York for a large sum. He had then invented an automatic fire-alarm, which came into extensive use. Then he devised a wood machine for the manufacture of pins; and in 1872 he organized a Pin Factory at Valparaiso, Indiana, with a capital of \$100,000, he acting as President for two years. He then went to Detroit, and there organized the National Pin Company (yet in existence), of which he was the Superintendent until 1882. Nearly all the valuable machinery of this establishment was the product of his inventive skill. Early in his Railroad experience, he became impressed with the importance of provision for increased Railway speed. Such object he provided for in 1880, by the application of power to an upper driver wheel, to act by friction upon one below. With the financial aid of others, this plan was developed at the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, New Jersey, under his personal supervision, in the construction of a Fontaine engine, which at once commanded the attention of Railway managers, while the press made known to the

world the extraordinary qualities of the machine. Its chief peculiarity consisted in the fact, that by it the power was applied by a single rod on each side, running from the cylinder to a large drive-wheel located immediately above the front driver of an ordinary locomotive. The upper drive-wheel was of the same dimensions as of the lower one, and thus applied the principle of large and small pulleys. Trial trips with this appliance demonstrated its capacity for making faster time than had been attained. The passage between Amherstburg and St. Thomas, Canada (111 miles), was made in the unparalleled space of 98 minutes. Subsequently, a single mile was made in 42 seconds, which yet stands as the fastest movement on record. The *Scientific American*, of November 5, 1881, spoke of the improvement as one that "could not fail to give a notable impetus to the advancement of Railway engineering, and to the social and commercial changes incident to increased facilities for rapid transit." Two other like engines were manufactured and successfully used. While the work performed by the Fontaine engine, as measured by speed, weight of train, fuel consumed and economy in maintenance, excelled all other like machines, the inventor and those interested with him, failed to convince Railway managers and mechanical experts of its durability, or that greater power was supplied by the application of one driving-wheel upon another, than that received through the piston. Mr. Fontaine has never yielded his belief that thorough trial would have more fully vindicated his theory. While at Detroit, he invented a needle-making machine of complicated construction, capable of making 60 perfect needles ready for tempering per minute, an entirely new operation. In 1882 he was instrumental in organizing in New York the American Needle Company, with a capital of \$500,000, of which he was the Superintendent for 18 months, when, for lack of financial management, the enterprise was discontinued. In 1883, Mr. Fontaine came to Toledo, and organized the Great Western Pin Company, whose establishment is located near the Milburn Wagon Works, and whose operations have been attended with success. All the machinery there employed is of his invention. Each machine makes 400 pins per minute, being nearly double the capacity of any other machine; while another contrivance sticks in paper 2,700 pins per minute. Mr. Fontaine's latest invention consists of a contrivance for making a continuous rail where one track crosses another. The crossing consists of four short pieces of rail, mounted on iron posts, firmly resting on stone foundations. One position of these rails makes a continuous line over one of the Roads, and by a simple contrivance they can be turned in quadrant, making rail for the intersecting track. These four pieces are also connected with a signal indicating their

positions. The Fontaine Crossing and Signal Company has been organized for the manufacture in Toledo of these appliances. Beside the inventions already named, is the nail machine recently perfected. It makes 500 nails per minute, against 200 heretofore produced. Machines are made for making nails from five-eighths of an inch to three inches in length, each being adjusted for four different sizes. No less than 41 patents have been granted to Mr. Fontaine, a record rarely attained. Though comparatively a new citizen of Toledo, the special prominence gained by him in the great field of mechanical and useful invention, and especially his identification with local enterprises, entitle him to recognition in this volume. Mr. Fontaine was married in 1851 with Catharine Waite, of Rouse's Point, New York. They have five children—Eugene Henry, born June 20, 1854, now studying mechanical engineering in Europe; Georgie, the wife of George A. Fry, of Fort Wayne, born June 26, 1860; Lillie, wife of D. M. Stewart, of Chicago, born January 22, 1863; Eugenie, born September 6, 1865, and William Alfred, born May 12, 1872.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

We give below a tabular statement of the Industries of the City of Toledo for the years 1850, 1860, and 1880, comprising the different kinds of business, the number of establishments of each, the capital invested, the average number of hands employed, the average yearly wages paid and the value of the product. Also, the cost of the material is included in the statement for 1880.

1850.

BUSINESS.	No. Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. Hands Employed.	Av. Yearly Wages.	ANNUAL PRODUCT.	
					Kind.	Value.
Bakery.....	1	\$250	2	\$1,052	Bread, etc.....	\$7,000
Boot & Shoe Mak'g.....	6	2,150	36	9,420	Boots and Shoes.....	19,200
Book Binding.....	1	400	1	720	Blank Books.....	2,000
Brick Making.....	1	1,000	14	2,400	Bricks.....	3,500
Cabinet and Furn'g.....	4	3,850	24	7,920	Furniture, etc.....	14,300
Cooper Shops.....	2	1,150	12	3,600	Barrels.....	3,800
Clothing.....	5	10,300	51	9,592	Clothing.....	22,000
Distillery.....	1	16,000	15	4,416	Whiskey.....	76,600
Foundry & Mach. Shop.....	1	7,500	14	5,820	Castings, etc.....	10,000
Flouring.....	1	22,000	7	2,160	Flour.....	75,000
Marble Yard.....	1	2,000	1	2,400	Dressed Marble.....	4,000
Planing Mill.....	1	7,500	23	2,520	Dressed Lumber.....	11,550
Saw Mills.....	4	8,800	23	7,260	Lumber.....	29,500
Sash Factory.....	1	1,200	5	1,680	Sash, Doors, etc.....	2,200
Shingles.....	1	300	2	480	Shingles.....	1,375
Sail Loft.....	1	1,000	2	480	Sails, etc.....	1,500
Saddle and Harn's.....	1	1,000	5	1,080	Saddlery, etc.....	2,500
Tin, Sheet Iron, &c.....	3	6,500	10	4,080	Tin Ware, etc.....	11,500
Wagon and Blacksmith Work.....	2	5,500	25	7,800	Wagons, Blacksmiths, etc.....	13,000
Totals.....	38	\$98,200	263	\$70,808		304,525

1860.

BUSINESS.	No. Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. Hands Employed.	Av. Yearly Wages.	Value Products.
All Industries.....	100	\$660,700	885	\$288,024	\$1,568,390
Boots and Shoes.....	14	17,200	77	25,896	60,325
Book Binding.....	2	3,000	9	2,640	12,000
Breweries.....	4	81,000	31	10,980	121,500
Brick Yards.....	4	12,000	80	23,100	28,800
Boat Yards.....	2	800	9	3,240	6,000
Bridge Building.....	1	3,000	7	2,400	25,000
Cai. Factory.....	1	15,000	18	10,800	75,000
Carriage and Blacksm'g.....	5	14,700	29	11,184	28,000
Clothing Manufac'ing.....	11	74,400	323	72,988	292,000
Cooper Shops.....	5	2,500	17	4,560	14,900
Furniture.....	4	11,600	21	6,900	29,800
Foundry & Mach. Shop.....	2	59,000	48	17,400	51,000
Flouring Mills.....	3	98,000	20	8,316	407,000
Gas Fitters.....	2	2,500	5	2,100	23,000
Lime Kilns.....	2	3,800	12	3,480	27,500
Marble Works.....	3	2,300	34	3,408	14,500
Orn. Iron Works.....	1	500	3	720	2,850
Planing Mills, etc.....	4	57,000	46	13,680	208,000
Printing, etc.....	5	22,200	47	15,552	10,400
Saw Mills.....	5	60,500	64	17,880	100,300
Sash Factories.....	2	25,000	36	12,000	41,000
Shingles and Staves.....	1	3,000	7	1,680	12,000
Saddlery, etc.....	3	4,500	12	3,756	15,625
Soap and Candles.....	2	6,000	5	1,560	27,000
Tin, Sheet Iron, etc.....	8	25,500	37	17,904	112,100
Tobacco and Cigars.....	3	58,000	109	21,840	180,000
Vinegar Factory.....	1	500	2	480	4,000

1880.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Number.	Total Capital.	No. Hands Employed.	Av. Yearly Wages.	VALUE.	
					Materials.	Products.
All Industries.....	440	\$5,534,285	6738	\$2,260,456	\$6,355,317	10,600,074
Blacksmithing, a.....	30	33,565	65	30,875	21,295	69,045
Boots and Shoes, b.....	26	41,750	124	57,203	94,672	181,488
Bakeries.....	19	100,300	129	43,980	182,274	277,960
Brick and Tile.....	3	30,000	112	24,000	12,950	47,000
Brooms, Brushes.....	3	2,610	206	14,050	14,740	36,000
Carpentering.....	32	90,800	243	90,005	227,520	356,770
Clothing, Men's.....	116	205,200	367	99,260	248,690	409,500
Clothing, Women.....	3	51,000	279	49,180	143,000	225,000
Coffee and Spices.....	3	69,000	42	17,475	201,000	240,000
Cooperage.....	4	72,700	142	42,045	65,695	133,731
Drugs, Chemicals.....	4	43,000	82	7,550	71,925	101,069
Flour, Grist Mills.....	6	129,500	50	23,000	562,500	619,720
Foundry and Machine Shops.....	13	267,000	272	104,667	227,036	447,750
Furniture, c.....	9	158,000	147	45,490	77,450	152,100
Hats and Caps.....	3	17,000	124	14,920	11,006	33,740
Liquors, Malt.....	4	450,000	245	107,351	463,200	827,164
Looking Glasses.....	6	104,900	110	34,419	82,142	138,189
Picture Frames.....	3	18,500	20	7,295	16,550	32,500
Lumber, planed, d.....	5	428,000	249	83,900	457,000	622,150
Marble and Stone Works.....	9	52,750	67	20,500	36,300	86,500
Masonry, Brick & Stone.....	9	26,600	66	8,354	26,500	55,160
Mineral and Soda Waters.....	4	30,000	37	31,635	15,010	34,800
Painting and Paper Hanging.....	17	17,200	82	11,373	27,470	72,875
Photographing.....	8	14,100	32	16,014	5,780	29,810
Plumbing and Gas Fitting.....	5	24,800	38	141,322	40,350	66,325
Printing and Publishing.....	16	353,700	331	7,725	180,169	401,616
Roofing and Roofing Materials.....	4	9,000	19	23,035	9,300	20,000
Saddlery, Harness.....	11	25,250	51	178,549	42,375	77,275
Sash, Doors and Blinds, e.....	7	336,300	539	48,850	244,000	621,519
Shipbuilding.....	6	53,050	79	17,200	46,450	100,300

1880—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Number.	Total Capital.	No. Hands Employed.	An. Yearly Wages.	VALUE.	
					Materials.	Products.
Slaughtering and Packing, <i>f</i>	3	86,000	46	40,255	278,393	333,600
Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron Ware.....	20	58,400	119	118,942	95,780	171,270
Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking, <i>g</i>	3	240,000	251	59,417	384,383	751,000
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, <i>h</i>	22	41,950	176	7,450	61,195	196,223
Upholstering, <i>i</i>	4	8,200	23	8,973	28,400	41,141
Watch and Clock Repairing.....	8	3,200	18	-----	5,750	20,700
Wheelwright, <i>j</i>	7	14,600	27	10,300	7,650	22,050
Wire Works.....	3	7,600	25	8,200	10,000	22,200
All other Indust's	78	1,780,250	1713	582,803	1,524,598	2,519,254

a See also Wheelwrighting.

b See also Boots and Shoes.

c See also Furniture.

d See also Lumber, planed.

e See also Sash, Doors and Blinds.

f See also Slaughtering and Packing.

g See also Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.

h See also Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.

i See also Furniture.

j See also Blacksmithing.

STRIKES.

The most extensive and serious "strike" in this country (to that time) was that of Railway employees in the summer of 1877. Beginning on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway in West Virginia, about the 20th of July, the outbreak extended throughout that line, and very soon reached the Pennsylvania Road. Pittsburgh was the scene of the most deadly contest between the riotous "strikers" and their employers and the civil authorities. July 21st, a conflict occurred in which 20 persons were killed and a large number wounded. Among the former was the Sheriff of Allegheny County, and of the latter General Pearson, commanding the State troops called out to preserve order. The rioters at one time held the entire Eastern portion of the City. Special efforts were made for the destruction of the Railroad Company's property, by burning cars, freight, and buildings. It was estimated that the loss from this cause amounted to several millions of dollars.

The New York Central and Lake Shore line soon became involved, as did most of the roads in the North and West. The movement was inaugurated at Toledo at 1 o'clock p.m. of July 23d, when, under the lead of parties from Cleveland, about 100 men entered the Railroad Shops at Air Line Junction, shut down the engine and ordered the workmen to quit, which they did. Very soon the employees in the warehouses, yards and freight-houses joined the movement, and operations in every department were suspended.

The prime cause of this uprising was the reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The freight-house and track men received \$1.00 per

day, and switchmen \$34 per month. It was also said that passes had been denied to employees, for special trips while on the line, and the doubling-up of trains, whereby some were thrown out of employment while others were required to do additional service. The Engineers chiefly complained of a new classification system adopted, which they claimed would operate unjustly on them.

On the part of the employees, it was demanded:

First—That the classification of engineers be abolished forever. Second—That the rate of pay for engineers be \$3.50 for 100 miles or less. Third—that the rate of pay for firemen be \$1.75 per 100 miles. Fourth—that firemen and brakemen be furnished passes on the division where they work. Fifth—that trainmen be paid overtime for all detentions of 10 hours on the Erie Division, and of 12 hours on the Toledo Division, at the regular rate per day. Sixth—that the 10 per cent. reduction be restored to all employees. Seventh—That the Erie Division workmen receive \$1.75 per 100 miles or less. Eighth—that no men be discharged for participating in this movement. That yard conductors receive \$2.50 per day; yard day brakemen \$2.00; and night brakemen \$2.15. That Toledo Division conductors and brakemen receive pay as previous to June 1, 1877. Eleventh—that any deviation in part from these terms, be considered a deviation in the whole.

A large meeting of strikers and sympathizers was held in the Fifth Ward July 23d, which was addressed by different persons in spirit and terms calculated to justify the movement and inflame passion to greater lawlessness. The main result of the meeting was the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we request every laboring man to join a Laboring Men's organization that shall co-operate and sympathize with the Railroad men who have struck. And further, that every laboring man shall abstain from working until he receives \$1.50 per day. And also that we appoint a committee of three laboring men from each Ward, to call upon the proprietors or managers of all factories, lumberyards, and firms, and request them to pay their hands \$1.50 per day, and inform them that until they do, their hands will not work.

In accordance with these resolutions, such committee of 24 was appointed and the meeting adjourned until the next morning, when a large crowd assembled at the United States Hotel and organized for the proposed visitation, by the selection of a leader. The procession embraced about 200 men. They proceeded from Perry down Water street to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, stopping on the way to call upon such as they found at work to fall into line, which many did. On reaching a factory or other establishment employing hands, the leader would go in and demand a suspension of work. Usually the foreman would say in substance: "But our men are satisfied with their wages. What will be the result if they keep on at work?" The leader would reply: "It makes no difference whether your men are

satisfied or not. No one is to work until all are satisfied, and all are getting uniform and equitable wages. You keep on working till further notice at your own risk. You take your chances." At another place the leader said to the foreman: "You must shut down; and don't you open again, either. So don't kick about it."

The mob passed from street to street, carrying terror wherever they went. It met no resistance at any point. The air was full of rumors of what the leaders designed to do in violence and plunder. No such condition of alarm had been known to the City. Among the establishments visited were S. G. Schenck's Coal Yard, Walterhouse's Lumber Yard, Loeb's Stone Works, David Smith's Saw Mill, Ainslie & Masten's Iron Foundry, Russell & Thayer's Foundry, the Bending Works, and Haughton & Kneisser's Machine Works. The march continued from 10 A. M. until about 3 P. M., when it was suspended, for the reason that all places were found closed after that hour.

At night, the mob marched to the Board of Trade building (corner of Water and Madison Streets), with threats toward dealers in grain or other food property, but committed no act of violence. Thence they proceeded to the office of the *Commercial* (152 St. Clair Street), with the intention of forcing a suspension of work there, that paper having been specially out-spoken in disapproval of their proceedings; but such purpose was not executed.

Upon the call of Mayor Jones, a large meeting was held at Market Space (between Monroe and Washington Streets), on the evening of this demonstration (July 25th), when the Mayor presided, and brief addresses were made by Messrs. J. C. Lee, C. W. Bond, the Mayor, J. C. Coffman, J. R. Swigart and others. There was an evident effort by the lawless to defeat the object of the meeting, but that did not succeed. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Mayor to appoint a Committee of Safety, to consist of not less than 20 from each Ward, whose duty it was made to enroll the law-abiding citizens of the several Wards, and to assist the authorities in sustaining order. The same night the Police Board passed an order for the immediate closing of all saloons in the City, they to be kept closed until further order. The Mayor very soon announced the Committee of Safety proposed by the meeting of citizens, which was as follows:

First Ward—S. S. Thorn, W. W. Cook, Fred. Wither, Wm. Baker, J. R. Seney, J. E. Bailey, A. T. Hathaway, M. W. Hubbell, J. T. Greer, J. M. Ritchie, Geo. Mack, Ignace Wernert, C. C. Doolittle, J. W. Fuller, Edward Chapin, A. L. Backus, C. L. Luce, Hartwell Oshorn, V. J. Emmick, A. G. Clark.

Second Ward—N. A. Eggleston, J. F. Kinnear, H. A. Chamberlin, C. L. Young, B. Meilink, L. W. Foster, S. H. Bergen, Phil. Blank, J. C. Wuerfel, A. H. Newcomb, Jos. Heintz, S. S. Linton, E. A. Bassett, P. C. Moross, Thos. Dunlap, Henry Spielbusch, Alex. Weber, E. B. Paine, G. H. Fisher, Fred. Gratz.

Third Ward—C. R. Heath, R. H. Bell, Geo. Emerson, P. H. Dowling, A. D. Pelton, Chas. Meyers, C. H. Coy, C. G. Winfield, H. Arms, R. H. Warriner, J. W. Smith, A. E. Rood, Fred. Smith, Calvin Cone, Peter Wachter, Vincent Hamilton, M. Lyons, W. T. Ridenour, Wm. B. Taylor, F. W. Preston, W. W. Tryon, D. B. Sturgeon, Langdon Smith, N. M. Howard, S. M. Young, F. J. King, T. M. Cook, E. R. Williams, Albert Moore, John Schunk, J. H. Nolen, J. T. Southard, S. H. Standart, C. F. Curtis, S. Groll, Nathaniel Haughton, Thos. Tiernan, E. T. Waite.

Fourth Ward—Rev. Edward Hannin, Guido Marx, Roger Sheehy, Fred. Lang, Sr., W. W. Griffith, Christ. Woehler, James McGettigan, J. W. Toulleton, Chas. Dodge, C. S. Curtis, Geo. Meissner, Horace Thacher, Jr., John Daiber, Wm. Breed, John Huberich, J. T. Maher, Chas. Wittich, R. S. Jennings, Frank Neis, H. G. Neubert, James McVery, Geo. Brenner.

Fifth Ward—J. E. Phelps, Cyrus Spencer, Homer Bishop, Ed. Otto, Amos S. Kent, Bernard Kline, R. D. Niles, A. W. Judkins, P. Christie, Robert Hunter, I. N. Poe, Geo. Stebbins, J. D. Ford, Geo. Vetter, S. W. Freeman, E. P. Raymond, L. Fritz, C. Richardson, F. E. Seagrave, Dennis Fey, C. H. Sawyer, D. Leary, James Sullivan, M. Higgins, J. S. Graham, Dennis Sheahan, P. Garry, James Coyle, Pat. Murray, Frank Tillman, Ferdinand Johnson.

Sixth Ward—L. A. Metzger, H. N. Howland, T. J. Webb, Chris. Meslin, Frank Tracy, Robert Navarre, Wm. Prentice, J. H. Emery, Geo. Scheets, J. A. Brown, Joab Squire, F. P. Wilson, John Mack, Fred. Jaeger, W. W. Morse, Geo. Jee, Willis E. Clark, Erle Hamilton, Richard Dawkins, Bernard Lanco, Arnold McMahon, M. T. Huntley, H. McGraw, Henry Hulce, Elias Fassett.

Seventh Ward—W. J. Meyer, John Karm, Peter Herber, Jacob Harbauer, M. Merickle, Wm. Henzler, M. McLaughlin, H. T. Cook, Wm. Hook, N. Neuhansel, C. J. Kirschner, Philip Hoffmeister, W. T. Walker, A. A. Andrews, Jr., Jacob Romeis, Chris. Gerber, J. R. Lawton, J. W. Kelsey, Geo. Milmine, J. Hakios, Geo. G. Keeler.

Eighth Ward—Owen Farrell, E. B. Hall, C. H. Eddy, T. P. Brown, Pat. Moran, James Malone, S. L. Stanthorpe, Syl. Donahue, Andrew Nesbitt, John Tallman, Anthony Eagan, Pat. Madden, Wm. Gorman, Michael Geelan, Adolph Wolf, M. Lotterer, Pat. Owens, Sr., D. W. Stroud, John Walsh, Theo. Golden, David Bolan, Henry Lang, Henry Peiter.

Upon the call of Sheriff Albert Moore, a meeting was held at the Court-House on the morning of the 26th of July, for more thorough organization in support of the Committee provided for at the meeting the night before. To this end, a force of Citizen soldiery was raised for the common defense. Seven Companies were organized for regular military drill and patrol, and were made up largely of ex-Union Soldiers. They were under command of Colonel Nat. Haughton, with Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. E. Welles, Aide H. D. Waite, and Adjutant Randolph Miner. The Captains of the several Companies were as follows: First Company, J. W. White; Second Company, P. H. Dowling; Third Company, J. R. Swigart; Fourth Company, L. F. Lytle; Fifth Company, C. W. Everett; Sixth Company, D. R. Hunt; Seventh Company, H. G. Neubert. Major E. O. Brown commanded the Shot-gun Company; and E. H. Chase the Pistol Squad.

This force was at once armed, and took the field against the mob. The result was, that

within 24 hours the City was restored to general quiet, and in another day the Railroads were relieved, order restored, and business generally left to its peaceful course.

It is due to the Railway employes here to state, that the more serious features of that movement in Toledo, was not so much their work, as that of resident parties, who seized upon the occasion for gratifying their passions and promoting their selfish ends. But for these classes, the work of the strikers would have been confined to the suspension of operations on the Railways, and the City saved the terrible experience and consequences far more terrible, so memorable in its history.

In discussing the subject of "labor as a market commodity," in connection with this strike, the *Toledo Commercial* then gave a table, showing the comparative prices of provisions and cotton goods in Toledo at that time and in 1864; and also a table showing comparative rates for Railway transportation for like periods. These tables were as follows:

	1864.	1877.	Reduced Per Cent.
Butter, roll, per lb.....	\$0 45	\$0 18	64
Flour, Superfine, bbl.....	11 50	7 00	39
Mess Pork, bbl.....	42 00	15 00	60
Sugar, raw, lb.....	24	11	58
Sugar, granulated.....	33	12½	62
Molasses, N. O., gal.....	1 25	67	46
White Fish, half-bbl.....	9 50	5 00	48
Coffee, Java, lb.....	65	30	63
Coffee, Rio, lb.....	56	22	64
Best Prints, yard.....	58	08	86
Best Brown Sheetings.....	70	08	88
Best Bleached Cottons.....	70	14	80
Best Tickings.....	65	30	69
Best Denims.....	70	16	71
Average reduction on Pro- visions.....			54
Ditto on Cotton Goods.....			82
Ditto on both.....			61

The table of Railway rates was as follows:

From Toledo.	1864.	1877.	Decrease, Per Cent.
Flour to Buffalo.....	\$0 35	\$0 20	40
Flour to New York.....	1 26	45	62
Flour to Boston.....	1 30	55	57
Average decrease.....			53

A strike among the stevedores at Toledo in July, 1862, was attended by a degree of excitement and violence at that time without precedent in the City. It seems that a portion of such employees on the docks and vessels had proposed a movement for an increase of wages, and in order the more readily to enforce their demand, they forbade the employment of Colored men in such capacity. July 8th, the strikers attacked the Colored laborers and with clubs and stones drove them from the dock. In the course of the proceedings two negroes were seriously injured, and one of the mob was stabbed by a Colored man whom he was assaulting. A prompt rally of citizens with such arms as they could find, aided very much

in suppressing the riot, but not before several small residences of Colored people in no way connected with the trouble had been attacked and injured. Prominent in the resistance made to the mob, was Rev. Father Boff, then Pastor of St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church. He hastened to the dock, and to other points wherever his efforts could be employed in restoring peace. Several of the rioters were arrested, tried and punished.

A strike somewhat peculiar in its source, occurred in the *Toledo Commercial* office, July 21, 1868. It grew out of a regulation established by the proprietors (Clark Waggoner & Son), on assuming ownership of the paper in September, 1866, under which labor was wholly suspended on Sunday. The *Commercial* was issued in the morning; and instead of stopping work on Saturday and resuming on Sunday, as then was, and still is, the common practice in such cases, operations were continued through the day on Saturday and until 11:30 p. m., and resumed at 12:30 a. m. Monday. Meantime all labor in connection with the establishment was forbidden. Such arrangement being a radical innovation on usage, and involving with employees the inconvenience of sitting up until midnight or arising at that hour, a portion of them protested against it, and finally were successful in organizing a strike based thereon. The Toledo Printers' Union was induced to lend its auspices for such movement, which chiefly was the work of itinerants. The strike occurred on Sunday night, but with prompt assistance from the *Blade* office, Monday's issue, though somewhat late, and somewhat reduced in amount of reading matter, nevertheless appeared, as did all succeeding issues. In a few days the strike was unconditionally abandoned, and matters resumed their wonted order. In stating the case, the *Commercial* said:

By the rules of the Toledo Printers' Union, 40 cents per 1,000 ems is the price to be paid for composition on Morning papers, with no provision as to the days of the week on which such labor shall be performed. We hold it to be the inevitable inference in such case, that the Union designed to act in subordination at least to the laws of the State, and did not intend to require its members to labor on Sunday, or their employers to have their work done on that day—leaving that question to the mutual arrangement of the parties. * * Yet, it is claimed, that the Union has undertaken to do just that thing—going even so far as to demand, that no member shall hold a situation in an establishment that refuses to pay an extra price for doing its work according to what its proprietors consider the laws of God and of man.

Recognizing the fact of some inconvenience to employees of the office, involved in the suspension of labor on the Sabbath, the proprietors, when the strike had been fully suppressed, voluntarily made extra allowance therefor, which was continued so long as they conducted the paper, and until the aggregate of such bonus had amounted to fully \$1,000.

CHAPTER III.

FUEL.

IN the rapid progress of improvement and development, the civilized world has met many great changes in the ways and means for the promotion of comfort and the prosecution of industries. To go back to the rude conditions of man's outset, and follow his progress through the manifold stages of the advance to the present attainment, would involve too much space for the purposes of the present writing.

The element of human progress now most important is *fuel*. More than ever before, is this true as to domestic life; but far more true, as to the great departments of manufactures, trade and commerce. This fact has been for many years slowly forcing itself to the front, and with such success, that to-day, above all other means to wealth and power, it challenges recognition. While water-falls and air-currents, in their various modes of application, furnished the only available force for moving machinery, the uses of fuel were pretty much confined to the needs of domestic life. During the past half century, however, these conditions have been radically changed. Mechanical industries, for ages centering about water-falls and other available forces of nature, have now almost wholly abandoned such dependence, for the more ready resources of the great agency of steam, the product of fuel. This change has been specially active during the past 30 years. Its progress is indicated by the tables of the United States census for 1870 and 1880. By these, it is shown that during the period last stated, while water wheels had increased in number 8.60 per cent., and horse-power 8.40 per cent. in the United States, steam-power increased 91.08 per cent. In 1870, water-power and steam were nearly equal, being, respectively, 48.18 and 51.82 per cent.; whereas, in 1880, water had fallen to 35.93, while steam had risen to 64.07 per cent—a loss of over 25 per cent. by the former. These figures are highly significant. They indicate that, with no intervention to check this race of forces, the next census will probably give them the relations of 20 and 80.

As water-power for ages was the only motor for machinery, and by its location compelled industries to come to it; so, of recent years, has coal, recognized as best of steam-producing fuel, held like control over mechanical industries. Advantage in the cost of coal, has made many Cities—notably Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Accepting such condition as permanent, other Cities have sought, so far as was practicable,

to secure the same great agency in progress. Among these, was Toledo. The success in such effort has been notable, as shown by the rapid increase in the coal supply gained, which has placed that City abreast the most favored on the chain of Lakes. Such advantage has been supposed to be permanent with localities thus favored, since fuel better or cheaper than coal has not been regarded as possible. This assumption, however, must be taken with some allowance. While the use of coal for heating and for steam must, to greater or less extent, continue, the supremacy of the article, manifestly, must be surrendered—at least in large districts of this country. Gas is now challenging combat in that field—partly from the reservoir of Nature, now being drawn upon with such signal success, and partly from the various processes of manufacture employed by human skill. These various sources combined will soon largely subject coal, as fuel, to a subordinate position.

Not only is gas supplanting coal as fuel, but it is at the same time taking the place of steam as power. Few persons yet have a just appreciation of the great revolution in progress, which, in its attendant benefits and ultimate results, is to reach every department and interest of civilization. Gas for heat and gas for power—gas in the cooking and the heating stove, and gas in the engine—is soon to be the welcome successor of wood and coal in the one case, and of steam in the other. The extent of revolution in human industry involved in such change cannot, at this birthday of the new agent, be safely conjectured. But sufficient is known to indicate something of coming results. In no other department of human progress has been wrought a change more radical or more important than is that promised in this case, as a comparatively short period of time seems certain to show.

In the consideration of this matter, most persons regard it as an affair chiefly, if not wholly, concerning parties employing large amounts of power, as in the great manufacturing establishments of the land. This is a serious mistake. As the use of both water-power and steam tended to concentrate industries at favorable points and in the hands of capitalists, the substitution of gas will operate to diffuse industries and bring them within the reach of limited capital, and even into households with moderate means. It is difficult to conceive of the uses for power—whether by the manufac-

tory, the railway or the steamship, or in propelling the sewing machine and other simple agencies of home industry—in which gas is not to be a common agent.

From the view here taken, it will appear that the beneficial results to be derived from the introduction of gas, as both fuel and power, are to be more general than has been supposed. The departments of industries requiring large supplies of both these agencies, will be greatly benefited, as a matter of course; and thereby manufacturing will be accordingly promoted, especially at points, like Toledo, possessing superior advantages for the distribution of products. Not less, certainly, in its good conferred, will gas help many of the industrial classes to employments both satisfactory and more remunerative than those now possessed.

Something will be seen of what has already been accomplished in the production of artificial gas, from the following statement of results:

1. *Water Gas.* It has been shown that 50,000 to 100,000 cubic feet of this article can be produced with the use of one ton of coal, according to the effectiveness of the apparatus. Coal at current rates, with a fair allowance for plant and other expenses, would make the cost of this gas not more than 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet at Toledo. Of this article, the report of the judges at the Novelties Exhibition, of 1885, at Philadelphia, says: "Water gas, made by the interaction of steam and carbon at a high temperature and composed essentially of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, has been known and employed for many years. It is only, however, of late years, that the difficulties in the way of its successful commercial introduction have been practically removed." The report further states, that as the result of recent improvements in production, "the problem of introducing it as a fuel for domestic and industrial purposes, can be no longer considered as unsolved." For use as fuel, the water-gas is said to be at least the equal of natural gas, but is not useful for illuminating purposes.

2. *Combined Hydrogen and Carbonic-Oxide Gas.* This article has heretofore been known as Fuel Water-Gas, from which it differs in few respects, chiefly as to the proportions of elements. The extent of its real value has not as yet been fully determined; but it is counted among the important kinds of fuel gas. It has been ascertained that 5,000 cubic feet of it may be produced with 100 pounds of anthracite coal, or 100,000 cubic feet of it to the net ton of coal. At this rate, it should be manufactured in Toledo for eight cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

3. *Anthracite Gas.* This article may be produced from either coal or the waste of coal (known as "culm"). At the mine, the cost of producing it, is placed at 1.80 cents per 1,000 feet. The items of expense there are: One ton of waste, 50 cents; handling same, 30 cents; expenses of plant, \$1.00; total for 100,000 feet, \$1.80; or 1.80 cents per 1,000. The difference between this cost and that of the same article at Toledo, would be the amount of freight charges on the material to that City, which would be about \$2.00 per ton. This would make the cost of the gas produced there, \$3.80 per 100,000 cubic feet, or 3.8 cents per 1,000 feet. The process in making this gas, consists in pulverizing the coal to an extreme degree of fineness, and blowing it into the combustion chamber, where it is ignited and burned while floating in the air.

4. *Petroleum Gas.* Accepting the theory, that natural gas is produced by the passage of air through bodies of petroleum, and is found in reservoirs above such oil deposits, an Ohio inventor, J. J. Johnston, of Columbiana, Ohio, in 1886, patented a process based upon such theory. His plan consists in forcing air through crude petroleum contained in six iron cylinders. This is done with an air-pump. After passing the cylinders, the air (now converted into gas and ready for use) is conducted into a gasometer. The inventor claims, that by his process, gas can be made at from one to two cents per 1,000 feet. For either illuminating or heating purposes, it is said to be superior to natural gas. The apparatus for its manufacture occupies little room, and can be set up wherever desired. The patentee also states that, from a single barrel of crude oil, he has produced 450,000 cubic feet of gas of the quality stated; and that the material left was worth, for purposes of lubrication, as much as the original cost of the oil. Should thorough test of this invention at all justify these extraordinary claims, the importance of Mr. Johnston's invention could now hardly be estimated.

As indicating something of the comparative values of fuel in mass and in the form of gas, the following table, showing the results of careful scientific tests, is given here:

	One lb. Coal.	Gas from One lb. Coal. In Crucible Furnaces.
Per cent. of heat utilized.....	32	90
Available heat (units).....	455	7246
		In large Blast Furnace.
Per cent. of heat utilized.....	36	90
Available heat (units).....	4680	7246
		In Domestic Use.
Per cent. of heat utilized.....	10	90
Available heat (units).....	1300	7246

These figures will be a surprise to all readers who have never given the subject special examination. The fact that to this time 90 per cent. of fuel has been wasted in use, seems almost incredible; and yet, such is the declaration of science. It is further claimed, upon like authority, that the waste of power in the steam engine, is nearly as great as above shown in the matter of heat, which will mostly be saved by the gas engine. It is further stated, as the result of experience, that such are the advantages of gas over coal, that if the consumer pay an average of 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, the cost to him will be no more than coal at average prices.

The writer is not unmindful of the fact, that the real test of the view here presented, in practical results, is for the future. To what extent such trial may justify the view taken, remains to be seen. And yet, it has been deemed proper that the facts here given be placed on record, for comparison with those hereafter to transpire.

NATURAL GAS AND OIL.

The marvelous growth of manufacturing enterprises in Northwestern Ohio in 1886, '87 and '87, was due to the discovery of high-pressure Natural Gas at Findlay in 1884. At that date that article was being used for fuel in many

localities in Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Its introduction and use in Pittsburgh on a large scale for two or three years, had turned the attention of the manufacturing world to that City. The cheapness of the new fuel; the economy resulting from different factors in its use; the improvement in quality of the manufactured products, combined to give decided advantage to centers fortunate enough to secure it, and to make competition seem almost hopeless to the localities outside of its boundaries.

The credit of the discovery of natural gas in Findlay, appears to be largely due to one man—Dr. Charles Oesterlin. Gas was known to be in the ground from the first settlement of the County. In digging wells, cisterns, or sewers; and in springs and rock crevices, inflammable gas had been found for 50 years. This gas was absorbed by the water of wells and springs, which thereby were rendered unpleasant or unfit for use. Explosions frequently occurred in sewers and cellars from accidental ignition of accumulated gas; and its presence was looked upon as an evil to be endured, or a nuisance that could not easily be abated. In Prof. Winchell's report upon the geology of Hancock County, in 1872, mention was made of the interesting fact, that Jacob Carr had, for a number of years, lighted his house on Main Street with gas collected from wells on his premises. Dr. Oesterlin had long been interested in this gas phenomenon, and had time and again endeavored to interest his fellow-townsmen in the matter, but without success, until the introduction of gas at Pittsburgh had caused that City's wonderful growth to become familiar to the newspaper-reading public. In the early summer of 1884 he succeeded in interesting a few of his fellow-citizens in his plans, when \$4,000 was raised with which to drill for gas. A site was selected about a mile East of the Town, upon land owned by Dr. Oesterlin, where he had, for many years, noticed a strong odor in the midst of a little grove. Ten or twelve years before he had caused a small hole to be dug there, and had inserted in this an empty barrel, with a piece of tile-pipe in the top. The gas collected in the barrel, and when lighted at the end of the pipe burned freely and continuously for weeks.

In drilling the well, "pockets" of gas were encountered at 516, 618, 640, and 718 feet depth; but the main body, or reservoir, was not reached until the drill had sunk 1,096 feet, and then it was discovered in Trenton limestone, four feet below its upper surface. The gas came with force enough to run an engine when turned into it, instead of steam. When lighted from a stand-pipe, an immense flame shot up with a deafening roar and was visible 10 or 15 miles away. The flow of gas was not measured, but was estimated to be about 250,000 cubic feet daily, issuing from the stand-pipe under a pressure of 390 to 400 pounds to the square inch.

Another well was drilled early in 1885, and the history of the pioneer well was repeated in almost every particular. The gas was at once turned into the City mains. In drilling the third well, the gas-bearing rock was found a few feet lower, and the capacity was found by measurement to be 80,000 cubic feet per day. The fourth well was drilled 1,200 feet before Trenton rock was reached, and was found to yield several times as much gas as the largest already drilled. For the first time Findlay had now secured a fairly vigorous flow of gas. An anemometer measurement taken at this time showed that 1,296,000 cubic feet was escaping each day. Very soon oil began to appear with the gas, and in the course of a few months the well was producing four to five barrels of oil daily, while the flow of gas was reduced, and in two years it was valued more for its oil than for its gas.

By the first of April, 1886, there had been drilled 17 wells in and immediately around Findlay. Two of these were failures. All of the others were productive, 11 yielding dry gas, and four yielding gas and oil. Of the 11 wells yielding gas alone, one became the wonder of the country. The "Karg Well," which was completed January 20, 1886, gave a measured yield of over 12,000,000 cubic feet daily; and until the discovery of the "Simons Well," in the Bloomville field, it was the largest gas well in Ohio.

The composition of the Findlay gas, as determined by Prof. Howard, is as follows:

Marsh gas (light carburetted hydrogen).....	92.61
Olefiant gas.....	0.30
Hydrogen.....	2.18
Nitrogen.....	3.61
Oxygen.....	0.34
Carbonic acid.....	0.26
Carbonic oxide.....	0.50
Sulphuretted hydrogen.....	0.20
	<hr/> 100.00

In 100 cubic feet there are 125 grains of sulphur. Its specific gravity is 57. Hence, 1 cubic foot weighs 318.98 grains.

As a fuel, it is estimated that 1,000 cubic ft. of gas is worth, coke being \$2.50, 9.4 cts. 1,000 " " " " coal being \$1.20, 3.9 cts. One ton of coal is equal to 31.085 cubic feet of gas.

The rock-pressure in the first wells registered 400 to 450 pounds; but in later times this was reduced to about 375 pounds. All wells reach this mark when closed—the large wells in a short time, the "Karg" for example, in 1½ minutes; the smaller wells requiring, perhaps, hours. The same line of facts obtain in other Ohio gas fields. The large and the small producers meet together on a common ground, so far as pressure is concerned.

From these successes in Findlay every ambitious Town in Northwestern Ohio was incited to send down the drill and see if this wonderful product was not lying under its

fields, only awaiting the advent of the drill that it might be made known. It so happened that Bowling Green, which quickly saw the value of Findlay's discovery, was successful in finding a moderate supply of gas; while Lima, Allen County, was next heard from in finding oil. The record of the drilling at Bowling Green shows an almost exact correspondence with the records of the Findlay wells. The first vigorous well was secured about one mile South of the Town—one with capacity of 1,000,000 feet per day. Two miles farther South, at Portage, another good supply was found at about the same time.

A large addition was made to the gas field in May, 1886, by the discovery of gas at Bloomdale, Wood County, seven miles west of Fostoria, 10 miles Northeast of Findlay. Trenton rock was reached at a depth of 1,115 feet. The Bloomville field occupies the East side of Henry Township, a large part of Bloom Township, Wood County, and the Southern portion of Perry Township. It begins at North Baltimore and extends to the water-tanks, six miles West of Fostoria. In this section the largest well is the "Simons," which yielded 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas from the casing the day after the well was completed. The largest well in the Northern Ohio field is that in Van Buren, Hancock County, drilled by Conroy & Johnson, which, six weeks after the flow was struck, yielded 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours.

It was very soon a fact, that hardly a farm in Hancock and Wood Counties had not been explored by the drill. Here a gas well was building up a Town—there an oil well was paying a large daily revenue to its owners. A new class of men became known to the community—men to lease or secure the right of drilling on the farms. They would agree to drill a well within a certain specified time, and give one-eighth of the product to the owner; or, if they failed in this, would pay a yearly rental for the privilege of having control of the farm. Wonderful wells were discovered, only to be eclipsed by others more wonderful. Land that had been considered dear at \$50 per acre for farming purposes, sold at \$500 per acre, and even at \$1,000, because of the discovery in the neighborhood of oil or gas. The derrick of the drill was seen on every hand, and though immense sums of money were sunk in failures, the successes were frequent, and occasionally so exceedingly profitable, that at this date the work of drilling is going on with increased vigor.

The gas field may now fairly be said to be well defined; yet, there may be equally as great surprises in store in the future as were in the past. No wells of very large capacity have been yet discovered in Lucas County. Drilling at North Toledo, Java, Sylvania, Air Line Junction, in Toledo, Monclova, and White

House, have discovered only "dry holes." The Waterville field has produced wells with large capacity, but as yet not equal to the larger wells in Wood and Hancock Counties. The results in Ottawa, Sandusky and Williams Counties are similar to those in Lucas. Gas has occasionally been struck, but only in comparatively small quantities, and the wells are of but local importance.

The discoveries made in gas and oil in Northern Ohio were of intense interest to the people of Toledo. Each new well discovered seemed to be bringing these treasures of nature closer to her borders, and to offer greater hopes that the drill would soon prove that gas was within her limits. If these hopes should be realized, it meant wonderful growth for the City. What was seen of the effects of natural gas in Pittsburg, would be seen on even larger scale in Toledo. Her natural advantages were superior to those of Pittsburg in every point. She had superior Railroad connections, and was a better center from which to ship her wares, and was better situated for raw materials. Pittsburg's great advantage, heretofore, had been, first, her cheap coal, and then her natural gas; but Toledo, with gas beneath her, might boldly enter the field and bid for manufactures, against not only Pittsburg, but against the Union.

Steps taken toward testing gas deposits were very slow. Everybody wondered why someone did not put the drill in motion, but no one seemed ready to put his own money in the venture. The first to begin the test, was Horace S. Walbridge, of the Maumee Rolling Mill Company, East Toledo. He proposed, as the matter was largely one in which the whole City was interested, the Common Council pay a part of the expense of the experimental work. If gas was discovered in paying quantities, the money so advanced to be refunded to the City. This was agreed to, and in the fall of 1885 drilling was started near the Rolling Mill. At a depth of 660 feet, gas was struck in small quantities, and the well shot. The increase was so slight that drilling was continued to 1,490 feet, where small amounts of gas and oil were found, and the well was again shot with dynamite. The result was failure, and at 1,500 feet the drill found salt water. A second well was drilled in the vicinity with similar result. The drill found very hard limestone to the depth of 550 feet; then slate (hard and soft) to 1,490 feet, the rock at that point being like flint. Matters rested here for some months, but many projects were suggested. It was felt that the failure in East Toledo simply proved that the locality chosen was an unfavorable one, and that the question was still open.

In the spring of 1886, a Company, consisting of C. A. King, D. R. Locke, J. F. Kumler, Henry Kahlo, M. J. Enright, P. H. Dowling,

and others, organized under the name of the Citizens' Natural Gas Company, of Toledo, for the purpose of drilling for gas and piping the City. Contracts were made for drilling a well at Air Line Junction, that appearing to be, from surface indications, a favorable point. The result of drilling was anxiously awaited, and the well was abandoned at a depth of about 1,600 feet.

After this experience there was disinclination for farther trials, and negotiations were opened by which the Company sold its charter, City ordinances and franchises to Col. Lemert, of Bucyrus, and Ex-Gov. Charles Foster. These gentlemen were successful in inducing the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, to become interested in the project with them, and the Northwestern Natural Gas Company, of Toledo, was organized on the charter purchased from the Citizens' Natural Gas Company. Of this Company Charles Foster was elected President; J. E. Wilkison, Secretary and Treasurer; H. S. Corwin, Superintendent; and John H. Doyle, Attorney.

In August, 1886, five Toledo citizens—James Blass, Wm. H. Maher, J. D. Cook, John Cummings, and Milton Taylor, organized the Toledo Natural Gas Company with a capital of \$100,000, and secured the passage of a City ordinance permitting them to drill for gas, to pipe the Streets, and to furnish gas to consumers. The Company elected Milton Taylor, President; John Cummings, Vice President; Wm. H. Maher, Secretary; and James Blass, Treasurer. These gentlemen had no intention of drilling for gas within the limits of Toledo, but to pipe it from the Wood County gas fields.

After the discovery of oil in these fields, the oil men of Pennsylvania had hastened to Ohio and began leasing land and drilling for oil. When, instead of oil, the drill disclosed gas, the result was serious disappointment. They had no way of utilizing this product, and so large a share of their leases was proving gas-land, they began to search for an outlet for gas, by which they might realize something for their drilling and leases. Toledo was naturally the point to which they turned, when it was seen that no gas was found there. In this field, representing a syndicate of Pennsylvania Oil Refineries, were T. J. Vandegrift and F. H. Aiken, of Jamestown, New York. Communication was opened with the Toledo Natural Gas Company in January, 1887, and a basis arrived at by which the syndicate they represented would unite with the Toledo stockholders and pipe gas from Bloom Township, Wood County, to Toledo. The Company reorganized, electing L. H. Smith, of New York City, President; John Cummings, Vice President; W. F. Crane, Secretary and Treasurer; J. A. Lambing, Superintendent; and James M. Brown, Attorney.

Two Companies were thus in the field. The Northwestern had also secured franchises from the Cities of Fostoria, Fremont and Tiffin, and began piping gas from the Bairdstown district—first to Fostoria, reaching there early in the Winter of 1886-7. Fremont was the next objective point, gas being turned on there in the early Summer of 1887. Early in the year iron pipes were sent to Toledo and distributed along the streets, much to the delight of the citizens, who impatiently longed for natural gas. One morning in March this feeling of gratification was still further heightened by seeing four or five hundred men, with picks and shovels, begin to tear up Tenth Street, from Jefferson to Adams; and these followed by other gangs to lay pipes in the trenches. These were the advance guard of the Northwestern Company, and from that time onward through the Summer, men were at work piping the Streets of the City. It was noticed that the Northwestern Company began its work at Monroe Street as its Southern limit, and from there went always North. When the Toledo Company began to distribute its pipe, it was seen that it made Monroe Street its Northern boundary, and from there piped Southward; so, it was claimed, that a division of territory of the City had been made, so that there would in reality be no competition in prices.

During the Summer both Companies employed large gangs of men, probably 1,500 in all, at good wages, and the work of laying pipes progressed rapidly. The trenches were three to four feet deep, just enough to avoid action of heat and cold in contracting and expanding the wrought iron of which the pipes were made. The joints were made tight by iron thimbles; and the whole work, under skilled overseers, was done rapidly.

While this was being done in the City, other gangs were laying the main pipes from the gas field to the City. The Toledo Company had chosen its route by way of Perrysburg, crossing the Maumee River on the County bridge to Maumee, and thence direct to Toledo; its main line being 36 miles long. The Northwestern Company laid its main line direct from Bloomdale, Wood County, to East Toledo, crossing under the Maumee River, and coming into the City at the foot of Oak Street; this main line being 34 miles long.

Great was the joy of the people of Toledo, when, in August, 1887, the City being crowded with strangers in attendance on the Republican State Convention, a standpipe, 120 feet high, erected on the corner of St. Clair and Madison Streets, was lighted, and the brilliant sheet of fire from natural gas shot toward the heavens. It was an eventful night for Toledo, and men went home congratulating each other upon the glorious dawn of prosperity that natural gas assured them.

During all these months, there were many who believed that the question of gas being under Toledo had never been fully tested. They claimed that the well at Air Line Junction proved nothing—not even that gas was not there, for the drill was taken out before salt water was reached. The Toledo Gas and Oil Development Company was organized to drill in the vicinity of Toledo until the question of gas was settled beyond doubt, and then work towards the known gas fields. Such Company was composed entirely of Toledo men; shares were \$20 each; and work was begun in the Summer of 1887, by sinking a well at Manhattan. Small pockets of gas were discovered at various depths, and were the occasion of much hope to all concerned. A small amount of gas was found at a depth of 500 feet; but the drill eventually went into salt water, and the well was a failure. Another was soon begun in the same section; but again the drillers reached salt water and found no gas, except traces. It then seemed demonstrated that natural gas, in paying quantities, was not to be found under the City, and after April, 1888, further attempts in that direction had not been made.

Gas was turned in the pipes by the two Companies August 10, 1887. The main pipe of the Northwestern Company is 10 inches in diameter and 34 miles long. The average rock-pressure at the mouth of the wells is about 390 pounds to the square inch. By friction, &c., this is reduced to about 200 pounds at the City limits.

To produce proper combustion, the gas is largely mixed with air, and the appliance at the mouth of stove or furnace connection is so perforated that the gas takes in many times its bulk of air. This appliance is called a "Mixer," and the rate of charges is based upon the size of the Mixer in use. These prices are given in detail below, but for the purpose of comparison and explanation, it may be said, that the saving in cost in an ordinary heating or cooking stove, over hard coal at \$5.00 per ton, is estimated at 25 per cent. With furnaces the saving was much greater, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent.; while for public buildings and factories it was equally large. In addition to this saving on the cost of coal, factories did away with the large expense of handling fuel and cinders, and with their firemen. The task of piping buildings was such that probably not over one-

fourth of the City used gas in the Winter of 1887-88. The Gas Companies brought gas free to the curb, beyond that the consumer paying for piping. This was an expense ranging from \$20 upwards, and deterred many from the use of the new fuel.

Below is the schedule of prices under which gas was furnished; a discount of 10 per cent. being made on these rates, if paid monthly in advance:

The No. 5 Mixer is commonly used for domestic purposes.

Rates for heating hotels, stores, halls, etc., not included in the following schedule.

Annual contracts are payable in six monthly installments, commencing with the date of connection, between November 1st and May 1st, and continuing to April 1st, and commencing again at November 1st, if necessary to complete six monthly installments. If connections under annual contracts are made after May 1st, but previous to November 1st, then such monthly payments shall begin November 1st and continue to April 1st.

Half rates on grates and open stoves where boilers or furnaces are used for heating.

The following rates will be charged for fuel gas:

FOR COOKING.

	Nov. 1 to May 1.	May 1 to Nov. 1.
No. 7 Mixer.....	\$2 78	\$1 66
No. 5 ".....	2 22	1 39
No. 3 ".....	1 67	83

FOR LARGE COOKING STOVE.

No. 9 Mixer.....	3 33	2 22
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FOR HEATING.

No.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Per month, \$5.00	Per year \$30.00
No. 7.—1st	Mixer	per month,	\$5.00					
"	2d	"	"	4 44	"			26 64
"	3d	"	"	3 89	"			23 34
"	4th	"	"	3 33	"			19 98
"	5th	"	"	2 78	"			16 68
"	6th	"	"	2 22	"			13 32
No. 5.—1st	"	"	"	3 89	"			23 34
"	2d	"	"	3 33	"			19 98
"	3d	"	"	2 78	"			16 68
"	4th	"	"	2 22	"			13 32
"	5th	"	"	1 66	"			9 96
"	6th	"	"	1 39	"			8 34
No. 3.—1st	"	"	"	2 22				
"	2d	"	"	1 66				

FURNACES.

		Per Month.	Per Year.
"A" Mixer,	21 inch fire pot.....	\$6 95	\$41 70
"B" "	24 " ".....	8 66	51 96
"C" "	26 " ".....	9 44	56 64
"D" "	28 " ".....	10 00	60 00
"E" "	30 " ".....	11 66	69 96
"F" "	35 " ".....	13 89	83 34

PART XIV.
ARCHITECTURE.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.—RESIDENCES.—ARCHITECTS.

IT would be impracticable, in the very limited space now available in this volume, to give anything like an extended—much less a full—statement of the progress of architectural development in Toledo. The most that is now practicable, is to refer briefly to a few of the earlier and more recent structures.

Elsewhere is given a view of the first Warehouse in Toledo (built in 1817), in connection with "No. Five Wabash Elevator." In like contrast are given the pioneer School-house, in which was held the first session of a Court in Lucas County, and the present Central and Manual Training School building.

In different parts of this volume, incidentally occurs more or less of record of early business and residence buildings. From a somewhat detailed statement by Richard Mott of the advance reached when he came to Toledo in 1836, (prepared in 1872, for Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley), we make the following extracts:

My personal knowledge of the Maumee country dates from the 1st of March, 1836. I arrived there after a three days' ride by stage from Columbus. The Black Swamp was frozen hard and we had an easy ride through that then dreaded region. Willard V. Way, then, as now, a resident of Perrysburg, was the only other passenger in the stage, our three days' association making us pretty well acquainted, by the time he got out at Spafford's, where we changed horses, and I came on alone to Toledo, reaching the "Toledo House" late in the afternoon.

The road from Maumee wound along through the woods, near the bank of the River, and not far from the present River Road. The forest extended to the South bank of Swan Creek—no improvement being on that side, nearer than George Knaggs' farm, after leaving Port Miami. At Swan Creek, a road had been cut, commencing where Henry Brand's Brewery now is (147 St. Clair), and descending along the side of the bank to about opposite Superior Street, where was a bridge—carried off by a freshet a few weeks later. For some years afterwards, the Creek was crossed by a scow ferry boat, large enough to carry a single team. This ferry was kept by Harrison Crane, father of Charles A. Crane, of East Toledo.

Adjoining the Toledo House, was the store of W. J. Daniels & Co., in which, at the time, Roswell Cheney, Jr., and Daniel McBain were clerks. Cheney remained in Toledo, and died in 1845.

Over the store, reached by outside stairs, was a large room occupied by Emery D. Potter (since Judge) as a Lawyer's office. This office was much resorted to by the Judge's friends, who wished to write or transact business, all of whom were heartily welcomed by him—pens, ink and paper, and a seat at his long table, thrown in. It was, in fact, the most attractive loafing place in town. Occasionally, in the evenings, a Debating Society met there. Besides Judge Potter, Peter Palmer (now living in Lockport),

Daniel McBain, Caleb F. Abbott, and Josiah G. Murfee, were prominent in this organization. Joshua R. Giddings, and Benjamin F. Wade, came in the Spring, and took part in some real estate purchases. Wade did not stay long, but Giddings remained a long time, and took an active part *con amore* in the Debating Society. Later in the Spring, Edward Wade also came, and opened a Law office in company with Richard Cooke. The early settlers will recollect Cooke as a Lawyer of much promise, cut short by his untimely death, a few years later.

Nearly opposite W. J. Daniels & Co., on part of the lot where Ketcham, Bond & Co. now are (36-38 Summit Street), was another frame store standing alone, over the door of which was the sign of A. Palmer & Co. This old building remained till 1859, when it was pulled down to make room for the block belonging to V. H. Ketcham.

Daniels & Goettel (Munson H. Daniels and Henry Goettel) were doing a large business in a wooden building, on the corner of Perry and Swan Streets. During the year, they put up two three-story brick stores, on the corner of Monroe and Summit Streets, and, in the Fall of 1836, moved into the corner one. These stores were burned October 16, 1860, and are replaced by the present Lenk's Block, erected in the Spring of 1861. A row of buildings stood on the Northwest side of St. Clair Street, built by Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., where is now the American House (St. Clair, opposite Perry), but extending further South, and across the alley that runs between the new Police Station and Kelsey & King's Pork-house. The usually traveled road into the Port Lawrence end of the town was through this Alley, and under the wooden arch-way of Keeler's row. This Road continued nearly to the present site of the African Church, then more toward the North, passed over the rear of Austin Scott's property, corner of Monroe and Michigan Streets; thence crossing Monroe Street, it passed over the ground where J. H. Whitaker's house is—then along in front of Judge Potter's residence, and in the same direction over the rear of Calvin Barker's and Horace Holcomb's grounds, and just clearing the corner of Dr. White's house, on Madison Street, continued in a direct line to the present road in front of Judge Fitch's mansion.

On the River in rear of the store of A. Palmer & Co., was a log warehouse, an old looking building, said to have been standing when Coleman I. Keeler landed there in 1817. Keeler settled in that year on the farm now occupied by his widow, on the Road above mentioned. This log building was taken down in 1836, by Judge John Baldwin, who put on its site the Warehouse occupied, after his death, in 1837, by Carpenter & Myers, and then by V. H. Ketcham, who now owns the ground—the building having been taken down to make room for Ketcham's block.

The Oliver Warehouse, built by Joseph Prentice, was then standing on the West side of Monroe Street, where Roff & Co. now are, and occupied by A. Palmer & Co. Further down, under the bank of the River, on the site of M. I. Wilcox's brick store (64 Water Street), was another Warehouse, belonging to William P. and W. J. Daniels. The bank, which was there upwards of thirty feet high, had been dug away to fill in for the dock foundation for this Warehouse,

which was only reachable from the land side, by a road commencing at Jefferson Street, and cut side-ways down the bank.

A brick store of two stories, belonging to John Baldwin, fronted Summit Street, adjoining W. L. Daniels. This stood till within a few years since.

The ground in front of the Toledo House was about at the present grade of Summit Street, at that corner. It was some four or five feet at the lower intersection of Monroe Street. Here was a run-way for the water from the low ground, along Mud Creek. This run-way was crossed on Summit Street by a little log bridge—the logs well covered with earth. Beyond this, at the East, was a bluff, some twenty feet above the present grade, and a road-way had been cut, partly sidewalks, to reach the top of the bluff. Here was a frame building, then occupied, but afterwards fitted up, and known as the National Hotel, and where (in 1845) Lyman T. Thayer began his successful career at hotel-keeping. The present Deuel block ("Bee Hive," 77-79 Summit), is on the same spot. It was then a commanding position, having a full view of the River—there being nothing to obstruct in either direction up or down. From this the Road wound along near the edge of the bank, among stumps and bushes, and without regard to map lines of Streets, to the Postoffice, a two-story brick building, about 150 feet East of Adams Street. This had been put up by Edward Bissell, for the purpose it was then used, to be about midway between the settled portions of the previously rival Villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, when they concluded to bury the hatchet of strife, and unite under the name of Toledo. This Postoffice building was an isolated and somewhat desolate looking affair, standing entirely alone. The nearest dwelling was a log house, directly in the present line of Summit Street, at the corner of Oak, surrounded by a worm rail fence, enclosing about half an acre for a garden spot. This log house was occupied by William Andrews and family, consisting of his wife, several sons and daughters. Among the former was Samuel Andrews, of the *Blade*—then a boy perhaps a dozen years old. The road passed between the enclosure and the River, over the lot where Toledo Mill stands, towards the corner of Cherry and Summit Streets. From this to Elm Street, the line of Summit Street was clearly defined. The stumps had been mostly grubbed out, and several buildings were erected on both sides.

A frame building, occupied as two dwellings, stood on the Northwest corner of Cherry Street. What is now Dr. Bergen's dwelling, adjoining (375 St. Clair), was nearly finished. The frame on the corner was afterwards moved on the lot where B. Melink & Co.'s Furniture store stands (204 Summit), and was long occupied by the Toledo *Blade*, till it was removed to 150 Summit Street. Cherry Street was then the Southwesterly border of the Vistula division. The entire space to the Tavern building, above Jefferson Street, was open and wild, except the Postoffice building and Mr. Andrews' log house.

On the South side of Summit Street, on the corner of Vine, was a frame building, occupied by William Tillman as a paint shop below, and dwelling above. This was the next year fitted up by Edward Bissell, for a dwelling, and where he resided for several years. It still stands in the same place. Nearly opposite, Richard Greenwood had a small frame dwelling—still standing. The three old stores on the Northwest side of Summit Street, fronting the head of Vine Street, were in course of erection. A brick outside was put on them in 1852, in which they still stand. When Toledo was made a City, in 1837, one of the offices in the second story of this block, was used for the City Council-room. Scott & Richardson (Samuel B. Scott and Worden N. Richardson, both deceased) had a store a little below, towards Walnut Street.

A row of stores, belonging to Edward Bissell, stood on the Southwest corner of Locust Street, 361 Summit. In the second story of this row, Hezekiah D. Mason had his office. Judge Mason was regarded as an old resident, having come in 1834. This row was burned in the Fall of 1838, the most sickly season ever known in Toledo. The City had two fire engines, built at Waterford, New York; and as the weather had been very dry, one of the engines (No. 1) had to be run down the bank of the River for a supply of water, forcing it up to the other (No. 2), that was thus enabled to throw one little stream. The few men who worked the machine at the River, were soon tired out, and the stream stopped. They sent for fresh hands to help work at the brakes, but it was next to impossible to find any men who were well enough; the almost invariable excuse of every bystander applied to, being, that he was just out from a fit of the ague, and was not able to work. The well men being fagged out, the stores were destroyed. All that could be done was to save the near buildings.

About half way between Locust and Lagrange Streets, was the Mansion House, 385 Summit.

On the Southeast corner of Summit and Lagrange Streets, was a two-story frame store, belonging to and occupied by Dr. Jacob Clark, the sign over the door being Clark & Bennett. This corner was then regarded as about the centre of business in Toledo, and perhaps the best stand in the place, till 1843, when, by the opening of the Canal, business was mainly drawn towards the Port Lawrence end of the Town. This old store was afterwards occupied by Ketcham & Snell, and it was here that Joseph K. Secor commenced business life as a store-boy. It was subsequently taken by Elijah S. Hanks, who remained till it was burned, in 1844 or 1845.

Lagrange Street was graded from Summit Street (pretty steeply), so that teams could pass to the dock. Here, on the West side of the Street, was the Warehouse of Peckham & Co., still standing, now owned by P. H. Birehead (363-369 Water Street). Peckham & Co. did the largest forwarding business of the place, most of the steamboats coming in the River stopping at their wharf. The members of the firm were Bunnell H. Peckham and John Berdan.

In the Spring of 1836, two other Warehouses were put up near the foot of Lagrange Street, on the East side. The lower one was occupied by Bissell & Gardner (Frederick Bissell and Joseph B. Gardner). Mr. Bissell continued in business in Toledo till his death, in June, 1870. Gardner was afterwards Postmaster, succeeding Judge Potter, in 1839. He removed to Buffalo, and died many years ago.

The other Warehouse was kept first by Poag & Morse, then Poag & Titus, and afterwards by Robert W. Titus. John Poag went to New York about 1840, and after a few years became one of the firm of Kent, Poag & Co.,—grew wealthy, invested largely in Toledo real estate, which has turned out very advantageously. He returned to Toledo, and died in 1868.

The same warehouse (the second story) was taken by Titus & Co., from New York, in the Spring of 1838 (Avery and Walter Titus), for a dry goods and groceries jobbing establishment. They did a good business; but, trying to carry a load of debt, growing out of their New York business in 1837, proved too great a burden, and, after the death of Avery Titus, in 1841, the firm was obliged to suspend. Walter is still living in New York. These Warehouses still remain, and are parts of the Novelty Works establishment, Southeast corner Lagrange and Water.

The first Mill for grinding grain in Toledo was built during the year 1838, for Edward

Bissell, and under the superintendence of Ahira Hibbard. It was located at the foot of Elm Street. By January, 1839, it was so far advanced, that the work of putting in the machinery was commenced. The parts of the engine for the propelling of the mill were brought here from Sandusky or Detroit, and put in place by a machinist by the name of Hall, from Detroit. The mill-wright's name was Clark, he coming from Adrian, or thereabouts. Mr. Josiah Chambers had come here for settlement during the year 1838, and having had experience in milling was engaged to assist in getting the machinery in place, and when this was accomplished he became the Miller. All things being ready, operations were commenced in March, 1839. The first grist consisted of 32 bushels of Wheat purchased for the purpose, which was ground in the most satisfactory manner in 55 minutes, a result highly gratifying to all concerned. Mr. Chambers had left a job of cutting Steamboat cord-wood, to work at the mill, and in April returned to it, when a Miller from Western New York succeeded him in the mill; but the newcomer soon became discouraged at the general condition of things about Toledo, and returned to his old home. In such emergency Mr. Chambers was sent for, when it was arranged that the mill should be run two days in the week—Wednesdays and Saturdays—and he should attend on those days. This he did for some time, the Mill, meantime, furnishing far greater facilities than there was demand for. Some days there was scarcely anything to do. When not needed for the Grist Mill, the engine was used for driving a Saw Mill, adjacent. These Mills subsequently passed into the hands of William H. Raymond, now a resident of California. They were burned many years since. The engine in these Mills was the first one used in Toledo, and so substantial and perfect a machine was it, that now, after a service of nearly half a century, the old pioneer is able to perform full service in furnishing power for the Planing Mill of John S. Eck & Co., 18 Superior Street. At the time Mr. Chambers was engaged to take charge of the Flouring Mill, he was getting out wood for market, cutting it on lands about where now stands the residence of V. H. Ketcham (corner Cherry and Bancroft Streets). A portion of his wood was sold to Richard Mott, for Steamboat use, and was delivered on the bank of the River near foot of Monroe Street, the price being \$1.50 per cord for the best quality. He then paid 25 cents per yard for common calico, 15 cents per pound for salt pork, and 45 cents per pound for butter, buying a portion of his supplies of the latter article from Rev. Isaac Flagler, then Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who received it in creaks from Western New York.

Among the prominent points in the early history of Toledo was a two-story frame building, 62 Cherry Street, on the lot now occupied

by the Clark Block. It was erected in the Winter of 1835-6 for Smith, Macy & Co., of Buffalo, the builder being a Mr. Leet. The frame was a solid one, requiring much force, then to be had only by the voluntary co-operation of many neighbors, in what was known as a "raising." The structure was put up in parts, beginning with the bents, which were followed by the various other parts, piece by piece, until the rafters were adjusted to the ridgepole. The job of that particular frame was greatly increased by the serious malarial sickness of the previous Summer and Fall, which had rendered so many physically unable to assist in such work. During the greater portion of its existence, the building was occupied as a boarding house, and in its earlier history was the temporary home of many of Toledo's prominent citizens. Its first tenant was Eleazer Newcomb, the father of Alexander H. Newcomb, who for several years kept boarders there. Among these were C. W. Hill, J. R. Bond, C. M. Dorr and J. R. Osborn. Gen. Dodd, a Canal contractor, at one time occupied a portion of the building, as did Mr. Hertzler, the father of Horace Hertzler and Mrs. C. M. Dorr. Many weddings took place there, including those of S. R. Reed of Cincinnati; and the late Ira L. Clark, the veteran Conductor on the Lake Shore Railroad. In 1874, Wm. Clark, who for 18 years had a boarding-house in the building, removed it, to make room for the brick block now on the site.

"Wigwam"—the building, 168-172 Summit Street, has a history of some interest. At opening of the Presidential campaign of 1860, the site of that building was vacant, having never been improved. Not long after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, the Republicans of Toledo sat about the supply of much-needed headquarters for their party, and the fact that the Chicago Convention of their party was held in a building constructed specially for the occasion and called a "Wigwam," after the abode of the Indians, suggested the provision of like accommodations here. Fortunately, the location was at hand, being 60 feet of space between two brick buildings, leaving front and rear walls and roof to be provided. This was soon done, when, a plain floor and seats and gas fixtures, the "Wigwam" was ready for dedication. It was ample and convenient in accommodations, and was a lively place throughout the campaign. After the election, it continued to be used for concerts and other public gatherings, furnishing, as it did, the amplest accommodations in the City. In 1861, Mr. Uriah Gregory opened in this building a College of Trade, which embraced both instruction in the different departments of commercial knowledge, by studies and lectures, and practical education in trade through a sales department. For these purposes convenient rooms were provided. Among those who delivered lectures, were M. R.

Waite, J. M. Gregory, late United States Civil Service Commissioner; Richard Waite, of the Toledo Bar; and Moses T. Brown, the Superintendent of the Toledo Public Schools. This building was destroyed by fire in the Fall of 1887, and three buildings were erected on its site.

The construction of the Manhattan Flouring Mill (now Taylor's) was an important advance in that department of improvement. It was built for Mr. — Baker, of Buffalo, New York, and was completed in October, 1845. The building was put up by John Kirk, and the machinery put in by George Lawton, Mill Wright. The work was done under the superintendence of Moses Colby, and the management of the establishment placed in the hands of A. C. Beekwith, Miller. The building was then 60x40 feet and four and a half stories high, and was supplied with water-power from the Canal, then recently opened. Its estimated capacity was 1,000 bushels per day. It was much the best establishment of the kind then in Northwestern Ohio. It was burned in 1882 and rebuilt the same year by T. A. Taylor, who now manages it.

The pioneer Brewery of Toledo was that of J. J. Vogelsang, who, January 12, 1839, "informed his friends and the public, that he had commenced the manufacture of Strong Beer in this City," promising "all who want, on the River or in the neighboring Towns, with an article superior to any theretofore offered in this market." He also "supplied families with Yeast." His Brewery was on Lagrange Street, one door below Peckham & Co.'s Warehouse. In March, 1840, Mertz & Leiser took this Brewery, promising Strong Beer equal to the best in Detroit or Cleveland.

The first Distillery for the manufacture of High Wines established in Toledo, was that of Kraus, Roemer & Co. It was built in 1847, being located on Swan Creek, occupying the former site of the Steam Saw-Mill built by T. & J. Darlington, in 1835. It was on the lot adjoining on the Northwest the present Lumber Yard of William Peter, corner Huron and Short Streets. The Distillery was 100x32 feet on the ground; four stories high, and fitted with apparatus for using 350 bushels of Corn per day. It had two runs of Mill-Stone, which were propelled by two low-pressure engines of 25 horse-power each.

In 1836, upon the completion of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to Adrian, and in preparation for its operation with horse-power, Edward Bissell, Sen., manager of the Road, erected a Barn for the accommodation of the horses to be thus employed. Upon the introduction of steam-power on the Railroad, in 1837, this Barn was removed to the corner of Walnut Street and Ostrich Lane, and for a time was used as a Livery Stable by Leverett Bissell. For many years it was not

occupied for any purpose. In 1863 it was taken to the corner of Water and Lagrange Streets, for use in connection with the Machine Shops of Vulcan Iron Works. There the old building yet stands, just entered upon the second half-century of its existence, all unconscious of the changes which have for 50 years been going on about it; and especially of the extraordinary advancement made in the operation of Railways since it gave comfortable quarters to the animals which for months moved the trains on the pioneer Railroad of the West.

Norval B. Bacon, Architect, was born in Madison County, New York, in 1837. He was educated in Eastern Schools; studied architecture in Boston, Mass.; Utica, N. Y.; and other Eastern Cities; came to Toledo in 1873, where he has since been engaged in his profession. His first experience in building, was as a practical Mechanic, afterwards working at the draughting table for some 12 years. Among the Toledo buildings receiving plans from his office, are the following: The *Blade* Office and Lorenz building on Jefferson Street; Ketcham and Nearing block, Northeast corner of Adams and Summit Streets; Ketcham buildings, corners of Summit and Oak and of St. Clair and Oak Streets; the building occupied by Woolson Spice Company (corner of Oak and Superior Streets), by Smith & Haldeman (corner Superior and Oak Streets), by A. Black (corner Huron and Oak Streets). Also the residences of Geo. Emerson, T. C. Rowland, J. G. Mitchell, J. B. Belt, J. F. Kumler, L. S. Baumgardner, and others in Toledo, as well as in neighboring Towns. In 1885 Mr. Bacon was appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Government building in Toledo, which position he yet holds.

D. L. Stine, is successor to D. W. Gibbs & Co., Architects, among the oldest firms in the business at Toledo. While many prominent home buildings are included in their operations, their main business has been abroad. These include the Capitol building of Wyoming at Cheyenne; Court-Houses at Norwalk, Newark, Napoleon, Marion, Hamilton and other places in Ohio; Jails at Tiffin, Marion, Delaware, Urbana, Sandusky, &c., Ohio; Churches at Auburn and Goshen, Indiana, and Columbus Grove and Urbana, Ohio; together with Infirmaries, Children's Homes, School buildings, Opera House, Temples, &c., at various points. Among their structures at home, are Masonic Temple, Soldiers' Memorial Hall, German Methodist Churches, Second and Fifth Wards.

Edward O. Fallis commenced business in Toledo as an Architect in 1871. Among the prominent buildings erected under his arrangement, are the following: Warren School and Manual Training School buildings, Odd Fellows Temple and Toledo Insane Asylum. He has

done considerable work abroad, including the English Lutheran Church, Wooster, Ohio; Wittenberg College, Springfield; and Court-houses at Monroe, Kalamazoo and Adrian, Mich.; at Bryan and Paulding, Ohio; at Albion, Indiana; Rushville, Illinois; and Independence, Kansas.

Carl Schon, Architect, has been in Toledo since 1862, and built or been professionally connected with the following buildings: Wheeler Opera House, the original Hall Block; Westminster, St. Mary's and St. Peter's Churches. He was Superintendent of the Toledo Water Works for five years, and Water Works Commissioner for three terms.

Albin Liebold has followed the business of practical Architect in Toledo since 1868, and built the following structures: St. Beatrice, St. Lucas and German Lutheran Churches; Churches at Waterville, Swanton and Ottawa Lake, Ohio; and many dwellings in Toledo and elsewhere.

Beside the foregoing Architects now in business, are M. F. Williams, W. R. Tappan and O. W. Vallette.

ALEXANDER DAWSON was born at Perthshire, Scotland, June 22, 1838. He is of Scottish parentage. His father was a Veterinary Surgeon, and was born in the North of Scotland, and died in 1870, at an advanced age. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Campbell. The son attended the Parochial and Evening Private Schools until his 15th year, when he began an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter and joiner at Crieff Perth. After four years of that service, he worked at his trade for a time in Perth City, and then went to Edinburgh, where he remained until his departure for the United States, in the Spring of 1871, landing at New York. He remained there for four years, at first following his trade, and then taking contracts for the erection of buildings. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Dawson came to Toledo. After working for one year in the employment of others, he entered upon the business of Contractor and Builder, which he has since pursued. His shop, from the first, has been on Adams Street. His success has been entirely satisfactory, he having erected some of the largest and best public buildings in this and adjoining States. In 1877 he formed a partnership with John Anderson, the firm being Dawson & Anderson. Among the structures erected by them are Memorial Hall; the German Evangelical Church, corner Canton Avenue and Scott Street; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; together with some of the most elegant and substantial residences in the City. But their operations have by no means been confined to Toledo. The following named buildings elsewhere will indicate something of their work abroad: Campbell Univer-

sity, Holton, Kansas; St. Boniface Church, Detroit, Mich.; Infirmary, Putnam County, Ohio; Court-Houses at Mackinaw and Kalamazoo, Michigan, and at Galesburgh, Illinois; the High School at Bellefontaine, Ohio; Fraternity Hall, Galesburgh, Illinois; Art Museum, Detroit, Michigan; and several Churches and other public buildings in Kansas City, Missouri—some of which are magnificent edifices in architectural design and of most substantial construction. The nature of Mr. Dawson's business is such as to keep him away from home so large a portion of his time as to deny him the personal acquaintance with the people of Toledo which he would like; but he takes a deep interest in whatever concerns the City. His operations abroad bring him into personal relations with large numbers of Builders and Architects, by whom he is held in high esteem. He is a member of Toledo Lodge, No. 402, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of the Golden Rule. Mr. Dawson was married in 1870, with Agnes Stevens, of Perthshire, Scotland. They have had seven children, of whom five are now living—two sons and three daughters. Mr. Dawson is a member of First Presbyterian Church, Toledo.

POST OFFICE RECORD.

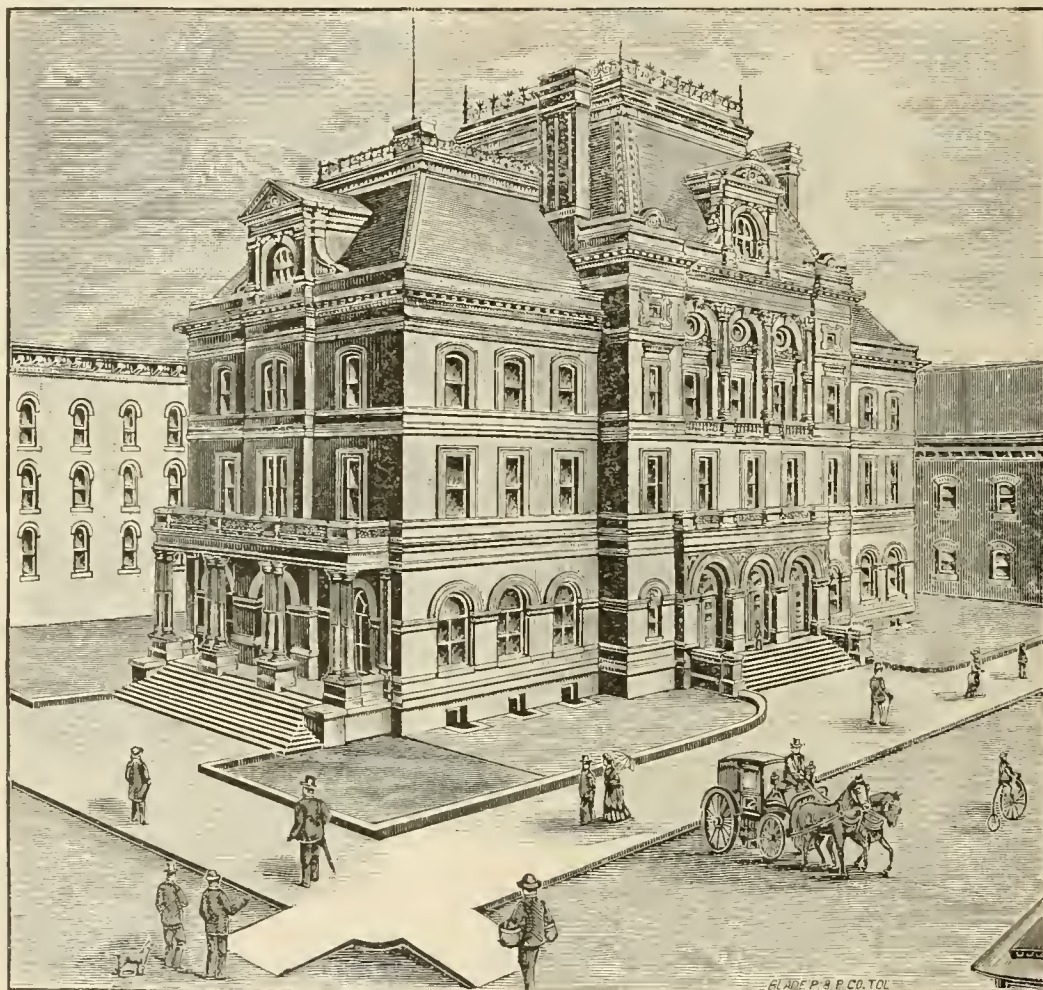
As elsewhere stated, the first Post Office in Port Lawrence Township was established at Tremainesville, and bore the name Port Lawrence, with Cyrus Fisher as Postmaster. The mail was carried three times a week on horseback, between Detroit and Lower Sandusky (Fremont).

When the Towns of Vistula and Port Lawrence were started (1832), each had a Post Office—Theodore Bissell and Junius Flagg acting as Postmaster for the former, and Stephen B. Comstock for the latter.

Upon the consolidation of the two Towns in 1833, the Post Office took the name of Toledo, with Comstock as Postmaster. He served until 1836, when Emery D. Potter was appointed. In 1839, upon his election as President Judge of the Common Pleas Circuit, Mr. Potter resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph B. Gardner, who continued until 1841, at which time Andrew Palmer was appointed. In 1845 Truman C. Everts was made Postmaster, serving until the appointment of Hezekiah D. Mason in 1849. Upon the advent of the Pierce administration in 1853, General John E. Hunt, then of Manmee City, was made Postmaster at Toledo, to which place he removed and continued in the office until succeeded in April, 1861, by George Walbridge, who, living but a few weeks thereafter, was succeeded by Edward P. Bassett. In 1865 Dennison Steele was appointed, serving until 1866, when he was removed by President Johnson, by whom A. G. Clark was appointed, whose nomination not

being confirmed by the Senate, Alex. Reed was nominated and confirmed, serving until 1870, when he was succeeded by E. V. McMaken. His successor was P. H. Dowling, appointed in April, 1874. In 1878 Charles H. Eddy was appointed, and on the expiration of his term in 1882, P. H. Dowling was again appointed, and held the office until 1887, when he was succeeded by George E. Lorenz, the present incumbent.

ton, Wood, Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam and Williams, with the Collector's office at Toledo. December 31, 1875, this District was consolidated with the Ninth, consisting of the Counties of Erie, Huron, Ottawa, Sandusky, Crawford and Seneca. August 1, 1883, the District was consolidated with the old Fourth District, consisting of the Counties of Champaign, Darke, Logan, Miami, and Shelby; and the old Fifth District, comprising Allen,



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING, TOLEDO.

Size, 73 x 145 feet. Construction commenced in 1882, and completed in 1888. Superintendents of Construction, D. W. Gibbs and N. B. Bacon. Cost (including site), about \$422,000.

It will thus be seen, that there have been 17 different Postmasters at Toledo, including the three appointed for Vistula and Port Lawrence.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

The act of Congress creating the Internal Revenue Bureau was approved July 1, 1862.

The several States were divided into Collection Districts substantially as for representation in Congress. The Tenth District of Ohio then consisted of the Counties of Lucas, Ful-

Auglaize, Hancock, Hardin, Mercer, Van Wert and Wyandot.

The Collectors of the Tenth District have been as follows: Samuel A. Raymond, August 30, 1862, to May 7, 1866; Harry Chase, May 6, 1866, to May 11, 1869; Joseph R. Swigart, May 12, 1869, to July 9, 1877; Clark Waggoner, July 10, 1877, to July 31, 1882; John F. Kumlér, August, 1882, to January 1, 1887; George L. Johnson, since January 1, 1887. The Chief Deputies of the same District have been—George R. Tourtellott, under Collectors

Raymond, Chase and Swigart; Clayton R. Heath, under Collectors Waggoner and Kummer; and Irwin Belford, under Collector Johnson.

The present organization of the office is as follows: Collector—Geo. L. Johnson; Deputy Collectors—Irwin Belford, Leroy E. Clarke, Constantine R. Konopak, Wm. M. Jones, John R. Conklin, Charles A. Klobb and Miss Jennie McCormick; Clerks—Jacob Kohn and George Hubler; Gaugers—W. D. Blackman, L. E. Merrey and G. A. Brooks.

THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

The first Custom House opened in the Maumee Valley, was at Maumee City, in 1818, the District bearing the name of Miami. For a period of 15 years, the business was very small, being substantially limited to the traffic of Maumee and Perrysburg.

The first Collector of Customs was Samuel Spafford, who came from Cleveland, about 1817. He was succeeded by Dr. Horatio Conant. After him came James Jackson, who was succeeded by Charles C. P. Hunt (in office in 1835 and afterwards). In 1850 the Collector's office was removed to Toledo, James H. Forsyth, of Maumee, then being the Collector. He was succeeded by Charles W. Hill, appointed by President Fillmore, who was followed by Josiah Riley, under President Pierce. His successor was Dennis Coghlin, who was removed, and E. D. Potter, Sen., appointed by President Buchanan in 1858, he serving until 1861, when Andrew Stephan succeeded him under President Lincoln. In 1866, President Johnson appointed John E. Hunt, Jr., for the position, who was rejected by the Senate. Patrick S. Slevin was appointed in 1867, re-appointed in 1871, and resigned in 1874. John W. Fuller was then appointed and re-appointed in 1878, serving two terms. Joseph B. Battelle was his successor in 1882, and was succeeded in 1886 by the present incumbent, William H. McLyman.

Collector Jackson was from Tennessee, and a relative of President Andrew Jackson. He was the father of William Jackson, an Engineer connected with the construction of the Ohio Canal, and of Mrs. Charlotte T. Forsyth, the mother of General James W., United States Army, Lieutenant G. Duncan, and Misses Marion A. and Charlotte S. Forsyth, of Toledo.

ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

For about 11 years from the establishment of the Internal Revenue system, it included the office of Assessor, to whom was committed the work of assessing and making return of taxes due. The first officer of that sort in the Toledo District was Ebenezer Graham, in 1862. Following him was M. W. Hubbell. He was succeeded by George E. Welles, who continued until the office was merged in that of the Collector of Internal Revenue, in 1873.

DENNISON STEELE was born at Williamstown, Vermont, August 18, 1815. He was a son of Hiram and Abigail (Kennan) Steele, both of whom were of English parentage. His father was a Lawyer. The son's boyhood was spent at Sackett's Harbor, where he received as good educational advantages as the locality furnished. In 1833 he accompanied his father and family to Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio. Remaining there a short time, they removed to Maumee, then the most hopeful center of trade on the Maumee River. Dennison was not long in commanding the confidence of the people. He soon became Assistant Auditor of Wood County, and ere long the Postmaster at Maumee; where he afterwards was Deputy Collector of Customs. He was engaged in the lumber trade for some time, beginning in 1838. From 1851 to 1854, he was Clerk of Lucas County, removing to Toledo when that City became the County-seat in 1852, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1859 he was elected as a Representative to the Ohio Legislature from the Counties of Lucas and Fulton. As a member of that body at the outset of the War of the Rebellion, he actively co-operated in the provision of the means of defense which from the first gave Ohio special prominence among the loyal States of the Union. He was also prominent in resisting the sale, and other measures for improving the usefulness of the Canals of the State, his special influence being in the Committee-room, rather than in debate. Taking special interest in the cause of education, he served for several years as a member of the Toledo Board of Education. During Lincoln's Administration (in 1865) he was appointed Postmaster at Toledo, serving until removed by President Johnson in 1866. For many years he was actively interested in commerce, being an owner of Lake Vessels and agent for owners, as well as member of the Grain firm of Geo. Woodbury & Co. He was a man of conservative habits of thought, and little inclined to hasty action in any matter. With clear views on questions of public policy, he was frank and decided in the course to be taken, his sympathies always being on the side of sound morals and the maintenance of law and order. Politically, he was a Democrat until the Slavery agitation assumed the shape reached in 1854-5, when he took part with the Republican party, then organized. Throughout the Rebellion he was active in the support of the most vigorous measures for the defense of the Union, contributing his share to such purpose, and to the aid of the families of Soldiers. Mr. Steele's death occurred under specially painful circumstances. Returning to his residence from a Thanksgiving family re-union at the house of a son-in-law, Mr. James Secor, November 29, 1871, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and after lingering a short time in an unconscious state, life ceased with him.

His death was the cause of general expression of regret and of respect for his memory. For many years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, uniting with Toledo Lodge No. 144, in 1847, and was at one time Grand Master. He received the degree of Red Cross June 10th, and became Knight Templar and Knight of Masonry, June 17, 1853. Mr. Steele was married November 4, 1838, with Miss Hettie R. Coles. They had six children—Julia E., wife of George Woodbury; Charlotte A., wife of James Secor; Alice J. (deceased), wife of Spencer L. Fraser; Cora Frances, wife of Wm. A. Brigham; and Dennison and De Etta W. Steele.

TOLEDO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first step taken toward the organization of a Fire Department for the City of Toledo, consisted of a resolution passed by the City Council, November 27, 1837, which provided that whenever a number of citizens, not less than 40, should associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a Fire Company, the Company should be put in possession of an engine, hose, hose-wagon, hooks and ladders, etc. It was also provided, that such Companies should be known by numbers, the first to be No. 1. About that time, two Engines were received, from a Mr. Platt, the freight on which amounted to \$86.93. December 6th Hoisington & Manning were paid \$78.00, the cost of building "Engine-house No. 1," which was located on Cherry Street.

The first ordinance for regulating the Toledo Fire Department, was passed December 11, 1837. Among other things, it provided that every owner or occupant of a building should keep good fire-buckets, made of leather, as follows: For buildings with one or two fire-places or stoves, one bucket; and for buildings with more than two fire-places or stoves, one bucket for every two such; the buckets to contain three gallons each. The first Fire Wardens of the City, appointed December 29, 1837, were James M. Whitney, Worden N. Richardson and Daniel Segur.

January 29, 1838, the Council divided the City into three Wards. That arrangement continued until July 2, 1846, when four Wards were established; the dividing lines of the same from the River being Locust, Oak and Monroe Streets—all being on the West side of the River. Joseph B. Gardner, Secretary, gives notice of a meeting of the members of "Davy Crockett Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, of the City of Toledo," for December 1, 1838.

J. W. B. Hyatt, Second Assistant Foreman, gave notice in February, 1839, for a monthly meeting of "Davy Crockett Fire Engine and Hose Company," at the Engine House.

The total expenditure by the City for current expenses of the Fire Department during the year 1838, amounted to \$45.05. For purchase of engines, \$1,909.50 had been expended.

November 30, 1840, the Council elected the

following officers for the City Fire Department, to wit: Chief Engineer, Edward Bissell; First Assistant, Richard Mott; Second Assistant, Walter Titus; Fire Wardens—First Ward, Junius Flagg; Second Ward, Peter H. Shaw; Third Ward, Wm. Hoskins.

At the same session, the Council resolved that there should be "two Hook and Ladder Companies in the City, and the Engineer be authorized to procure two fire-hooks and two ladders of sufficient length and strength for the purpose for which they were intended."

February 8, 1841, the Committee on Fire Department were instructed to ascertain "whether any Fire Companies did, in fact, exist" at that time; and also to report upon the expediency of disbanding the same. February 22d W. N. Richardson, C. W. Hill and C. G. Shaw and their associates, were authorized to organize a Company to be known as "Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1," to be the successor of Engine Company No. 1, disbanded. Under such authority, a new Fire Company was organized February 24, 1841, with the following members and officers:

Members—W. N. Richardson, C. W. Hill, C. G. Shaw, Thos. Southard, S. H. Bradford, Chas. Border, V. H. Ketcham, Samuel Eddy, John Ream, Elijah S. Hanks, Leverett Bissell, Geo. H. Rich, Erastus Roys, Bunnel P. Peckham, Junius Flagg, Geo. P. Clark, Henry Clark, H. G. Cozzens, W. H. Raymond, A. W. Fairbanks, Edson Allen, S. S. Blanchard, Manly Bostwick, Daniel Segur, Walter Titus, Jr., R. N. Lawton, C. H. Bentley, Joel W. Crane, Geo. Redding, Aldrice A. Belknap, J. N. Mount, W. H. Elder, Joseph Jones and J. J. Fullerton.

Officers—Foreman, J. J. Fullerton; First Assistant, C. G. Shaw; Second Assistant, Leverett Bissell; Treasurer, Wm. H. Raymond; Secretary, Erastus Roys.

Of these the following named are yet living: W. H. Raymond, Edson Allen, and A. W. Fairbanks.

March 15, 1841, the Council elected the following officers for the Fire Department: Chief Engineer, Edward Bissell; First Assistant, Richard Mott; Second Assistant, Walter Titus, Jr. Fire Wardens—First Ward, Junius Flagg; Second Ward, Peter H. Shaw; Third Ward, Lyman Wheeler.

In March, 1842, the Toledo Fire Department comprised the following officers: Chief Engineer, David Crane; Assistants, Mavor Brigham and Walter Titus, Jr. Fire Wardens, Junius Flagg, Joseph Jones and Joseph M. Turner—Mr. Brigham now the only survivor.

May 3, 1842, the City Council took important action toward the provision of facilities for a Fire Department, in the passage of a resolution, directing the Chief of the Department to contract for the erection of "a house for a Hook and Ladder Company," and "that he superintend its erection; that he be paid \$1.50 per day for such service; that a Hook and Ladder Company be organized; and that said house be located on Summit Street, and between Cherry and Adams Streets." The building

was constructed, Mayor Brigham acting as Superintendent at the price named.

The Council Committee on Fire Department, July 4, 1842, reported against the construction of reservoirs for the use of the Department.

The officers of the Department in 1844 were as follows: Chief Engineer, Edwin Avery; Assistants, B. P. Peckham and Robert Jeffrey; Fire Wardens—John N. Mount, First Ward; J. R. Bond, Second Ward; Coleman I. Keeler, Third Ward.

September 24, 1847, the City Council provided for the purchase of the Southeasterly part of lot 161, Port Lawrence Division, for \$300; and for the improvement of the same by grading and the erection thereon of an Engine House to cost not to exceed \$2,500.

March 20, 1848, was passed an ordinance "to regulate the Fire Department," which provided that the same should consist of "a Chief Engineer, a First and Second Assistant Engineer, 8 Fire Wardens, and such Fire Engine Men, Hose Men, Hook and Ladder Men, and Bucket Men," as were or might be from time to time appointed. The special duties of the several officers of the Department were set forth. An abstract of that ordinance will show something of what were then the methods and means for protection against fires in the Towns of the West:

The Fire Wardens were attached to and enrolled in Engine Companies (not less than two to each Company), and at every fire act with his Company, and assist in preparing stations and procuring water for Engines and Bucket Companies. They were to "prevent the hose from being trodden on and keep all idle and suspected persons from the vicinity of the fire." They were also to "cause the bystanders to form ranks for the conveyance of water if requisite," and the citizens were enjoined to comply with the orders and directions of the Wardens. These officers were to "attend monthly meetings for exercise." The Firemen were divided into Companies, to consist of as many members as from time to time may be directed by the City Council, "to attend the respective engines, hose-carts, hooks and ladders, axes, saws and other fire apparatus belonging to the City."

The entire Department was under the direction of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants. In order that the apparatus be kept in good condition, the Firemen were required, on the first of each month, to meet at their respective rooms and on such days from May to November, inclusive, to "draw out their respective apparatus, in order to cleanse the same and exercise the men." For neglecting to attend such meetings, the Firemen were liable to a fine of 50 cents; and for neglecting to attend a fire or refusing to obey orders when there, to pay a fine of \$3.00, and be subject to expulsion. For permitting an engine or other apparatus to be used for private purposes, without proper permission, the person responsible therefor was to be fined \$5.00 and made liable for any damage to the property.

Provision was made, when necessary in order to stay the progress of a fire, for blowing up, cutting down or removing any buildings, erections and fences. Hosemen were to be selected from the Fire Companies or from other citizens by the Chief Engineer, "to convey the extra hose, if any, to every fire,

and there distribute the same, as might be required by the Engineer." At fires, two men were to remain with hose-cart, the other Hosemen to repair to the engines. The Hosemen were to organize as a separate Company. Uniforms and badges of office were provided for. Firemen, on duty, were to wear uniform as provided by their Companies, respectively.

The Mayor and Aldermen, acting as such at fires, to bear a staff, painted white, with a gilded flame at the top; the Chief Engineer a leather cap, painted white, with gilded combs, and having a fire-engine and the words "Chief Engineer" in gilt in front, and carrying a black speaking-trumpet with the same words in white and a gold rim; the Assistants to wear white leather caps, with black combs and gilded front, and the words "Engine No.—" (as the case might be) in black, and carry black speaking-trumpets, with their official rank on their caps; Fire Wardens to wear hats with black rim—the crown and front white, with "Warden" in black, and carry trumpets; Foremen to wear black leather caps, with white fronts and the word "Foreman" and No. of Company in black; Foremen of Hook and Ladder Companies to have a hook and ladder in black on their caps.

A premium of \$10.00 was provided for the Engine Company which should first arrive at a fire with its apparatus ready for use, and \$5.00 to the Company arriving within 10 minutes thereafter. Hook and Ladder Companies arriving at a fire in proper time and condition were paid premiums of \$8.00 and \$4.00. Penalties were provided for interference of any sort with the operations of the Firemen; and for injury to the fire apparatus. Authority was given for requiring the aid of any citizen or inhabitant in drawing any engine or other apparatus to a fire, and a fine of \$5.00 affixed in case of refusal by such party to obey.

All persons present at fires were made subject to the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen, Fire Wardens, and other officers, and made liable to arrest and a fine of \$5.00 for refusal to obey such orders.

The several Companies were to meet in joint convention in March, annually, and nominate a Chief Engineer and Assistants, to be submitted to the City Council for action.

The Sextons of the several Churches furnished with bells, immediately upon an alarm of fire, should diligently ring such bells for the space of 20 minutes, under penalty of a fine of \$2.00 for neglect.

June 14, 1851, the City Council provided that foremen of Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, should each procure a key to the Episcopal Church and keep the same in the rooms of said Companies respectively. It was also provided, that in case of alarm of fire, the member of either of said Companies who should first arrive at the room of his Company, should forthwith proceed to ring the bell of said Church and continue to do so "until relieved by the Sexton of the Church or until the bell of the Catholic Church should be rung." It was further provided, that the Company whose member should first ring said bell, should be entitled to a premium of \$2.00, to be given to the member concerned, upon the vote of the Company. Any member of a Company arriving before the ringing of the Episcopal bell, who should fail to ring the same, was made liable to a fine of \$5.00, "to be recovered by an action before the

Recorder in the usual manner," while his Company should forfeit all title to a premium for service at such fire. In case the Sexton of the Catholic Church should fail to ring the bell of that Church within five minutes of the ringing of the Episcopal bell, he was to forfeit the amount payable to him for ringing the Catholic bell during the current month, which amount was made payable to the Company whose member should ring the Episcopal bell at the time of such neglect by the Sexton of the Catholic Church. It was further provided, that the premium offered for the earliest ringing of the Episcopal bell should not be paid, in case the Fireman ringing the same should fail promptly to lock the door of the Church and return the key to its proper place.

Upon the resignation of R. H. Bell as Foreman of Neptune Fire Company, in March, 1852, the thanks of his associates were voted for "the uniformly able and efficient manner" in which he had discharged the duties of the office; and also resolved to "take into consideration the sound and kindly advice" given them by the retiring officer. P. F. Berdan was Mr. Bell's successor. John F. Schuerman was then the Secretary of the Company.

October 27, 1853, the City Council authorized the purchase of an Engine for Germania Fire Company, No. 4, and also for purchasing \$1,000 worth of hose for the Department, "provided no commission should be charged or received by the Chief Engineer for purchase of the same."

For many years, the chief officers of the Toledo Fire Department were appointed by the City Council, on nomination by the members of the several Companies, who annually assembled for such purpose. March 12, 1855, such meeting was held, when J. R. Bond was Chairman, and Thomas C. Mayhew Secretary, Jacob Landman and K. S. Dygert acting as Tellers. For Chief Engineer, E. B. Brown was chosen by a vote of 95, to 59 for J. R. Bond. Mr. Brown declining the office, J. R. Bond was chosen on the fourth ballot, receiving 90 votes, to 78 for Wm. Kraus and 8 for W. H. Ketcham. For First Assistant, Andrew Shurtz was chosen, his vote being 92, to 67 for Wm. Kraus. Wm. S. Sizer was chosen Second Assistant, by 82 votes to 13 scattering.

March 9, 1857, the following officers of the Toledo Fire Department were elected: Chief Engineer, Wm. Kraus; First Assistant, I. N. Hathaway; Second Assistant, C. D. Woodruff.

The Fire Department in 1858 was constituted as follows:

Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Ketcham; 1st Assistant, Chauncey D. Woodruff; 2d Assistant, Guido Marx.

Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—Foreman, Lewis C. Hunt. Membership, 60.

Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 1—Foreman, Elias Avery. Membership, 70.

Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 3—Foreman, Christian Woehler. Membership, 70.

Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 4—Foreman, F. Schoenig. Membership, 70.

Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 5—Foreman, Thomas O'Neil.

Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 6—Foreman, James S. Fifield. Membership, 70.

Fire Guards, No. 1—Foreman, Emil Marx. Membership, 30.

The annual report of Isaac N. Hathaway, Chief Engineer, made in May, 1861, stated that the Department was then constituted and equipped as follows:

In actual service, six Engine and Hose Companies, one Hook and Ladder Company, and one Company designated as Fire Guards.

Engine No. 1—Foreman, J. L. Stratton; 1st Assistant, Jesse Hurlbut; 2d Assistant, Ernest Duden; Secretary, M. B. Bell; Treasurer, Charles W. Hall.

Hook and Ladder Company—Foreman, Minot I. Wilcox; 1st Assistant, James A. Boyd; 2d Assistant, Charles Scott; Secretary, E. D. Peck; Treasurer, William B. Messinger; Steward, N. Gilsdorf.

Engine No. 2—Foreman, John Gildea; 1st Assistant, John Bradley; 2d Assistant, John Martin; Secretary, Frank Bohannon; Treasurer, Deelan Allen.

Engine No. 6—Foreman, George Platfoot; 1st Assistant, John Fork; 2d Assistant, Patrick Mitchell; Secretary, Edward McCarty; Treasurer, John Kohne.

Hose No. 6—Foreman, John Pfanner; 1st Assistant, Edward McMahon; Secretary, J. D. O'Brien; Treasurer, John Kale.

Teutonia Fire Guard, No. 1—Foreman, John Oberle; 1st Assistant, Frank Diete; 2d Assistant, Nicholas Mayer; Secretary, Conrad Tanner; Treasurer, John Enderlin.

Hose Company No. 1—Foreman, John Worts; Assistant, Ed. Border; Secretary, John H. Wood; Treasurer, Charles A. Chase.

The annual report of Chief Engineer Cummings, presented to the City Council March 17, 1863, shows the condition of the Department at that time:

GENTLEMEN:—The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to make report of the Fire Department for the past year. There have been during the year 22 fires, involving a loss of \$285,000, which was covered by insurance to the amount of \$131,000, making a total loss, over insurance, of \$154,000. Of this loss \$225,000 occurred at the burning of the Michigan Southern Elevators. The above returns of loss are as accurate as could be obtained.

There are now connected with the Fire Department, two Steam Engines, three Hand Engines, and one Hook and Ladder Company, with their Hose Carriages and Carts—all in good order with the exception of Hose Carts, which are now being made.

At the close of my term of office, I wish again to mention the importance of having Cisterns built at various points through the City for fire purposes. It is also important to have a Coal Cart to run to fires, to carry coal to the two Steamers. The City should own the Cart, and make arrangements with a drayman to haul it to fires.

Herewith is a statement of the receipts from various sources and expenditures for the Department during the year. ROBERT CUMMINGS, Engineer.

The following officers of the Toledo Fire Department were chosen by the City Council in April, 1865: Chief Engineer, Luther Whitney; 1st Assistant, Patrick H. Galloway; 2d Assistant, Wm. Glenn.

The several Fire Companies of the City and locations of same, in May, 1876, were as follows:

- No. 1—Corner of Lagrange Street and Swan Lane.
- No. 2—Corner Cherry Street and Eagle Lane.
- No. 3—Water Street, between Adams and Madison Streets.
- No. 4—St. Clair Street, between Perry and Washington.
- No. 5—Corner of Broadway and Logan Streets.
- No. 6—(To be located in East Toledo.)
- No. 7—Corner of Franklin Avenue and Bancroft Street.
- No. 8—Corner of Indiana Avenue and Division Street.

The report of the Fire Department for 1886, contained the following table, showing the aggregate loss by fire in Toledo for each year during the six years ending December 31, 1886:

YEAR.	Losses.	Insurance.	Ins. Paid.	Loss over Ins. Paid.
1881	\$118,830 00	\$701,649 00	\$81,580 37	\$37,249 63
1882	883,150 58	1,390,125 00	785,260 78	97,889 80
1883	150,778 13	447,870 00	86,984 34	63,793 79
1884	486,301 90	1,097,745 00	426,116 80	60,195 10
1885	67,873 35	1,014,417 00	47,445 00	20,428 35
1886	135,899 37	397,765 00	129,477 03	6,422 34
Total..	\$1,842,833 33	\$5,449,571 00	\$1,556,854 32	\$285,970 01

The services of officers and men of the Department were voluntary and gratuitous until 1867, when, with the exception of one Engine in the Fifth and one in the Sixth Ward, such were paid for, as all have been since 1868.

In 1887 the organization of the Fire Department was as follows:

FULLY MANNED.

- Three Steam Fire Engines.
- One Hook and Ladder Truck.
- Seven Hose Carts.
- Twenty-four Horses.

IN RESERVE.

- One Hook and Ladder Truck.
- One Steam Fire Engine.
- Two Horses.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

At present the Department numbers 64 Officers and Men, as follows:

- One Chief.
- One Assistant Chief.
- One Batteryman.
- One Superintendent of Telegraph.
- Eight Captains.
- Twenty-one Pipemen.
- Fourteen Drivers.
- Four Engineers.
- Four Assistant Engineers.
- Five Tiller and Ladder Men.
- Four Chemical Pipemen.

The first "fire limits" established within Toledo consisted of the square bounded by Summit, Jefferson, St. Clair and Monroe Streets, and were fixed by ordinance passed October 21, 1853, which prohibited the erection of any building or addition to any building more than 10 feet high and more than 10 feet square, within less than 10 feet of any other building, unless the outer wall of the same be of brick, stone or iron.

The members of Fire Company No. 4, Toledo, composed mainly of Germans, in January, 1859, organized a Firemen's Benevolent Society, for their own benefit. Each member paid 50 cents admission fee and 25 cents monthly dues, and received \$3 per week while disabled by sickness. Its officers were: President, Simon Kohn; Vice President, G. W. Temme; Secretary, Emil Rutter; Treasurer, Henry Spielbusch; Committee of Control—Joseph E. Marx, John Toolman; Trustees—Guido Marx, John Gerken, Ernst Buster.

CHAPTER II.

HOTELS.

FIRST in the provision of means for settlement and development of a new locality or section, comes that for the entertainment of strangers or travelers. In the nature of things, this must precede everything else, since without such provision there could be nothing like a welcome for the new-comers so indispensable to settlement and local progress. The venture at the mouth of Swan Creek was not an exception to this rule. It is safe to say, that at no time after the premature start of Port Lawrence, in 1817, were travelers without accommodations at that point. For such purpose, the "Old Oliver Warehouse," erected in 1817, (see page 466), afforded facilities which seem to have met every real demand. For nearly 15 years after the night of the "house-warming," which signalized its completion, that building constituted the chief place of entertainment within the present limits of Toledo. Especially was this the case in the matter of social gatherings, for which the capacious second story of the building furnished such admirable accommodations for dancing. The first occupant of that building who extended such accommodations, of which we have definite information, was Capt. J. T. Baldwin, who with his family moved into it in 1823. About that time, intercourse and travel through this section became more frequent, demanding corresponding accommodations, and without holding himself out as a hotel-keeper, Capt. Baldwin, with the excellent assistance of his wife, made comfortable such as stopped with him.

An important advance in Port Lawrence hostelry, was made by John Baldwin (son of John T.), about 1828, when in charge of the same quarters, he added the first sign of any sort in that locality, which read: "Tavern. By John Baldwin." After conducting the house for a year or two, and finding business less than he expected, Mr. Baldwin turned his attention wholly to other business, he meantime, in connection with his brother Marquis, having opened a small store.

With the revival of the Port Lawrence enterprise and the cotemporary starting of Vistula, the matter of hotel accommodations came to be of prime importance. Information in that connection does not entirely agree; but diligent enquiry in the most approved quarters seems to establish the record as given below.

The first regular Hotel within the present limits of Toledo, was the Eagle Tavern. It

was located on the South side of Summit and near Elm Street; was opened about 1834, with Ira Smith as landlord, and was burned not long thereafter. In 1837 this house was kept by J. H. Booth. Another house with the same name, was soon opened a few rods to the West. In 1836 Mr. Smith built the large three-story brick Hotel at Vienna, Michigan, which was until recently the most costly building in that village. For many years and until the opening of the Railroad, it was used as a Hotel, being the principal stage house between Toledo and Monroe.

The second Hotel was the Mansion House, North side Summit and a little East of Locust. It was opened in 1835, by J. Baron Davis, landlord. This house was largely public-headquarters during the "Toledo War," being the place of the stabbing of the Monroe Constable (see page 300). In 1837 this house was kept by Clark. It was a small frame building. In 1839, this house was kept by E. B. Dodd. A portion of the building (now the property of Dr. J. Clark) is occupied as a tenement house, at (old number) 76 Locust Street.

Third in the list stands the National Hotel, opened about 1836, by J. Blin & Co. It was located on the North side of Summit Street (old No. 77). In 1845 it was taken by Lyman T. Thayer, who kept it for three years.

The most important advance to that time made in that direction was the opening of the American Hotel (Northwest corner of Summit and Elm Streets), in 1836, by James Browne, who soon was succeeded by Daniel Segur. Dr. H. Graham kept it for a time. In 1851 L. T. Thayer became the landlord, and occupied it until 1853, when he leased it to Mahlon Kingman, but resumed charge in 1857, and continued until the destruction of the building by fire in January, 1861.

The Toledo House (Northeast corner of Summit and Perry Streets) was opened about 1836. J. Blin & Co. were proprietors in 1837. In 1842, in preparation for the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the house was enlarged by the addition of another story, and provided with great wooden columns in front, giving an awkward appearance, and was named the "Indiana House." For many years it was kept by Robert N. Lawton, who previously had kept the American. His widow, Mrs. Susan A. Lawton, who greatly aided him in his hotel-keeping, continued to reside in Toledo and kept a boarding-house for very many years. The

opening of the Wabash Canal in 1843 and of the Miami two years later, gave the house special advantage. It constitutes a prominent feature in the view of Toledo in 1846, as given elsewhere. In 1848 the house was kept by Salter Cleveland, who died at Toledo in 1887.

In 1847 L. T. Thayer fitted up a building (Northeast corner St. Clair and Jefferson Streets), which he opened as Thayer's Exchange, and which at once took prominent position among the Hotels of the City. After Mr. Thayer withdrew and took charge of the American, this place took the name of Collins House, which it retained until burned about 1860.

About 1847 the Ohio House was opened at 320 Summit Street (old number), by David Johnson. In 1852 it was kept by H. D. & W. Kingsbury, the house then taking the name of the proprietors. Subsequently the senior partner assumed sole management, and continued as such for many years.

In 1850, the first Hotel South of Swan Creek was opened. It bore the name of Broadway Hotel, and was then kept by A. F. Hull.

The opening of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland (now Lake Shore) Railroad in January, 1853, and the transfer of its depot from Water Street to the Middle Ground, in 1855, were followed by the establishment of the Island House, at the latter place. Its primary object was the provision of depot and hotel accommodations for passengers. It was placed in charge of Roswell P. Ainger, formerly of the Angier House, Cleveland, who continued in charge until his death in December, 1864. He was succeeded by H. B. Sherman, Terry Brothers, and James Gerrans—the latter being in management when the house was closed on the change of the depot in 1887.

The construction of the Oliver House, which was commenced in 1853, was the most important advance in hotel accommodations that had then been made. The location was fixed by two considerations—its proximity to the Railroad Depot on the Middle Ground, then contemplated, and the benefits the house was expected to confer upon adjoining property. It is located on Broadway and on Charles and Ottawa Streets, presenting 160 feet on Broadway and Charles, and 140 on Ottawa. It is of four stories; has 170 rooms. It was projected by Major Wm. Oliver, whose name it took, but who died before it was built. Its construction was commenced by James C. Hall (son-in-law of Maj. Oliver), and Wm. R. Morris, the latter having died before its completion, which took place in June, 1859. On the 15th of that month a meeting of citizens was held at the parlors of the House for the purpose of making arrangements for an entertainment commemorative of the opening of the establishment, when J. M. Ashley was called to the chair, and G. P. Este appointed Secretary. Committees were ap-

pointed for carrying out the purpose of the meeting.

The time appointed for the opening of the entertainment was June 29th, when a very large and fashionable assemblage convened, and the affair passed off with special success. The evening was spent chiefly in dancing and social conversation, a supper being served at the proper hour. The lessee of the house was DeWitt C. Baker, with Geo. Colburn as his assistant. It was kept for several years by Col. John McKenster, who was succeeded by different landlords. The House is yet (1888) in operation, having always maintained a good name at home and abroad.

In 1869, the demand for more adequate hotel accommodations in the City, had become so pressing as to command attention from many leading citizens. To meet such call, steps were then taken toward the erection of a suitable building. This action was stimulated at that time by the death of James C. Hall, who had previously purchased the Northeast corner of St. Clair and Jefferson Streets (formerly occupied by the Exchange, and subsequently and now by the Hall Block), and commenced excavation for a large Hotel. Steps were taken looking to the carrying out of such purpose through a stock Company. Accordingly, in January, 1870, the Toledo Hotel Company was organized, by the choice of Directors as follows: H. S. Walbridge, S. M. Young, C. H. Coy, R. H. Bell, W. W. Griffith, T. H. Hoag, F. J. King. The officers chosen were: President, F. J. King; Secretary, J. M. Gloyd; Treasurer, C. H. Coy. Steps were at once taken for the erection of the proposed building, for which purpose the Northwest corner of St. Clair and Madison Streets was purchased, being 180x120 feet. The work was completed in 1872, the structure receiving the name of "Boody House," in honor of Azariah Boody, and in special recognition of the important benefits received by Toledo from the construction of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, so largely due to Mr. Boody's sagacity and enterprise. The building covers the entire lot, and is five stories high. The two Street fronts are of stone, the style of architecture throughout being tasteful and imposing. The main hall or saloon is 27x170 feet; the billiard room 40x98; the rotunda on the second floor, 40x56; the ladies' parlor (second floor), 20x15; the dining-room, 40x98, and 18 feet high; and the number of guest-rooms, 133, besides large parlors and suites for families. The building was leased to Groff & Shears, Mr. Shadrach Groff succeeding to the business in 1873, from which time until 1887 he was lessee and landlord, in which capacity he established and maintained for the House a position among the first hotels of the West. The present lessees are Welch & Hardy. The grounds and buildings cost \$303,000. While this investment of capital in its direct returns has not been very remuner-

ative to the stockholders, the benefits derived from it, in the provision of a first-class hotel, with ample accommodations, have been highly important to the City. The present officers of the Hotel Company are: James G. Hardy, President; F. J. King, Vice President; Isaac E. Haviland, Secretary; J. S. Kountz, Treasurer.

In 1876, Frank J. Scott erected at the Southeast corner of Madison and Ontario, a large and elegant building, chiefly for the accommodation of families, which took the name of Hotel Madison. It is of the Queen Anne style, with five stories and a basement. It has accommodations for about 40 families, and its appointments are first class throughout. The cost of the property was \$72,000. It was opened in 1877, and is now (1888) conducted by Mr. Scott.

The Hotel Hamilton, corner Madison and Superior Streets, was designed, fitted, furnished and opened by H. A. Blossat, in July, 1887, who formerly conducted the Hotel Madison. In November, 1887, Mr. D. D. Grant was admitted as a partner. In April, 1888, an addition was made to the Hotel, making it a house of sixty rooms.

The first Hotel in East Toledo (Sixth Ward) was the Rogers (afterwards the Temperance) House, built by Ambrose H. Rogers, in 1851. The building is yet standing on Front Street, near Oak. Mr. Rogers conducted the business until his death by cholera in 1854, when it was taken by his widow, Mrs. Hannah Rogers, who continued it to very general acceptance of the public, for the period of 32 years, and until 1886, when it was closed. Mrs. Rogers still resides in East Toledo. She came to the Maumee Valley 60 years ago (1828), and after living four years at Perrysburg, came to what is now within Toledo in 1832, where she has since remained. Two daughters (Delia and Mary L.) live with her. She is now 72 years of age, and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The second Hotel in what is now the Sixth Ward, was built in 1861, by Stillman and D. A. Brown, and was at first known as "Bull's Head," and afterwards, as now, as "Brown's Hotel." It was located near to the Stock-Yards of the Lake Shore Railway, and being the only house of the kind in that section, it did a large business. It was kept for two years by the owners, when Harvey Brown succeeded as landlord, he being followed by different managers, Alonzo G. Marshall being now in charge.

Following is a list of Hotels in operation in Toledo in 1887:

- Boody House, corner St. Clair and Madison.
- Brown's Hotel, Fassett, corner Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, East Toledo.
- Burnett House, corner Summit and Perry.
- Covert House, Northwest corner Adams and Superior.
- Elm House, 447 Summit.
- Empire House, 243 Summit.

Hanner House, corner Washington and Market Space.

Hotel Hamilton, 75-77 Madison, corner Superior.

Hotel Madison, Northeast corner Madison and Ontario.

Hotel Ontario, Ontario, between Madison and Adams.

Hotel Union, Southwest corner St. Clair and Monroe.

Jefferson, The, Northeast corner Jefferson and St. Clair.

Junction House, corner Wayne and Gibbons.

Merchants Hotel, 103 and 105 St. Clair.

Milburn House, Southwest corner Monroe and Milburn Avenue.

Munch's Hotel, corner Front and Bridge, East Toledo.

Narrow Gauge, 238 Erie.

New England House, 135 Huron.

New York House, 165 and 169 St. Clair.

Oliver House, corner Ottawa and Broadway.

St. James Hotel, Southwest corner Lagrange and Summit.

St. Nicholas Hotel, 413 Summit.

United States Hotel, 36 to 40 Ottawa.

Wabash House, foot of Sumner.

Wyck's Hotel, 2 Bridge.

October 23, 1841, the Toledo City Council ordained the following regulations in regard to runners for Hotels, Stages, Steamboats, &c., to wit:

That no person should "act as a runner for any Hotel, Tavern, Stage, Steam or Canal Boat within the limits of Toledo," except as licensed for such purpose; and that "any orderly, reputable *white male* inhabitant of the State" might be so licensed, upon payment of 75 cents, and depositing a bond in the sum of \$50, for his good behavior—but one person to be licensed for each Hotel, Tavern, &c.

Runners were to wear a band or plate leather indicating the party which he represented. He was to conduct himself with decorum when on duty, placing himself in such position as that the name of the party represented by him should be plainly seen on his badge, and "there to remain until called for by some person or persons desiring his services." He was not to "run down or discredit any Hotel, Tavern, Stage, Steam or Canal Boat; nor to make any disorderly, obscene or indecent noise or noises; nor to use any profane or boisterous language, nor engage in any quarrels, broils, wrestling or fistieuffs with other Runners of whatever description."

The same source of annoyance had become so serious in May, 1848, that earnest steps were taken for its suppression. To such end, a combined movement was had by Landlords, Steamboat Captains and Agents and citizens, who signed a strong protest against the evil and at the same time pledged themselves to the practice of what has since come to be known as "Boycotting" those who failed to join the movement. Thus, the Hotel-keepers agreed to "oppose any Steam vessel, by discouraging passengers from traveling on such Boats as employed runners;" Steamboat men to "oppose all Hotel-keepers who should not conform to this wholesome and necessary regulation; and citizens to use their best endeavors to stop an evil which tends to check the prosperity of the City." The Forwarding Merchants signing the pledge were E. Haskell & Co., Collins, Brown & Co.,

Field & Ryder, Thos. Watkins, Brownlee, Brown & Co., A. J. Field, Chas. O'Hara, Henry E. Eagle, Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., Harrison H. Dodd, Simeon Fitch, Jr., Godard & Wiman, Peckham & Scott, D. B. Smith & Co., T. U. Bradbury.

Again, in September, 1853, this annoyance became so serious as to call for action by the Council, and an ordinance was passed which provided a penalty of \$1.00 to \$20.00 for any person who should "ask, solicit or engage any person to repair to any Hotel, Eating-House or Grog-Shop, or to take passage on any Steamboat, Stage or Railroad Car, Canal-Boat; or should by shouting, clamor, noise or importunity, endeavor to attract attention of any person to any Steamboat, Canal-Boat, Railway Car, Hotel, Eating-House or Grog-Shop."

This annoyance, so serious in the days of Steamboat traveling, gradually passed away with the advent of Railways, and now is scarcely known in Toledo, though yet existing to some extent elsewhere.

Arrivals at the Toledo Hotels were first published in the *Blade* of April 20, 1848, that being the fourth issue of the daily edition of that paper. The Hotels represented in the list were Thayer's Exchange, Lyman T. Thayer, Proprietor; and the Indiana House, James M. Spafford and Samuel Pond, Proprietors—the former reporting 18 and the latter 12 arrivals during the previous 24 hours. The next day the list was reinforced by the Ohio House, David Johnson, Proprietor, with 22 names. April 25th, appeared the Toledo House, W. Woodward, with 28 arrivals. These constituted the Hotels of Toledo at that time.

In October, 1860, the proprietors of the principal Hotels of Toledo had published the following card, which explains itself:

The undersigned, Hotel Keepers in the City of Toledo, for the purpose of creating harmony and good feeling among themselves, and maintaining and enforcing proper discipline and control over our employees, pledge ourselves, each to the others, that we will not knowingly hire or permit to be done for us, any employee of any other public house, or any person who has been discharged for improper conduct, or who does not bring a written testimonial or other evidence of good conduct from his or her last employer.

We further agree that we will notify each other with the names of all persons discharged for improper conduct.

LYMAN T. THAYER, American House.
JOHN MCKENSTER, Oliver House.
R. P. AINGER, Island House.
WILLIAMS & ALLEN, Kingsbury House.
B. FARLEY, Collins House.
ELISHA WHIPPLE, Whipple House.

Few men have occupied as prominent position among the keepers of Hotels in Toledo, as did Lyman T. Thayer. He was born in Broome County, New York, April 17, 1809, his father being a farmer, and without the means requisite for giving his children more than very moderate educational advantages. The

family removed to Palmyra, New York, in 1816, and to Waterloo in 1819, where the father died in 1821. When 13 years old, the son commenced work for a living, and at 15 was employed in a country Store at Vienna, Ontario County, New York. In 1830 he became a partner in the Store. In 1835, he came West, and passing through Toledo settled at Palmyra, Michigan; remaining there until 1841, when he removed to Adrian. In 1843, he came to Toledo, and in 1845 took charge of the National Hotel (77-79 Summit Street), which he refitted and conducted with success until 1847. He then rented a building standing at the Northeast corner of Jefferson and St. Clair Streets, fitted it up for hotel purposes, and opened it as Thayer's Exchange (afterwards known as Collins House). In the Fall of 1851, Mr. Thayer took charge of the American Hotel (Northwest corner of Summit and Elm Streets), which he refitted and managed until 1853. At the end of four years (1857), he resumed charge of the establishment and conducted it until it was consumed by fire in January, 1861. For many years Mr. Thayer had been interested in real estate and also in manufactures. Among the establishments with which he was identified were the Novelty Iron Works (succeeded by Russell & Thayer), the Toledo Carriage Woodwork Company and the Toledo Wheel Company. At the public sale of Michigan University lands (now within the City of Toledo), held in November, 1849, Mr. Thayer was the first purchaser, he buying 200 acres, for which he paid from \$22 to \$25 per acre. The Wabash Railway Shops (Fifth Ward) occupy a portion of that purchase. Mr. Thayer was married August 2, 1832, at Floyd, New York, with Miss Anna Lee Fraser. They celebrated their Golden Wedding at Toledo, August 2, 1882, Mrs. Thayer dying May 20, 1883. They had five children, all dying while young, the eldest, a daughter, being 13 years old. The memory of these is recognized in a neat monument erected in Forest Cemetery, Toledo. Mrs. Thayer was a woman of exceptional force of character and much influence and usefulness.

GEORGE MACK was born in Laechingen, Oberamt Miesingen, July 15, 1831. He is a son of John George and Anna (Maier) Mack. The father was a Baker. The educational privileges of the son were fair, which he enjoyed until 14 years old, when he was "bound out" for three years as an apprentice to the Baker's trade, receiving as compensation his board only, his father supplying his clothing. At the end of this engagement, he received as wages the equal of \$5.00 per month. This arrangement continued until the Spring of 1854. His parents both having died, he left home for the United State April 23d, and reached New York June

6th following. Starting directly for the West, he was able to reach Buffalo, where his means being exhausted, he was compelled to seek employment, which could be found in a brickyard only. Remaining there about three months, he came on to Toledo, arriving during the fatal prevalence there of cholera. He first found employment at the Kingsbury House, H. D. Kingsbury, proprietor, where he remained nearly three years. In 1857, he entered the employ of Lyman T. Thayer, proprietor of the American Hotel (corner of Summit and Elm Streets) where he remained until the burning of that house in January, 1861. The following Spring, with moderate savings from his wages, he purchased in Buffalo a second-hand hack, and commenced what now has been his business for 27 years. In the pursuit of that, he has been uniformly successful, making moderate, yet steady gains; meanwhile establishing

a character for integrity and good citizenship of which any one may justly be proud, and furnishing illustration of what industry, prudence and economy, under very unfavorable circumstances, will accomplish. Beside ample facilities of the best class for his business, he is the owner of considerable real property in Toledo, the whole constituting a competence for future needs. In 1872 Mr. Mack made a visit to the Fatherland, being gone three months. In 1881, as a Republican candidate, he was elected Director of the Lucas County Infirmary, while most of his associate candidates were defeated. He was re-elected in 1884, again running largely ahead of the ticket, as he also was in 1887. Mr. Mack was married January 13, 1861, with Elizabeth Seltzer, who was born near Frankfort, Germany, coming to the United States in 1858. They have two children—William F. and Anna M., both of Toledo.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TOLEDO POST, G. A. R.

January 11, 1888, Toledo Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted by Comrade H. P. Lloyd of Cincinnati. It was composed of 105 members, of whom 89 were from Forsyth Post, No. 15, and 16 were new members of the order. The officers of the Post then were:

LaFayette Lyttle, Post Commander.
Albert Claypool, Senior Vice Commander.
Robert G. W. Foster, Junior Vice Commander.
William Dustin, Adjutant.
Henry G. Norton, Quartermaster.
Dr. J. T. Woods, Surgeon.
Leroy E. Clarke, Chaplain.
Fred J. Wolfert, Officer of the Day.
William C. Mettler, Officer of the Guard.
A. D. Stewart, Sergeant Major.
Benjamin F. Griffin, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Trustees—M. J. Enright, F. B. Shoemaker, Edwin Goldsmith.

Committees. Relief—James Melvin, C. M. Montgomery, F. J. Wolfert. Employment—Wm. Corlett, J. C. Romeis, R. G. Bacon. Cemetery—R. G. W. Foster, L. E. Clarke, S. W. Cass. Applications—J. H. Ainsworth, J. A. Stipp, H. P. Fowler. Admission to Military Homes, &c.—Edwin Goldsmith, Nat. Haughton, J. S. Kountz. Chairman Committee on Social Sessions—P. H. Dowling.

MEMBERS.

Ainsworth, J. H., sergt., co. G, 12th Ind. V. I.
Austin, D. R., 1st lieutenant, 100th O. V. I.
Alcorn, W. W., private, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Abbott, Willard, corporal, 13th N. Y. V. I.
Barkdull, W. H., musician, co. B, 176th O. V. I.
Barkdull, T. H., private, co. B, 176th O. V. I.
Brown, Edward O., major, A. D. C. U. S. A.
Bacon, R. G., 1st lieutenant, co. H, 38th U. S. C. I.
Bell, John B., maj. and bvt. lieutenant-col., 15th Mich. V. I.
Bigelow, H. W., captain, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Bunker, Henry S., commissary, 96th O. V. I.
Brown, Calvin S., private, co. G, Iowa V. C.
Bowman, J. H., private, co. G, 4th U. S. I.
Bliven, Charles E., brevet major U. S. V.
Booth, M. D., private, co. H, 3d O. V. C.
Bodman, Lewis H., medical cadet, U. S. A.
Clarke, W. J., paymaster steward, U. S. N.
Clarke, R. W., captain, co. C, 120th N. Y. V. I.
Clark, L. E., private, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Claypool, Albert, corporal co. B, 13th O. V. C.
Cass, Samuel W., corporal, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Corlett, William, private, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Collamore, G. A., surgeon, 100th O. V. I.
Doolittle, C. C., brig. and brevet maj.-gen'l U. S. V.
Dowling, P. H., captain, co. C, 11th O. V. I.
DeVilbiss, Allen, hosp. stew., co. A, 100th Ind. V. I.
Dustin, William, 1st lieutenant, 19th bat. O. V. L. A.
DeGraff, Henry, lieutenant, 7th Mich. V. C.
Enright, M. J., 2d lieutenant, co. H, 11th O. V. I.
Faskin, John E., lieutenant-col., 87th and 130th O. V. I.
Fuller, John W., brig. and brevet maj.-gen'l U. S. V.

Foster, R. G. W., private, co. B, 17th Me. V. I.
Fowler, H. P., 2d lieutenant, co. E, 1st Mass. H. A.
Frank, Simon H., 1st sergt., bat. G, 1st Mich. L. A.
Flower, S. W., quartermaster, 10th N. Y. V. H. A.
Goldsmith, Edwin, adjt., 100th Ind. V. I.
Griffin, B. F., private, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Gosline, W. A., q. m. sergt., 103d O. V. I.
Goodnow, Edgar W., 1st lieutenant, co. F, 4th Mass. V. C.
Garver, Emil, sergt., co. F, 19th O. V. I.
Goodwin, Edward M., captain, A. A. surg., U. S. N.
Holloway, George, private, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Haughton, Nathaniel, lieutenant-col., 25th O. V. I.
Harris, James, 1st lieutenant, bat. H, O. V. L. A.
Hoerr, Louis, private, co. I, 9th O. V. I.
Hamilton, J. K., captain, co. B, 113th O. V. I.
Hull, Geo. B., 2d lieutenant, co. C, 185th O. V. I.
Hall, James M., private, co. G, 3d U. S. I.
Hartley, Geo. W., private, co. G, 7th Mich. S. S.
Hussey, Cyrus, lieutenant-col., 192d O. V. I.
Houss, N. W., 2d lieutenant, co. K, 1st Mich. V. I.
Jones, Chas. H., private, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Kumler, John F., 1st sergt., co. A, 83d O. V. I.
Knights, James D., sergt., co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Kountz, John S., drummer, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Kellogg, J. T., 1st lieutenant, co. H, 138th Ind. V. I.
Lyttle, LaFayette, captain and bvt. major, 35th and 94th N. Y. V. I.
Lindsay, Cary D., 1st lieutenant, 67th O. V. I.
Lasalle, J., captain, co. C, 82d Ill. V. I.
Lee, John C., colonel, 55th and 164th O. V. I.
Montgomery, C. M., private, bat. I, 14th N. Y. V. H. A.
Merrell, John H., sergt., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Mott, Louis, sergt., co. E, 3d O. V. C.
Mettler, Wm. C., private, co. H, 101st O. V. I.
Melvin, James, 1st sergt., co. C, 33d Mass. V. I.
McLyman, Wm. H., captain, U. S. V.
McKecknie, W. E., 2d lieutenant, 167th O. V. I.
Millard, I. I., private, co. I, 15th O. V. I.
Martin, Predom, corporal, 130th O. V. I.
Norton, H. G., 1st lieutenant and adjt., 137th U. S. C. T.
Puck, John H., private, co. C, 37th O. V. I.
Parsons, John E., colonel, 187th Pa. V. I.
Pierce, H. L., private, 7th Vt. V. I.
Potter, E. D., Jr., private, co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Pugsley, Isaac P., A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.
Peck, O. L., 2d lieutenant, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
Parnelee, Myron H., drummer, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Quiggle, R. C., private, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
Romeis, John C., private, co. C, 5th O. V. I.
Root, E. I., corporal, co. I, 4th O. V. I.
Stewart, A. D., sergt., co. G, O. V. I.
Shaw, Daniel C., private, co. I, 13th Ill. V. I.
Stipp, J. A., private, co. I, 8th O. V. C.
Spain, James H., sergt., co. H, 16th N. Y. V. I.
Shoemaker, F. B., 2d lieutenant, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Sawtelle, W. H., private, co. B, 18th Ind. Bat.
Smith, W. H. H., 1st lieutenant, 21st bat. O. V. L. A.
Schooley, E. W., corporal, co. A, 68th O. V. I.
Sheldon, D. D., 1st sergt., co. I, 192d N. Y. V. I.
Thomas, Geo. W., 1st lieutenant, bat. I, 3d N. Y. V. L. A.
Thorn, Samuel S., surgeon, 130th O. V. I.
Terry, T. B., sergt., co. B, 3d O. V. C.
Thomas, John H., private, co. F, 206th Pa. Res.
Ulrich, Adam, sergt., co. E, 11th O. V. I.
Wolcott, J. L., 2d lieutenant, 67th O. V. I.
Warn, M. C., 2d lieutenant, co. C, 26th Pa. V. I.

Waring, S. H., corporal, co. E, 84th O. V. I.
 Woods, J. T., surgeon, 96th O. V. I.
 Woolson, A. M., sergt.-maj., 1st O. V. H. A.
 Wolfert, F. J., private, co. C, 55th O. V. I.
 Watson, Pliny, 1st lieutenant, co. K, 55th O. V. I.
 Waite, Richard, captain, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
 Waite, Norman, major, 189th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, M. L., quartermaster, 130th O. V. I.
 Wood, Harrison, 1st lieutenant, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
 Whittlesey, R. D., 1st lieutenant, bat. G, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Young, Chas. L., bvt. lieutenant-col. 70th N. Y. V. I. and
 Vol. Gen. Staff.
 Young, Horatio S., sergt., co. C, 130th O. V. I.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Branch of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was organized in Toledo, May 5, 1885. The objects are to cherish the memories and associations of that Army; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship therein; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen, either on the field of battle or in any line of duty with it; to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well contested battles, its campaigns, marches and skirmishes; and as an incentive to the organization of such Branch Societies throughout the West. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected to serve for one year, 1885-86: President, General Nat. Haughton; Vice President, Surgeon S. F. Forbes; Secretary, Lieut. C. D. Lindsay; Treasurer, Wm. Corlett.

Several interesting meetings were held during the year, and a committee was appointed to procure a tablet for Memorial Hall, to commemorate the gallant dead of the Army of the Potomac.

The officers elected for the year 1886-87 were as follows: President, General C. C. Doolittle; Vice President, General C. L. Young; Secretary, Lieutenant C. D. Lindsay; Treasurer, Wm. Corlett.

The officers elected for the year 1887-88 are: President, General C. L. Young; Vice President, Dr. Albert Claypool; Secretary, Lieutenant C. D. Lindsay; Treasurer, C. M. Montgomery.

MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.

Andrews, N. J., 4th N. Y. Art.
 Bailey, B. C., 94th N. Y. V. I.
 Brown, J. W., 164th O. V. I.
 Brown, H. A., 10th Mass. V. I.
 Brown, E. O., U. S. A.
 Bowen, G. W., 16th Mich. V. I.
 Bacon, R. G., 148th N. Y. V. I. and 38th U. S. C. T.
 Bishop, W. H., 1st Conn. Cav.
 Bartow, James R., 15th N. Y. Cav.
 Booth, John G., 34th N. Y. V. I.
 Beeley, Joseph L., 67th O. V. I.
 Baker, H. L., 94th N. Y. V. I.
 Cheney, W. C., 130th O. V. I.
 Corlett, William, Bat. II, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Conger, Charles H., 25th O. V. I.
 Cool, George E., 34th N. Y. V. I.
 Chamberlain, D. P., Surgeon 4th Mich. V. I.
 Claypool, Albert, 13th O. V. C.
 Caughlin, Charles, 49th Pa. V. I.
 Clarke, Richard W., 72d and 120th N. Y. V. I.
 Cherry, Charles W., 130th O. V. I.
 Christie, H. C., 58th Pa. V. I.
 Collins, T. J., 5th O. V. C.
 Cooper, George I., Bat. II, 1st O. V. A.
 Cranker, Peter, 67th O. V. V. I.
 Comly, James M., 23d O. V. I.
 Clarke, W. R., Bat. II, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Chance, Jesse C., 25th O. V. I. and 13th U. S. Inf.
 Doolittle, Charles C., 4th Mich. V. I.
 DeGraff, Henry, 7th Mich. Cav.
 Dyer, E. M., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Englehart, Jacob, 130th O. V. I.
 Faskin, John, 67th O. V. V. I.
 Fraser, George S., 25th O. V. I.
 Foster, R. G. W., 17th Me. V. I.
 Fisher, A. W., 57th Pa. V. I.
 Forbes, Samuel F., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Fowler, Henry P., 1st Mass. II. A.
 Gaetschenberger, F. A., 130th O. V. I.
 Greer, Jacob, 33d N. Y. V. I.
 Geddes, L. W., 25th O. V. I.
 Hoyt, William L., 25th O. V. I.
 Hall, James M., 3d U. S. I.
 Harris, James, Bat. II, O. V. L. A.
 Heck, Charles L., 2d Maryland V.
 Hawkes, Erastus P., 5th Mich. Cav.
 Hoag, Francis, N. Y. H. A.
 Hall, James W., 25th O. V. V. I.
 House, N. W., 1st Mich. V. I.
 Hime, J. E., 7th O. V. I.
 Hardie, James, 13th O. V. C.
 Haynes, Quade C., 1st Mich. V. I.
 Haughton, Nat., 25th O. V. I.
 Hall, Cecil A., Bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Jay, Sidney W., U. S. Artillery
 Jones, N. H., 5th N. Y. V.
 Kerneck, J. W., 5th Mich. Cav.
 Kissinger, S. S., 65th N. Y. V. I.
 Kummerow, Ernest, 25th O. V. I.
 Klein, Henry, 149th O. N. G.
 Kaney, J. G., 123d Pa. V. I.
 Klitter, John, 9th Conn. V. V. I.
 King, Jabez W., 2d Maine V. I.
 Luke, William, 54th Pa. V. I.
 Labadie, Louis, 67th O. V. V. I.
 Lindsay, C. D., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Lehany, Thomas, 67th O. V. V. I.
 Lyttle, LaFayette, 94th N. Y. V. I.
 Loeb, Daniel, 72d N. Y. V. I.
 LaSalle, J., 82d Ill. V. I.
 Lovett, Dennis, 67th O. V. V. I.
 Lee, John C., 55th O. V. I.
 Montgomery, C. M., 14th N. Y. H. A.
 Marshall, J. W., 187th N. Y. V. I.
 Newton, Robert, 5th U. S. Cav.
 Peet, John H., 4th N. Y. H. A.
 Pray, J. L., Bat. H, 1st O. V. A. and Signal Corps.
 Pool, Charles C., 149th N. Y. V. I.
 Parmelee, Wm. E., Jr., Bat. II, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Parsons, John E., 149th and 187th Pa. V. and A. A. G.
 Roraback, T. Z., 122d N. Y. S. V.
 Reeve, Lewis, 1st Mich. Cav.
 Rowsey, Charles A., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Rowley, Horace, 17th Vermont V. I.
 Skinner, S. W., 1st Conn. H. A.
 Shay, Lewis, 130th O. V. I.
 Stritmater, J. M., 100th Pa. V. I.
 Scott, W. P., 25th O. V. V. I.
 Smith, W. F., 4th O. V. I.
 Spain, James H., 164th N. Y. V. I.
 Swartz, Otto, 5th Pa. Cav.
 Smith, Wm. H. H., Bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Sheldon, D. D., 18th N. Y. V. I.
 Schaefer, Charles P., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Stewart, A. D., 25th O. V. I.

Turley, William, 1st N. Y. L. A.
 Turner, John, 67th O. V. V. I.
 Thornburg, T. H., 8th O. V. I.
 Triquant, Peter, 25th O. V. V. I.
 Thomas, George W., Bat. 1, 3d N. Y. A.
 Worts, J. J., 25th O. V. V. I.
 Weber, Alex., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Worts, George, 67th O. V. I.
 Woodbury, A., 67th O. V. V. I.
 Wolfert, T. J., 55th O. V. I.
 Wilson, R. F., 10th Pa. Reserves.
 Whitney, Henry M., U. S. Cav.
 White, John G., 155th N. Y. V. I.
 Young, Charles L., 70th N. Y. V. and Gen. Staff.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

The following named members of this command were from Toledo:

Frank T. Bennett—Quartermaster Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain; now Major Second United States Cavalry.

Fred. H. Brown (son of Matthew Brown)—First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Killed by Indians at Fort Phil Kearney massacre, 1866.

Isaac D'Isay—First Lieutenant; mustered out, 1866.

James Louden—Sergeant Company G, Third Battalion; killed at battle of Chickamauga.

Wm. H. Moore—Sergeant Company D, First Battalion. Now Druggist at Milburn Wagon Works, Toledo.

Homer Sawyer—Sergeant Company D, First Battalion; lost arm in front of Atlanta.

James Clark—Corporal Company G, First Battalion.

Frank H. Venia—Corporal Company G, Second Battalion; wounded at Utoy Creek; prisoner at Andersonville.

Lucien Brown—Private Company D, Second Battalion; wounded at Chickamauga; prisoner at Andersonville.

Walter Clum—Private Company H, First Battalion; killed at Pittsburg Landing.

William H. Hoag—Private Company G, Second Battalion.

Charles Jennings—Private Company D, First Battalion.

Edward Lacy—Private Company H, Third Battalion; killed at Chickamauga.

James Mills—Private Company H, Third Battalion; died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Charles K. Mitchell—Private Company H, Third Battalion; lost an arm at battle of Utoy Creek.

Daniel Norris—Private Company H, Third Battalion; died at Nashville, Tennessee.

Joseph Parker—Private Company D, First Battalion.

Horace Sawyer—Private Company H, First Battalion; wounded at Chickamauga.

John Ten Eyck—Private Company D, First Battalion.

Lewis Ten Eyck—Private Company D, Second Battalion; wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia.

Amos Twining—Private Company D, Second Battalion; prisoner at Andersonville.

Wm. Westcott—Private Company D, First Battalion.

SONS OF VETERANS.

This organization, as its title indicates, consists of sons of Soldiers who served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion. Two Camps have been instituted in Toledo.

MARK E. SIBLEY CAMP, No. 1, was mustered August 15, 1882, at the office of Captain B. F. Miller, by Charles W. Goranflo, from Allentown, Pennsylvania. The charter members were: C. W. Goranflo, C. S. Bigelow, L. A. Alexander, Harry B. Bacon, H. S. Dowling, John S. Cross, James A. Livermore, E. T. Walter, George C. Cramer, E. McElroy, George L. Thorne, James H. Sherwood, Reuben Bigelow, Frank S. Plummer, Frank T. Baldwin.

The Camp was named after a son of Mrs. Ruth Sibley, of Toledo, who was a member of Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery. The officers of the Camp for 1887, were as follows: Captain, J. A. Livermore; First Lieutenant, S. H. Hansen; Second Lieutenant, Charles Schelling; Orderly Sergeant, L. J. Cook.

ELLSWORTH CAMP, No. 2, was mustered at Grand Army Hall, East Toledo, November 1, 1882, by Charles W. Goranflo, assisted by members of Mark E. Sibley Camp, No. 1. The following were the charter members: W. H. Graham, E. A. Graham, R. F. Danzy, C. Munger, Orlin L. Boice, Frank Munger, Harry Squire, Orrin McDougal, A. Grant, Wm. Sondert, Wm. Barringer, George Edgar, L. J. Gage, G. W. Marshall, H. Brown, F. Gage and Harvey Harris.

Officers of Ellsworth Camp, No. 2, for 1887, were as follows: Captain, Orrin McDougal; First Lieutenant, Thomas Reid; Second Lieutenant, Clarence Dowell; Q. M. S., Fred. Kratt; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. Barringer; Chaplain, J. B. Allen; Sergeant Guard, Fred. Riddell; Corporal Guard, Wm. White; Color Sergeant, I. N. Gardner; Inside Picket, Charles Sutton; Outside Picket, Jacob Langendorf.

When these Camps were organized, there were two branches of the order of Sons of Veterans in Ohio; but in 1885 these were consolidated, and Mark E. Sibley Camp, No. 1, became Mark E. Sibley Camp, No. 18; and Ellsworth Camp, No. 2, became Ellsworth Camp, No. 62. Both are now in a flourishing condition.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

STATE OFFICERS.

Charles L. Young, Brig.-General, Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence, January 14, 1878, for two years.

Henry G. Neubert, Colonel, and Chief of Engineers, 1877.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This command was organized, under the laws of Ohio, in October, 1877, with headquarters at Toledo.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Henry G. Neubert, November 1, 1877, to March 31, 1881; Jona. D. Norton, May 19, 1881, to June, 1887; Charles M. Keyes, June 8, 1887.

Lieutenant Colonels.—Jona. D. Norton, November 1, 1877, to May 19, 1881; John G. Avery, May 19,

1881, to June 18, 1885; Charles M. Keyes, July 13, 1885, to June 8, 1887; Henry S. Bunker, June 29, 1887.

Majors—John J. Woorman, November 1, 1877, to February 17, 1880; John G. Avery, July 7, 1880, to May 19, 1881; H. S. Bunker, May 19, 1881, to June 29, 1887; M. B. Lemmon, Junior Major, September 7, 1886.

Adjutants.—David S. Monsarrat, November 17, 1877 to May 19, 1878; H. S. Bunker, May 10, 1878, to May 19, 1881; W. W. Aleorn, July 4, 1881, to January 7, 1886; Isaac T. Merrill, February 11, 1886.

Surgeons.—Joseph T. Woods, November 17, 1877. Assistants—J. M. Shoemaker, November 17, 1877, to March 17, 1880; Wm. Graefe, July 7, 1880, to August 15, 1882; Arthur L. Osborn, August 18, 1882.

Chaplains.—Robert McCune, November 17, 1877, to October 24, 1881; Edward Anderson, November 1, 1881, to November 24, 1884; Patrick S. Slevin, July 28, 1885.

TOLEDO COMPANIES.

Company A.—Walbridge Light Guards. Organized November 1, 1872. Assigned to Regiment in October, 1877.

Captains—A. Romeyn Rogers, November 1, 1872, to October 14, 1874; Jerome B. Thomas, October 27, 1874, to December 29, 1876; Henry A. Brown, December 29, 1876, to June 7, 1879; J. G. Avery, June 30, 1879, to July 7, 1880; Jacob Mc. Weier, July 21, 1880.

Company C.—Toledo Grays. Organized March 15, 1876. Assigned to Regiment October, 1877.

Captains—J. E. Kentigh, March 22, 1877, to March 9, 1878; F. N. Marvin, March 26, 1878, to January 15, 1879; Robinson Locke, March 1, 1879, to July 19, 1882; J. R. Wade, August 18, 1882, to May 20, 1884; J. B. Atkinson, June 9, 1884, to July 28, 1885; P. S. Donnelly, August 12, 1885, to January 5, 1886; J. R. Wade, February 15, 1886.

Company H.—Milburn Guards.

Captains—James K. Milburn, August 17, 1877, to July 16, 1888; Burton Varney, July 30, 1878, to August 27, 1879; W. H. Moore, September 8, 1879, to October 21, 1884; A. R. Rogers, October 21, 1884.

The above mentioned Companies are made up of men of exceptionally good standing, who have assumed the positions they hold with the paramount purpose of thereby so placing and qualifying themselves as to be useful to their fellow-citizens in any emergency—whether for National or local defense.

BATTERY D, FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

This command is one of the oldest now in the State service, having been organized in 1867. It had its inception in the order of the State Adjutant General, under which the members of Battery H, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery (serving in the Union Army), were authorized to organize what was designated as First Ohio Independent Battery, which contained many ex-Soldiers of the Union Army during the Rebellion. At the outset, H. A. Perigo was elected First Lieutenant, and Clarence Morris Second Lieutenant. The Battery then had two brass six-pounder Napoleons.

In 1877, the organization was increased in standard to that of a four-gun Battery, with the following named officers: O. J. Hopkins, Captain; James F. Bailie, First Lieutenant;

Sidney W. Jay, Second Lieutenant; T. J. Cronise, Assistant Surgeon.

In 1878, the Battery was advanced to a full six-gun organization, with four six-pounders, and two twelve-pounders, brass pieces, when two Lieutenants were added, and E. H. Losee and Wm. H. McLain chosen as such officers.

In 1882, by request of its officers, the Battery was reduced to the four-gun basis, Lieutenants Losee and McLain retiring.

The Battery is fully equipped for whatever service it may be called to perform. During the riotous demonstrations of 1877, it was on duty several days, and contributed materially in averting threatened violence toward life and property. It was also serviceable in like manner in connection with the disturbances at the Paulding Reservoir in May, 1887.

The roster of the Battery's officers, at this time (1887), is as follows: Captain—Owen J. Hopkins; First Lieutenant, Louis Kimmerlin; Second Lieutenant, Furman Upham; Junior Second Lieutenant, George V. Roulet.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1887-1888.—Cora Day Young, Toledo, National Senior Vice President.

Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Toledo, National Counselor.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, W. R. C.—Cora Day Young, Toledo, Chairman Department Executive Board.

OFFICERS FORSYTH RELIEF CORPS, No. 1, W. R. C., G. A. R., 1888.—President, Emma J. Goldsmith; Senior Vice President, Adelia A. Edson; Junior Vice President, Mary E. Nicholas; Treasurer, Mary J. Kelsey; Secretary, Jennie R. Griffin; Chaplain, Mary A. Bills; Conductor, Anna E. Pennell; Guard, Kate Raynor.

FLAGS AND BANNERS.

A large number of flags and banners carried by Ohio troops in the War of the Rebellion were deposited in what is known as the Flag Room, in the State Capitol, at Columbus. Among these were the following from the commands named:

Command.	Flags.	Banners.	Markers.
14th O. V. I.	2	1	--
25th O. V. I.	2	2	--
27th O. V. I.	2	--	--
37th O. V. I.	--	1	--
47th O. V. I.	2	1	--
84th O. V. I.	1	--	--
100th O. V. I.	1	1	--
111th O. V. I.	1	1	--
182d O. V. I.	1	1	--
189th O. V. I.	1	1	--
Battery H, 1st L. A.	--	--	1
Company C, 3d Cavalry	--	--	1

EXPRESSES.

Wm. F. Harnden is the recognized pioneer Expressman of the United States. He started his messengers between Boston and New York in 1839. For some time, that was the only route occupied by such means of communication. Mr. Harnden soon extended his operations by the Hudson River to Albany, with

Henry Wells as Albany Agent. Early in 1841 George E. Pomeroy, then at Albany, planned for starting the first Express line between that City and Buffalo, and June 1st of that year, he left Albany as the pioneer Messenger of what came to be known as "Pomeroy's Express." The trips, at first, were made weekly, the facilities consisting of Railway travel to Batavia, and of stage thence to Buffalo; his parcels being conveyed in a carpet-bag and small trunk. The time for the round trip was 84 hours. For some time, the Bankers of Albany and Buffalo had employed semi-monthly messengers, and at first were slow to surrender their large interests to the hands of the new and untried agency; but ere long such reluctance yielded to confidence established, and the Express gradually won its way to popular favor. Slow as that trip now seems to have been, the Express "beat the mails" some 36 hours to Buffalo. Mr. Pomeroy soon extended his route to New York, when Mr. Wells entered his employ, and the River business came into his hands. A brother, Thaddeus Pomeroy, and Mr. Wells and Crawford Livingston, soon became associated in the business, the firm being Pomeroy & Co. The trips were now made semi-weekly. In 1842, this was changed to daily trips. During this year an important advance was made, by the addition of mail transportation—a matter entirely new, outside the Government mails. To this end, Mr. Pomeroy devised the first postage-stamp provided in the United States. It was about the size and form of the Government stamps subsequently provided. Three colors were employed—black, blue and vermilion, the former two being of the denom-



ination of five, and the latter of 10 cents. They were printed on bank-note paper and sized ready for use. The vignette was a handsome steel portrait of a female, surrounded by the words, "Pomeroy's Letter Express," above being the words, "Free Stamp," and below, "20 for \$1.00." Herewith is given this stamp, from the engraving then used. This branch of their business started out quite auspiciously, meeting with popular favor, and largely for the reason that letters were carried for five and 15, where the Government charged 10 to 25 cents. But this enterprise was soon seriously embarrassed by a large number of suits brought by the Government, for alleged violations of postal laws, in carrying mail matter outside the Government mails. In all these suits, however, the Courts decided in favor of the Express line, which, however, was subjected to heavy costs in defense.

In July, 1844, appeared in the Toledo *Blade* an advertisement, headed "New Post Office—

Postage Reduced." Then followed announcement that "Pomeroy's Daily Letter Express having been extended to this place, is now prepared to carry letters at the following rates." The rate from Toledo to Detroit and all Lake points, Buffalo included, was 6½ cents; to Batavia, Albany and New York, 12½ cents; to New England points and Philadelphia, 18½ cents. Ten 12½ or 20 6½ cent stamps were sold at \$1.00. As then in the case of the United States mails, each piece of paper enclosed in a letter was subjected to charge at the full rate. The "New Post Office" was at the Drug Store of A. Ralston & Co., "No. 1, Mott's Block," Southeast corner of Summit and Monroe Streets. The *Blade* frequently acknowledged its obligation to Pomeroy's Express for favors in the way of news items and advance copies of Eastern newspapers. Thus, that paper of June 2, 1842, acknowledged receipt per Pomeroy's Express of New York papers of May 27th—"only five days." The trip-sheet of this line was frequently the medium through which was received the first intelligence of important events, and especially of foreign news.

In 1846, Livingston, Fargo & Co. established an Express between Buffalo and Chicago, Field & King acting as Agents at Toledo. During the Summer their business was done on Steamers, and by Wagons in Winter. This Company continued in operation until the organization of the American Express Company in 1851. Charles Fargo was Toledo Agent until 1855, when the United States Company was organized, as the successor of the American. Mr. Fargo continued as local Agent until January, 1855, when he was succeeded by Calvin Cone, who served until July 1, 1856, and then was appointed Superintendent of the Company's line at and West of Toledo. Edward Chapin was Mr. Cone's successor as Toledo Agent, and still, near the end of 32 years of service, remains such, now acting also as Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pacific Express Companies.

Mr. Cone continued as Superintendent until 1887. He entered the Express business in 1851, in an independent way, by making personal trips over the Railroad between Sandusky and Newark, combining with it limited traffic in family supplies.

The other Express lines having Stations at Toledo in 1888, are the American and the Adams, Henry B. Pomeroy, Agent; and the Erie, C. M. Hayden, Agent.

Express rate between Toledo and New York, in May, 1846, per 100 pounds, was \$2.00; from Chicago to New York, \$3.00. The present charges are—\$2.00 and \$2.50, respectively.

In February, 1848, "Avery's Toledo and Adrian Express," Edwin Avery, Proprietor and Messenger, began business, over the old Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad.

GEORGE E. POMEROY was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 16, 1807, and died at Toledo, January 12, 1886. In childhood he went to Auburn, New York, where, in 1820, he became a Clerk in a Drug Store. In 1830, he removed to Palmyra, New York, being in business there for several years, and in 1833 was there married with Miss Helen E. Robinson. In 1835 they came to the West, settling at Palmyra, Michigan, where Mr. Pomeroy engaged in milling and hotel-keeping. In consequence of ill-health, they returned to the East, stopping at Albany. It was soon after his arrival in that City, that Mr. Pomeroy planned and inaugurated the Express venture, already referred to. In 1844, disposing of his interest in the Express business to his brother (Thaddeus Pomeroy), Mr. Pomeroy returned to the West, and settled at Clinton, Michigan, where he was in business for a time, when he established the *Detroit Tribune*, retaining his residence at Clinton. The newspaper venture not proving a success, he disposed of the paper. In 1863, he came to Toledo, and engaged in real estate business, his son, George E., Jr., ere long becoming a partner, and the firm of George E. Pomeroy & Son continuing until the death of its senior. Beside his wife, Mr. Pomeroy left four children—Mrs. Joseph Ennis, of Hastings, Minnesota; and Marie Louise, George E. and Mary, of Toledo.

TIMOTHY P. HART was born at Alexander, Genesee County, New York, January 20, 1820. He is a son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Harter) Hart. His father was a miller and a man of moderate means; but through hard labor and strict economy, he was enabled to rear seven children to respectability and usefulness. Until his 15th year, the son assisted his father in the mill, meantime, for portions of the year, attending the District School. In 1835, he determined to set out on life's voyage, and secured the position of Driver on the Erie Canal, which he followed for five years. In 1840, he was appointed Agent for the Albany and Buffalo Towing Company at Lockport, having charge of Canal-Drivers. Two years later he was stationed at Newville, Oneida County. In 1844 he entered the employ of A. R. Cobb & Co., at Mohawk, Herkimer County, where he remained for 10 years. Upon the organization of the United States Express Company, in 1854, he entered its employ as Messenger on the Rock Island Railroad, and in 1855 was sent to Toledo. There he became Transfer Agent for the Company, which position he held until June, 1883, a period of 28 years. Such has been the success of his service, that he was then retired by the Company from active labors, on a life-salary, in recognition of his long and faithful discharge of duty. Some years since, Mr. Hart was chiefly instrumental in ferreting out and defeating an attempted robbery of an Express

Messenger of a large amount of money, in doing which he displayed special sagacity and fidelity. The discovery of the plot and arrest of the would-be robbers were made quite prominent at the time. During the long period of Mr. Hart's connection with the Express Company at Toledo, that species of transportation passed through many and important changes. His chief hold upon his employer consisted of his known integrity and industry, and his conscientious adherence to convictions as to duty; which qualities were no less effective in commanding the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, his action in that connection being limited to the exercise of the right of the ballot, he being content to live in the quiet enjoyment of a law-abiding and law-sustaining citizen. He was married June 4, 1845, with Harriet Minerva Vureh, who died December 2, 1876.

ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Early in the Summer of 1881, a committee of Clergymen of the Evangelical Lutheran District Synod of Ohio, canvassed the large Lutheran (mostly foreign German) population of Toledo, with a view of establishing an English congregation. A Sunday-school was organized June 19th, by Rev. S. L. Harkey, D.D., with C. M. Anderson as Superintendent, and during August Rev. J. L. Smith took charge of the work. On October 16th the people elected Rev. R. E. McDaniel Pastor, who commenced preaching October 30th.

On November 20th the congregation organized under the name of The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Toledo, and adopted the constitution recommended for congregations by the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America. The first Church officers elected were: Deacons, C. M. Anderson, C. Feilbach, T. Holst and D. Hartman; Trustees, C. M. Anderson, C. Feilbach, C. Ephart, E. Winberg and D. Hartsman.

The Pastor resigned in August, 1882, and on Christmas following Rev. S. L. Harkey, D.D., was elected. The next year a house of worship was erected on the corner of Harrison and Oliver Streets, and was dedicated January 6, 1884. In September, 1887, Rev. Dr. Harkey resigned as Pastor on account of ill health, when Rev. James F. Beates was elected. In January, 1888, the society was reorganized as The St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Toledo. It now has 96 members, with a Sabbath-school numbering 113. The present officers are as follows: Deacons, H. A. Schlingman, W. J. Kinker, M. B. Calhoun and J. M. Krumm; Trustees, C. M. Anderson, W. J. Kinker, M. B. Calhoun, J. J. Lloyd and J. M. Krumm.

TOLEDO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In Toledo, as elsewhere, it was early found, that with most ample and complete educational facilities, there were many children, who, from different causes, were unable to avail themselves of such advantages. These were of parents who, from extreme poverty or indifference to the matter, failed to send their children to the Public Schools. Many such were required as assistants in domestic labors to such extent as to prevent attendance on public instruction with requisite regularity; while in other cases the necessary books or clothing could not be had.

In 1875, this condition of things had become so serious as to force itself upon the minds of many ladies of the City. Mrs. Frederick Prentice was specially impressed by the matter, and sat about meeting the demand in the case. She was promptly met with the ready co-operation of several ladies who fully sympathized with her, and the result was the organization in October, 1875, of the Toledo Industrial School. The plan consisted, in brief, of furnishing to children such as named, free education, together with instruction in domestic industry, including house-work, plain sewing, etc., together with a good dinner each day. A Kitchen Garden has been for several years in successful operation under the personal superintendence of Misses Pamela Berdan and Dollie Waite, in which the girls of the School are taught household work.

Beside such attention to the children, the families to which they belong are visited from time to time, by ladies connected with the School, for the purpose of learning of their conditions and wants, and securing from parents such co-operation as may be practicable.

Through the agency of the Officers of this School, homes have been found for many girls, and some 20 incorrigible girls taken to the State Girls' School, at Delaware.

The School is supported by voluntary contributions from friends, including annual collections at different City Churches.

The School is located on Ontario Street, near Orange. In May, 1888, about 100 names were enrolled on the register of the School, with an average daily attendance of 35. The Matron at that time was Mrs. N. M. Landis, and the Teacher Miss Lillie Mooncy. The officers then were:

President, Mrs. A. M. C. Barnes.

Vice President, Mrs. Charles Cochran.

Secretary, Mrs. James Secor.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. N. Stevens.

Managers—Mesdames Wm. A. Beach, G. R. Haynes, P. F. Berdan, Thomas Daniels, S. H. Bergen, M. Brigham, Wm. Walcott, John T. Newton, Denison Steele, Warren Colburn, Wm. B. Taylor, C. Parsons, S. B. Wood, D. B. Smith, H. E. Marvin, George Emerson, E. D. Potter, Sen., Frank Trowbridge, L. H. Bodman, Henry Turbush, H. B. Pomeroy, Geo. B. Brown, Wm. J. Walding, T. W. Childs and Miss M. C. Dickinson.

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Advisory Board—Messrs. Geo. R. Haynes, S. H. Keeler, J. C. Price, James Secor, J. K. Secor, A. L. Backus, J. R. Osborn, R. D. Flinn, G. W. Davis, J. N. Drummond, S. M. Young.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

August 6, 1860, was instituted an Orphans' Asylum, under the auspices of the German Lutheran Church. It was located on the North side of Seaman Street, one and one-half miles East of Cherry Street bridge, Toledo. It comprises 41 acres of land, and furnishes accommodations for 40 children. The first Superintendent was Reverend John Doerfler, who was succeeded October 1, 1860, by Reverend Charles Beckel, Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, who yet is in charge.

THE RETREAT MISSION.

In June, 1883, steps were taken under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, looking to the reform of fallen girls and the promotion of moral purity, by offering a temporary home to friendless girls who might wish to lead a virtuous and honorable life, and procuring employment for such when they should leave, whereby they might earn an honest living. The result of such movement was the organization of the Retreat Mission of Toledo. It was first opened in a small house on Broadway; but lack of requisite accommodations soon made a change of location necessary, when the Mission was removed to 274 Indiana Avenue. For two years it was supported wholly by voluntary contributions. At the end of that period, the Retreat was incorporated, and the City Council, appreciating the merit and importance of the work, set apart three acres of ground as a site for permanent quarters—to be furnished. For current expenses, certain Police Court fines were appropriated, to which were subsequently added like fines assessed in the Court of Common Pleas. Of 80 inmates, there has been but one death of an adult; and but four of 50 infants. The establishment has a Matron, whose fidelity to her delicate charge is highly appreciated by managers and inmates alike. Many girls have gone from the Mission, who are now filling places of trust and leading virtuous lives. It is hoped that ere long more adequate, as well as more permanent quarters, will be secured.

The officers of the Mission for 1888, are: President, Mrs. Anna B. Potter; Treasurer, Mrs. Vincent Hamilton; Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hiett. Advisory Board—David Robison, Jr., O. S. Bond, J. D. Ford.

The Mission is under the Medical care of the Board of Physicians of the Medical College of Northwestern Ohio.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

June 8, 1885, was organized a benevolent institution, under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is located at the corner of Front and Platt Streets, East Toledo. Sister Louisa of St. Ambrose is the Superior, and has charge of the Home. At this time (May, 1888) it contains 28 aged persons—male and female. Six other Sisters are connected with the establishment. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and is open to the needy, without regard to creed or race. It is expected that new and more adequate quarters will be provided during the current year.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

On the 11th January, 1867, a meeting of ladies of Toledo was held at the residence of Dr. S. H. Bergen, the object being to consider the propriety of establishing a Home for the benefit of destitute orphan children of Toledo. It having been resolved to enter upon such work, 14 ladies were selected as Managers, and eight gentlemen as Advisors. The ladies were—Mesdames M. P. Ewing, M. D. Carrington, S. H. Camp, E. B. Atherton, T. H. Hoag, Thos. Hamilton, Robert Cummings, Geo. Baker, H. L. Phelps, Vincent Hamilton and Almon Hopkins; and Miss Cannie Mott and Miss Louise Kuper. The Advisors were M. R. Waite, H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Baker, W. C. Earl, S. H. Bergen, D. D. Mather, Matthew Brown and Wm. Cummings. A committee of Ladies was appointed to solicit annual or life memberships, or other donations of money. At a subsequent meeting the following officers were elected from the Ladies chosen as Managers: Mrs. M. P. Ewing, President; Mrs. M. D. Carrington, Vice President; Mrs. E. B. Atherton, Secretary; and Mrs. S. H. Camp, Treasurer.

The Home was opened April 22, 1867, in quarters gratuitously provided by Wm. Baker, where it remained until November following, when it was removed to the location on Lagrange Street, which it yet occupies, and where large numbers of "orphans, half-orphans and destitute children" have been cared for and educated for life's work. While the institution has been designated the "Protestant Orphans' Home," it has ever been conducted in an unsectarian spirit, all creeds and nationalities being welcomed. White or colored children are equally provided for.

Among the officers of the Home have been the following:

President—Mrs. M. P. Ewing, 1867-69; Mrs. M. D. Carrington, 1869-86; Miss Mott, 1887-88.

Vice President—Mrs. Carrington, 1867-69; Mrs. T. H. Hoag, 1869-71; Mrs. Geo. E. Pomeroy, 1871-72; Mrs. J. B. Carson, 1872-74; Mrs. Wm. Baker, 1874-82; Mrs. C. A. King, 1882-88.

Secretary—Mrs. E. B. Atherton, 1867-71; Miss Lucy Brown, 1871-72; Miss J. J. Barker, 1872-74; Miss Mott, 1874-87; Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, 1887-88.

Treasurer—Mrs. S. H. Camp, 1867-71; Miss Mott, 1871-72; Mrs. C. R. Messinger, 1872-88.

Matrons—Miss Kate E. Young, Miss J. E. McMillan, Miss J. A. McConnell, Mrs. E. B. Wright, and Mrs. Susan F. Bangs.

The Board of Managers for 1887-88 were as follows:

Mesdames C. R. Messinger, J. K. Secor, J. M. Gloyd, C. A. King, W. H. H. Smith, L. S. Baumgardner, Harvey P. Platt, Henry S. Waite, J. W. Cummings, T. C. Rowland, Rathbun Fuller, Barton Smith, W. C. Chapman, Jethro Mitchell, F. B. Shoemaker, J. H. Bowman, and Misses Anna C. Mott and Pamela Berdan.

Advisory Board—William Baker, H. S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, Calvin Bronson, Fred. Eaton, C. H. Buck, Peter F. Berdan, Charles R. Messinger, Charles A. King, W. S. Brainard, W. W. Williams, John J. Barker, J. K. Secor, W. T. Carrington.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The topography of the site of Toledo was not favorable to ready and economical drainage and improvement of its Streets. The elevated hog's-back or ridge extending along the River from Cherry Street to Monroe, constituted a serious obstacle to the improvement of cross Streets, while making that of Summit specially expensive for much of the distance stated. In the first place, the bluff overlooking the River, made necessary the immediate construction of a new Street along that stream, as the only means for making the same available for commerce, beyond a small point at the mouth of Swan Creek, where the old warehouse was built about 1817.

The first step in Street improvement consisted in the grading of Summit from Perry East to about Jefferson. This work was extended in subsequent years, as far as was deemed necessary.

In 1840, as elsewhere stated, a sidewalk would have been constructed on Monroe Street, had the state of the City finances been such as to warrant the undertaking.

The first action for the provision of sidewalks, consisted of an ordinance passed February 27, 1841, which fixed the width of such improvements as follows: On Streets six rods wide, 16 feet in width; on Streets five rods wide, 14 feet in width; and on Streets four rods in width, 12 feet wide.

The first sidewalks built in Vistula Division, were provided for by an ordinance passed May 7, 1844. One was on the Easterly side of Cherry from Summit to Erie Street, 4 feet wide; and from Erie street to the Canal bridge, 3 feet wide. Walks were also provided for on Erie, Walnut, Locust, Lagrange and Huron—all to be of pine plank and scantling, the former to be 2 inches thick.

In February, 1844, the Toledo City Council directed the following improvements to be made: Filling in with earth and grading Water Street from Adams to Monroe Street;

for grading Summit Street from Adams to Monroe; for grading Adams, Madison and Jefferson Streets from their intersection with Water Street to Summit; for grading Jefferson and Madison from Summit in a Northwesterly direction; for grading Cherry, Locust, Walnut and Elm Streets. Also, for Sidewalks, as follows: On the Easterly side of Cherry Street from Summit to the Canal bridge; on the Easterly side of Walnut, from Summit to Huron; on Easterly side of Locust, from Summit to Michigan; on Easterly side of Lagrange, from Summit to lot 848, Vistula Division; on Westerly side of Elm, from Summit to Erie; on Northerly side of Huron, from Cherry to lot 582, Vistula. The material for these walks was to be oak, pine or hemlock planks, 2 inches thick, with cross-walks of timber and 3 feet wide.

May 8, 1844, sidewalks were provided for in Port Lawrence Division, on Perry, St. Clair, Washington, Monroe, and Jefferson Streets; to be 4 feet wide and of pine plank 2 inches thick.

November 7, 1846, the City Council, by ordinance, provided for planking Summit Street from the track of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad at Perry Street, to a point 80 feet beyond Monroe Street; the materials to be pine planks 3 inches thick, laid on white oak sills, 6x8 inches; and the same to be done by or at the expense of the owners of the adjoining property. This action not being effective, the Council in April, 1847, again took up the matter, and provided that Summit Street North of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, from Perry to Chestnut Street, should be arched, ditched and leveled; and that portion between Perry and Jefferson Streets should be planked and timbered the entire width between gutters, the plank to be pine, 3 inches thick and laid transversely on white oak or black walnut sills 6 inches square. From Jefferson to Cherry Street the planking was to be 16 feet wide in the center of the Street; and from Cherry to Chestnut Street, 24 feet in the center. Crosswalks were provided for at the several Streets crossing Summit.

The second Street improved was Monroe, under an ordinance passed June 1, 1847. The improvement consisted of grading, arching and ditching that Street from Summit to the Canal. This work was delayed for some years, requiring repeated action by the Council.

In April, 1848, David Crane, Street Commissioner, solicited proposals for the construction of sidewalks and crosswalks, where none had theretofore existed, as follows: Northerly side of Adams Street, from Summit to Water; Southerly side of Monroe, from St. Clair to "Northwest corner of brick block on lot No. 2, Port Lawrence, known as Daniels & Goettell's block;" Southerly side of Jefferson, from Summit to St. Clair; on the Northerly

side of Adams, from Summit to St. Clair; Westerly side of Cherry, from Erie to Summit; and on Southerly side of Superior, from Locust to center of lot 397, Vistula. Also, crosswalk on Adams, in front of the Engine-house, 8 feet wide; and so much of the Sidewalk as remained unfinished on Northerly side of Summit, between Mulberry Street and lot 300, Vistula.

June 21, 1851, provision was made for planking Summit Street from Jefferson to Adams the entire width, and from Adams to Cherry 24 feet wide. September 17, 1851, the planking between Madison and Cherry was indefinitely postponed.

What was the condition of the Streets of Toledo, as the result of the "improvements" made in them to that time, is indicated by a poetical contribution to the *Blade*, in December, 1852. It is as follows:

SUMMIT STREET.

O'er Summit Street where'er I cast my eyes,
What curious thoughts along my senses creep,
Napoleon crossed the Alps. His high emprise
Won him a deathless name; but not a steep
Of all the peaks he crossed, so hard to rise
As Summit Street, beneath whose lowest deep
There is a depth no mortal ever scanned,
A gloomy deep of mud, devoid of sand;—

A depth eternal, gloomy, dark, profound,
Swimming with plank loose on its surface east;
Bordered with side-walks on the slippery ground,
Beneath o'erhanging banks, both huge and vast,
With gullies traversed and thin herbage crowned;
With crossings poorly laid in mud so fast,
That to pass over, one must careful go,
And pick his slippery way on high tip-toe.

Pedestrians along this treacherous plank,
Meet with disasters of no common kind.
Men low of birth, and even men of rank—
Women and girls, and ladies most refined,
Into the yielding real estate have sank,
And slipped and fell, before, and, aye, behind;
And risen dripping with the moistened clay,
To hasten homeward in the broad mid-day.

I saw a man—a gentleman, of course—
Essay the crossing where the School-House stands,
When mid-seas o'er, he fell with all his force,
Plunged to his elbows in the mud his hands;
Then rose to his knees, and swore till he was hoarse,
That he would seek a home in other lands,
In climes and Towns beyond the Ocean's flood,
Where were more stone pavements and less mud.

I saw a lady—she is nameless here—
Slip from the walk, near Granger's Clothing Store,
Sinking, she cried; a person happen'g near,
Seized her fair hand and lifted her ashore.
With spiteful gesture, she exclaimed, "Oh, dear!
I never will wear rubbers any more;
So treacherous are they to my clumsy feet:
Some day I shall be drowned on Summit Street."

I saw a horse—a man sat on his back—
He was a noble animal to view;
(The horse, I mean). He took the right-hand track,
And tried with moderate speed to worry through
From Kingsbury's up to Monroe Street. Alack!
He broke so often, that he lost a shoe;
Then stumbling, threw his rider o'er his head.
The people picked that rider up "for dead."

I saw a buggy—lady, lord and child
Sat 'neath its top—the horse moved slow—
The man was talking to his wife—he smiled,
And she responded in a voice so low
I could not hear it: but in accents wild,
At top of lungs, the man cried out, "A-whoa!"
Which stopped the horse; and, tell the cause I must,
A forward tire from off the wheel had "bust."

I saw two Gents, and Ladies passing down
From Cherry Corner. Arm-in-arm they walk'd,
To see, as I suppose, the "Lower Town;"
And as they went, all lovingly they talk'd.

One of the Gents, fell back, and hit his crown.
A fearful blow. Thus was their purpose balked.
The Lady likewise slipped; but, falling, sought
To save herself, and th' other Gent. her caught.

Patres Conscripti! Take this case, I pray,
Backed by disaster of such fearful kind;
Revolve its merits, as they day by day
Are seen by all, except the *very* blind.
Will you not 'prove this worst *most needed* way,
And leave a monument yourselves behind,
Of which you all may say, and not amiss,
"Ereget monumentum [scire] *perennis*?"
("I have builded a monument more durable than brass.")

* No. 204 (old) Summit Street, near Adams.
† 145 (old) Summit Street.
‡ Kingsbury House, 320 (old) Summit Street.

The work of Street improvement was slow and limited for many years, a fact due chiefly to the limited resources of the people. The planking of Summit Street was a venture of no small magnitude, for 40 years ago; and it probably would not have been undertaken, but for the peculiar nature of the ground constituting that Street. The bed of clay resulting from grading, was such as to make the Street impassable during large portions of the year. The plan of planking was no doubt materially promoted by the confidence in the permanence of that style of improvement, then so common at the West.

No real substantial relief in this direction was secured until 1853, when Summit Street was paved with bowlders, from Jefferson to Cherry, and finally extended to Elm Street. This was an advance both valuable and enduring. With repairs it was continued in use for over 30 years, and until succeeded in 1885, by the present excellent pavement of Medina stone.

For some 13 years there was no pavement made in the City, except of bowlders. In 1866, the Nicholson plan of improvement was first introduced here, when Superior Street, from Monroe to Elm, the latter to Summit, and thence to the City line, were paved with blocks of pine. Madison and other Streets about the same time, were improved in the same way. The results of such work were by no means satisfactory, but this fact was largely due to the improper execution of the work and to the condition of the blocks used. The pavement, much sooner than was expected, rotted and became worse than worthless. The blocks were found to have rotted, largely from lack of drainage. The boards on which the blocks were laid were subsequently found to be in good condition, as the latter probably would have been, had proper provision been made for drainage.

It would be neither practicable or profitable, here to follow, in detail, the various steps taken for the improvement of the public thoroughfares of the City. It will be sufficient to give, in brief, the extent and descriptions of improvements made, and to state that the energy and enlightened liberality of the people as therein shown, will compare favorably with like action in other Cities.

The extent and kinds of Street improve-

ments in Toledo to December 31, 1887, were as follows:

Total No. Miles	Monclova Stone Pavement	70
" " "	Boulder Stone Pavement	4.27
" " "	Macadamizing	9.34
" " "	Medina Stone Pavement	11.84
" " "	Limestone Pavement	.44
" " "	White Cedar Pavement	6.85
" " "	Red Cedar Pavement	1.21
" " "	Asphalt Pavement	2.00
" " "	Plank Roads	20.67

Improved Streets in City 57.32

The area of Toledo is as follows:

Northwest of Maumee River	15.3 square miles.
Southeast of Same	6.2 " "
Total Square Miles	21.5
Miles of Street in the City	279
No. Highway Bridges	Fixed, 20 Swing, 10
" Railroad	" 16 " 6
Total Bridges	36 16

BRIDGES.

The first Bridge constructed within the present limits of Toledo, was built by Joseph Prentice, previous to 1823, and crossed Swan Creek at or near where Superior Street now runs. It was made of logs placed on piles driven into the ground. The Bridge was carried away by ice in 1836, and was succeeded by a Ferry. Subsequently a Bridge was constructed across Swan Creek at or near St. Clair Street, where one has continued to be maintained.

April 18, 1839, the City Council passed an ordinance for the construction of a Bridge across Swan Creek. It provided that the Mayor and Street Commissioner should receive donations and appropriations from citizens and from the County Commissioners for building a Bridge across Swan Creek at some convenient point at the termination of some public thoroughfare; provided, the same should not cost more than \$1,200, nor the City more than \$600, and to be completed by April 1, 1840. It seems that this plan did not succeed, owing to a lack of donations, when the Council, in May, 1840, authorized the Street Commissioner to contract for a Bridge, not to cost more than \$600, one-half to be paid in cash, during the progress of the work, and the balance in City orders on the completion of the job. The Bridge thus provided for was to cross Swan Creek at Huron Street. Not finding a contractor at the price named, the Council authorized the payment of \$700 for the job, toward which the County Commissioners appropriated \$300.

A Bridge over Swan Creek at Perry Street, was built at an early date, and with several renewals, has been maintained since that time. Upon the location of the Union Railroad Depot on the Middle Grounds, the Cleveland and Toledo (now Lake Shore) Railroad Company constructed at that point a more adequate crossing

than had previously existed, and for many years maintained the same at its own expense. Finally that thoroughfare came to be of too general importance to be controlled by one corporation, and the City assumed charge of it, which it has held to this time.

In the course of time, with the increase in population on both sides of the River within the City, and the growing trade of farmers East of the City, came an increasing sense of need of more adequate and more reliable facilities for intercommunication. This was felt more deeply by the people on the East side, who were seriously inconvenienced and hampered by the lack of ready means for crossing. Finally, a proposition was made for the construction of a Bridge, and a stock Company organized for that purpose, the foot of Cherry Street being selected for the Western terminus.

To this proposition there was much opposition, based chiefly on the assumed injury which a Bridge would cause as an obstruction to the use of the River for navigation. This view was accepted with much unanimity by those directly interested in the commerce of the City. At a meeting of the Board of Trade February 16, 1864, Harry Chase, President, in the chair, with Carlos Colton Secretary, that body adopted resolutions strongly protesting against the proposed Bridge, on the ground that it was not "demanded by the interests of the Town or country; fraught with great danger to the safe and easy navigation of the River; embarrassing to the commercial prosperity of the City; and likely to imperil the extensive and valuable depots, freight buildings, grain elevators and warehouses, which had been erected at great cost by Railway Companies and business men along the banks of the River, above the point of said proposed Bridge." The Board of Public Works having granted permission of the State for such Bridge, the Toledo Board of Trade joined in a protest against such action, which had been prepared and signed by the Executive officers of the Michigan Southern, the Dayton and Michigan, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Toledo and Wabash Railways; the local Agents of the several Transportation lines; and 30 prominent firms and business men. This protest cited, with considerable detail, the heavy investments made by Railways and others, with a view to the safe and practicable use of the River for harbor purposes, referring to the success attained in the large commerce then existing; and then went on to say:

"That such a Bridge will prove to be an obstruction to the navigation of the River, there is no denial.
* * The location of a Bridge at the point named must tend to the formation of banks and bars in the stream," as all experience had shown. The memorial proposed that if a bridge be constructed it be above the Lake Shore Railroad Bridge. But on no account could the signers consent to a Bridge to cause "the evils which the partial obstruction of a stream

would create so constantly navigated as the Maumee was at Toledo."

The issue thus raised became an exciting one, enlisting, *pro* and *con.*, nearly all classes of citizens. In the discussion, the Press took part. The *Blade*, not foreseeing the serious damage to navigation predicted by others, from the first advocated the early construction of a Bridge, at some point—at Cherry Street, if parties were not ready to provide one elsewhere. As the ground for such position, that paper said, that "while Commerce will continue to be a leading interest with us, Manufactures and Retail Trade must be depended on to build up the City in population and wealth; and to promote these, it is highly important that the rich country East of us should be improved and its increasing traffic brought here, where it justly belongs, and where it will come, if properly encouraged."

The matter was continued under discussion for several months, and until the Bridge Company was ready to begin operations for the construction of the proposed Bridge. Finally, the matter settled down to a condition of public acquiescence in such result. The first election of officers for the Company took place August 1, 1864, the following being chosen: President, Jesse S. Norton; Secretary, Harvey P. Platt; Treasurer, Darwin E. Gardner. Edward P. Bassett and Oscar White, were also Directors. The stock of the Company had then all been taken. Soon after this organization, the plan for the Bridge was prepared and adopted. The contract for construction was let to McNary, Claffin & Co., of Cleveland.

Work under the contract was commenced in February, 1865, and the Bridge completed in the Fall following. The improvement, as expected by the larger portion of citizens, proved a most important aid to intercommunication, and thus benefited residents on both sides of the River. The predictions so confidently made as to the injury it would cause to commerce, by obstructing navigation, were never justified in results, since no trouble worthy of mention ever was caused by the Bridge—water-crafts of all sorts passing without harm or material delay.

The Bridge was maintained and operated by the Company, until 1872. June 20th, that year, the City Council provided for the purchase of the same by the issue of 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$112,000, payable within 10 years. At the instance of several prominent citizens, the Court enjoined proceedings under this ordinance. A commission of experts, appointed by the City Council, had reported the total value of the Bridge, approaches included, at \$81,000. Subsequently, another ordinance was passed, providing for the purchase at \$100,000, in 20-year bonds at 8 per cent. interest—equal to \$120,000 in 7 per cent. bonds. At this rate the purchase was con-

cluded, and the Bridge became the property of the City, and continued such until destroyed by ice in the Winter of 1882-3. The present iron Bridge was completed in 1884. It is a substantial structure, with promise of long service. The result of its construction has been greatly to promote intercourse and trade between the two sides of the River within the City, while materially aiding trade with agricultural sections in all directions East of the River.

Earnest discussion has repeatedly taken place with reference to the construction of a free Bridge over the River from the Fifth Ward of the City and above the Lake Shore Railroad Bridge. No action in that direction has ever been taken.

The only means for crossing the River in the City by teams, other than at Cherry Street, is now furnished in connection with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Bridge, in North Toledo (late Manhattan), which may be used for such purpose between trains, at stipulated rates.

The first Bridge over the Canal and within the City limits, was over Adams Street, and was provided for by ordinance of November 7, 1846, which extended that Street from Superior Street to the Territorial Road, leading from Monroe Street to Tremainesville. The next Canal Bridge was built on Monroe Street, under an ordinance passed July 9, 1847. Subsequently, others were built over Cherry, Washington, Madison, and Lafayette; and still later, at other Streets.

FERRIES.

The first licensed Ferry over the River at Toledo, was that of Alva D. Wilkison, whose permit was granted by the Court of Common Pleas in April, 1836. The Ferry crossed from opposite the Toledo House, between Cherry and Walnut Streets. The rates of ferriage as fixed by the Court, were as follows: For each footman, 12½ cents; for each horse and rider, 25 cents; for a one-horse wagon, 37½ cents; for a two-horse wagon, 50 cents; for each additional horse, 12½ cents.

The next Ferry authorized for Toledo was that of Harmon Crane, at the April term, 1837. It crossed from the mouth of Swan Creek, landing at what subsequently became the Canal Packet Dock, above the Perry Street Bridge.

The first recorded ordinance of the Council of Toledo was "an ordinance to license and regulate Ferries within the City of Toledo," and was passed July 17, 1837. It provided that no person should "use or keep any Ferry or Boat for the purpose of transporting for him any persons, horses, wagons, carriages, cattle or things commonly transported by Ferry, across the Maumee River from within the limits of the City of Toledo, without having first obtained a license for that purpose." The

ordinance provided regulations for Ferries, and fixed the fees as follows: From the 1st of April until the 1st of November, for each person, 12½ cents; for man and horse, 25 cents; for single horse and carriage or wagon, 37½ cents; for two-horse carriage or wagon, 50 cents; for each additional horse, 6½ cents; for each head of horned cattle, 6½ cents; and for each sheep or hog, 3 cents. This ordinance was in effect, until repealed by the Council, May 3, 1855. During the intervening period, Ferries across the River were maintained by various persons.

In October, 1838, license was granted to Thomas T. Tuttle, to keep a Ferry at Manhattan. He was to provide and keep in repair a good and sufficient boat, and have the same in operation from the rising to the setting of the Sun. In addition to the rates heretofore named for ferriage, Tuttle was allowed 3 cents for each barrel bulk of goods and chattels transported.

In March, 1840, R. C. Denman was granted a permit to keep a Ferry at Manhattan, crossing from foot of Michigan Avenue.

In 1840, William Consaul commenced running a Ferry across the River from the foot of Adams Street.

A steam Ferry-Boat for the River at Toledo was first employed in the Fall of 1852. It was established by the Toledo and Woodville Plank Road Company, of which Baker & Latimer were Agents. It left each side every half hour. Fares: Horse and rider, 10 cents; horse and buggy, 15 cents; two-horse carriage, 30 cents; animals, 5 cents each; foot passengers, 3 cents. This Ferry, in various hands, was maintained until the construction of the Cherry Street Bridge, in 1865. For many years, it was the only public crossing within the City. It was managed by many different parties during its existence, including the late Capt. I. T. Pheatt, Capt. James McNelly and the late Daniel Y. Howell. It was at different times operated by horse and by steam power.

March 29, 1859, a new Ferry ordinance was passed fixing other terms for license and rates for ferriage as follows: For each dray, cart, lumber wagon, or other vehicle drawn by one horse, 10 cents; for each buggy or carriage drawn by one horse, 15 cents, and 5 cents for each additional horse; for each animal rode or led, 10 cents; for horses or cattle in droves, 5 cents each; and for hogs and sheep in droves, 2½ cents each. School children on foot were charged 10 cents each per term; and discount was made in cases of return on the same day of any vehicle or rider. Provision was made for an increase of 50 per cent. in ferriage, when the passage of the Boat was made difficult by the presence of ice. During the Winter season, and in the early Spring, it was often subjected to considerable interruption, sometimes from solid ice and sometimes from freshets. Such occasions were the cause of serious inconvenience

from suspension of trade. This was specially felt, when wood, mainly supplied from the East side, constituted the almost only fuel used in the City. At one time, such interruption caused the price of hickory wood to go from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per cord in a few days. At that time wood was hauled in wagons from Michigan, a distance of 25 to 30 miles, affording a handsome profit to dealers at that. Subsequently, the loss of Cherry Street Bridge by ice might have caused even more serious inconvenience than ever; but for the fact, that meantime, coal had largely taken the place of wood as fuel, and dependence on the latter proportionately removed.

TOLEDO POLICE.

In common with all other localities in Ohio, Toledo, for many years from the establishment at that point of civil government, was dependent, for administration of justice and the detection and punishment of crime, upon Justices of the Peace and Constables. Under City government, these were supplemented with the Mayor's Court and a City Marshal, which, for a long period were mainly depended upon, especially for the preservation of peace and the punishment of petty crimes.

In 1852 a need seems to have arisen for Police facilities beyond those then supplied. To meet such demand, the City Council, May 13th, passed an ordinance "for the establishment of a Volunteer Police within the City." It was provided that as soon as 10 and not more than 50 residents of Toledo should volunteer their services for police duty, they were authorized to organize a Company; choose from their number a Captain and a Lieutenant, for one year; that such members when in service should be invested with full police powers, as then conferred upon the City Marshal; and that the officers and members should at all times hold themselves in readiness, "by day and by night, to protect the City and the inhabitants thereof against injuries by thieves, robbers, burglars and other persons violating the public peace, and for the suppression of riots and other disorderly conduct," &c., the City Council being at all times at liberty to dismiss any member or to disband the Company.

No organization was effected under this ordinance until July, 1852, when 14 persons had been enrolled for such purpose, viz.: Gen. Joseph W. Brown, Col. C. B. Phillips, Joel W. Kelsey, Robert H. Bell, Peter F. Berdan, John R. Bond, Wm. Kraus, Andrew Shurtz, I. N. Hathaway, Henry Ketcham, I. R. Nelson, Jacob Landman, W. W. Howe, Egbert B. Brown.

This volunteer force, temporary in its nature and design, did not continue long, nor did it

constitute a very effective force, beyond the moral support to the local government which its members brought.

The City Marshals under the form of government established in 1837, were as follows:

1837-38—Calvin Comstock.
1839-40—O. W. Whitmore.
1841—John Goettell.
1842—Chas. L. Mattison.
1843-44—Thomas D. Thomas.
1845—O. W. Whitmore.
1846-48—Henry D. Kingsbury.
1849—Charles L. Mattison.
1850—W. F. Pregizer.
1851-52—Gideon W. Weed.
1853-55—Stephen J. Springer.
1856—Barney Mahon.
1857—Stephen S. Kingsley.
1858-59—Michael Carney.
1860-61—John W. Beecher.
1862-63—Elijah S. Hanks.
1864-66—John R. Bond.

Toledo having in 1866, acquired a population of 20,000, was advanced to the grade of a City of the first class, and invested with corresponding local municipal government, including a Metropolitan Police system. A Police Board was appointed by the Governor, consisting of Charles A. King, Mavor Brigham, Wm. Kraus, Dennison Steele, and Joseph K. Secor. The Board selected officers as follows: Superintendent, Henry Breed; Captain, Michael O'Connor; Sergeant, Wm. P. Scott, with 13 Patrolmen as follows: Elijah S. Hanks, George Wise, Joseph A. Parker, Henry Nellis, Jacob Winnie, Cornelius Helene, John D. Nicely, Jacob Pfanner, Jacob Rudolph, Patrick Moran, Conrad Schilling, Henry Streicher, Wm. R. Osborn. At same time George W. Kirk was appointed Turnkey. The Superintendent was paid \$1,500 per year; Captain, \$900; Sergeant, \$800; Turnkey, \$600; Patrolmen, \$720. E. S. Hanks was soon detailed for detective service.

The office of Captain after 1867, was filled as follows:

1868-70—Wm. P. Scott.
1871—J. A. Parker,
1872-78—Josiah C. Purdy.
1879-80—Wm. P. Scott.

In 1881 the Toledo Police system was again reorganized, under a Board appointed by the Governor, and consisting of Abner L. Backus, Guido Marx, John Cummings and George Milmine. After the original appointments, members of the Board were elected by general ticket, for four years each.

The Captains of Police from 1881 to 1888, inclusive, were as follows:

1881-82—E. E. Morse.
1882-83—James B. Steedman.
1883-84—Josiah C. Purdy.
1885-88—Edward O'Dwyer.

The Police Board for 1888, consisted of J. K. Hamilton (Mayor), Walter Piekens, V. J. Emnick, George Scheets, and August Kruse.

The system of Police established in 1867, included a Police Court, such duties previously having been performed by the Mayor. That Court since that time has been constituted as follows:

Police Judges. 1867-68—J. M. Ritchie; 1869-72, Joseph W. Cummings; 1873-76, Henry E. Howe; 1877-78; Nathaniel Harrington; 1879-84, Henry L. Lorenz; 1885-86, C. L. Kennedy; 1887-88, P. A. MacGahan.

Prosecutors Police Court. 1867, J. K. Hamilton; 1868-70, Frank Collins; 1871-72, Charles W. Everett; 1873-76, Nathaniel Harrington; 1877-78, George W. Humphrey; 1879-80, James M. Bloomer; 1881-84, Voris P. Brown; 1885-88, Geo. W. Humphrey.

Clerks Police Court. 1870-1887, John P. Bronson; 1888, Wm. H. Cook.

The use of Patrol Wagons was commenced in 1884.

POLICE STATISTICS, 1887.

The Police force was constituted as follows:

One Captain and Acting Superintendent; salary, \$1,500 per annum.
One Lieutenant; salary, \$1,000.
Six Sergeants; salary, \$900.
One Chief of Detectives; salary, \$900.
Two Detectives; salary, \$900.

One Patrol Sergeant; salary \$800.
Seventy Patrolmen; salaries, \$700 to \$900.
Two Patrol Drivers; salary, \$800.
One Hostler; salary, \$600.
One Secretary; salary, \$900.
Two Doormen; salary, \$720.
One Engineer; salary, \$700.
One Assistant Engineer; salary, \$210.
One Janitor; salary, \$540.
Total Expenditures in 1888, \$107,890.10.
No. of Arrests—in State cases, 839.
No. of Arrests—in City cases, 3,037.
Value of property stolen, \$3,289.
Value of property recovered, \$2,571.
Value of property recovered for other places, \$5,-
890.
No. of persons arrested for other places, 25.
No. of runs by Patrol, 1,840.
No. of lodgers at Police Station, 2,082.
No. of Alarm Boxes in use, 117.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

Austria	5	Italy	26
Bavaria	4	Norway	5
Belgium	6	Poland	57
Bohemia	10	Russia	13
Canada	86	Scotland	20
England	97	Sweden	5
France	28	Switzerland	30
Germany	376	United States	2,510
Holland	12	United States (col'd)	279
Ireland	304	Wales	9
Total			3,877

TOWNSHIPS.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

IN entering upon the history of the several Townships of Lucas County, it is proper to state, as no doubt has been noticed by the careful reader, that throughout many preceding Chapters of the work, have been incidentally given more or less of facts relating to the Townships. This was done, because it was found to be more practicable to do so, than to take such facts from the connection which the record gave them. Thus, in the Chapter on "County Affairs" (page 313), will be found much of that kind of record. The same is true of Chapters on "Events and Persons" (657), "Personal Mention" (675), "Pioneers" (696), and still more in the Chapters containing the War Record of the County.

ADAMS.

Adams Township lies West of the City of Toledo, being bounded by the City limits and the Maumee River on the East, by Washington and Sylvania Townships on the North, by Springfield on the West, and by Waynesfield on the South. Swan Creek passes through the center of the Township, in a course East by North, entering into the Maumee within the City of Toledo. The Northern part is watered by branches of the Ottawa River or Ten-Mile Creek. The Railroads passing through the Township are the Wabash, in the Southeastern part; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern (Air Line Branch) in the Central; and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern (Old Road) across the Northeastern corner.

The Township is a rich and well populated tract of land, and contains as good farms as are found in the vicinity of Toledo.

Adams Township was set off from Port Lawrence, Waynesfield and Springfield Townships, and was organized under the name of Carey, in 1856. In 1860 the name was changed to Adams.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlements were made within the boundaries of the present Township of Adams as early as 1833. In that year Orlando Bushnell, who is believed to have been the first settler, erected his log-cabin on the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section One, Township Two, United States Reserve. Mr. Bushnell appears to have been the pioneer Temperance man of the Township; for, in putting up his log-cabin, he resolved to have no whiskey at the raising;

whereupon, the neighbors who had been invited became indignant, and refused to help put up his house. Mr. Bushnell, however, remained firm in his purpose, for he was a Temperance man from principle. He said he would chop up the logs into pieces small enough to handle himself, before he would consent to use intoxicating liquors at the raising. Some friends at Vienna, 16 miles distant, learning the circumstances, came over and raised his cabin for him. Thus, the first house in the Township was raised without whiskey, which was a remarkable event for those early times. The use of whiskey at logging-bees and raisings was so common in the pioneer days, that it has been said, that "nearly all the land in Northwestern Ohio has been cleared by whiskey," a statement which no doubt somewhat exaggerates the truth.

But few of those whose names appear as original purchasers of land from the Government became actual settlers in this Township. Augustus Whitney entered the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Two, Town Two, United States Reserve, in 1834. He sold, without making improvements, to Valentine Bargy, who still resides on the premises, and is among the prosperous farmers of the Township. William M. Hudson, who entered the West half of the Southeast quarter, and the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section Two, Town Three, sold without improvements, to Michael Carney and Charles McTague, who divided the property between them. Mr. Carney died in 1882. Mr. McTague still lives on his portion of the estate. He has reared an interesting family, one of whom, Miss Ella McTague, has a good reputation in the Township as a Teacher.

Wm. W. Wadsworth, of Genesee, New York, purchased of the Government about 500 acres of land in this Township, through his agent, Benjamin Joy, in 1834. James Egnew entered the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Twelve, Town Two, in 1834, where he settled, but early removed to Swanton. John Patten, in 1833, entered the West half of the Northeast quarter of Section Twelve, Town Two, where he settled and reared his family. He died suddenly of heart disease in 1883, aged 73 years. A son and daughter (Harvey and Nancy Patten, unmarried) reside on the homestead in the old, but still neat, log-house, which has stood for over 50 years.

Amos Atkins entered 97.52 acres, Southwest fractional part of Section Thirteen, Town Two, in 1831. He sold to Elnathan C. Hubbell in

August, 1841. Mr. Atkins died many years ago, but has a son living in Toledo.

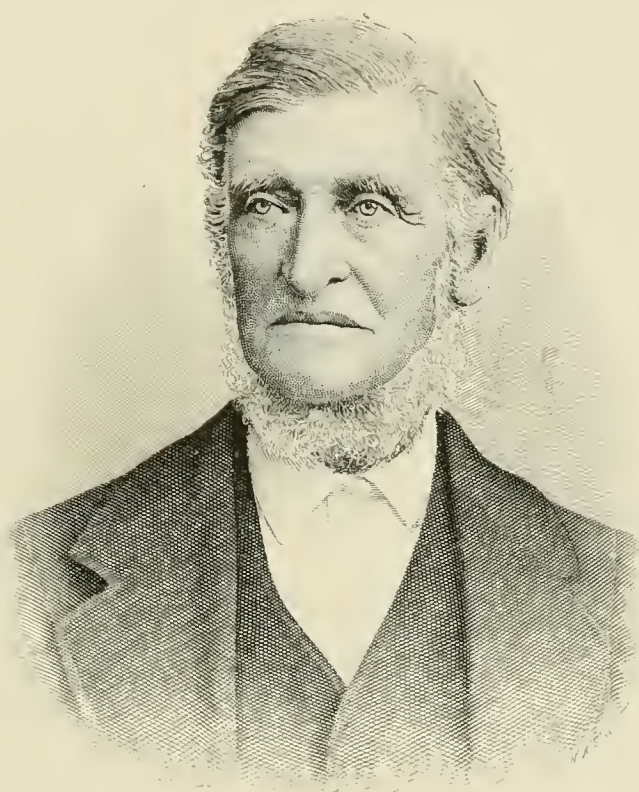
Bernard Cass, a half-brother of Gen. Lewis Cass, came to what is now Adams Township with three sons—Samuel, Charles M. and Joseph G.—in 1833. Bernard Cass entered the Northwest quarter of Section twenty-five; Samuel, the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Twenty-five; Charles M., the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty-three; Joseph G., the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty-four, United States Reserve. Joseph G. Cass is the only one of the brothers living, and resides on the old homestead property.

Most of the old pioneers have passed away. The following named are among the oldest residents now living in the Township: Harvey Kellogg, Samuel Nason, David Byrnes, Valentine Barge, Cyrus Davis, John W. Clark, David Kaley, John Halpin, Charles McTague, G. W. Norton, Joseph G. Cass, Henry Driver, Alonzo Lane, James P. Robinson, N. R. Locke and Peter Y. Mersereau.

JOSEPH GERISH CASS was born at Roscommon, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 7, 1807. He is a son of Barnard and Martha (Trumbull) Cass. The former had two half-brothers, Benjamin and Jonathan. The latter was a Major in the Revolutionary War, and had three sons, George, Charles and General Lewis Cass; and two daughters—Mary and Deborah. Barnard Cass moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1816, where Jonathan had 4,000 acres of choice lands. He laid out the Town of Dresden in that County, which became his residence. Joseph's mother and sister Philena died when he was 12 years old. In 1882, the family with the exception of two brothers, came to the Maumee Valley, and settled in the Northwest quarter of Section 24, now in Adams Township, which is still the home of Joseph. The settlement was made in a dense forest, with no improvement of any sort nearer than Maumee City, three miles distant. So straitened in circumstances was Joseph, that he was compelled to divide his time between clearing his own land and working for others for means of support, until relieved by small crops. During the real estate speculation of 1835-36, he sold his farm to a Maumee party at what was considered a good price, and removed to Knox County, where he bought land and remained for 13 years. The sale of his farm having meantime failed, he was compelled to take it back and again occupied it. Mr. Cass's life, though not an eventful one, has been marked by pervading consideration for the rights and welfare of his fellow-men, especially in the promotion of sound morals and good order. For 60 years, in principle and practice, he has been strictly a Temperance man. When he was about 20 years of age

(1828), a race-course and an attendant liquor-shop at Dresden, patronized mainly by laborers employed in the construction of the Ohio Canal, so far reached their natural results among the youth and the older residents, as to arouse his alarm and to cause in him the positive resolve to abstain from gambling and the use of intoxicating liquors, which resolution never has been broken, but has remained as a ready and effective shield from temptation to either practice. Mr. Cass has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about 40 years, being initiated at Newcastle, Coshocton County, Ohio, and united with Northern Light Lodge at Maumee in 1850. Having, in the manner already stated, succeeded in erecting a one-story log-cabin, 18x20 feet in size, and cleared and planted with corn three acres of his land, Mr. Cass took the next step by going to Jackson Township, Knox County, where, July 19, 1833, he was married with Miss Mary Wilson, who accompanied him to their forest home, making the trip by the Ohio Canal to Cleveland, and thence by Steamboat to Maumee, *via* Detroit. Coming as she did from a home of comfort, the bride was found adequate for every demand on her energies and courage which were liberally taxed in all the ways known to such trials. The mother of six sons and six daughters, 11 of whom grew to maturity, she had ample occasion for the exercise of the physical and mental resources which alone could have given success in such extraordinary charge. A sincere Christian, her convictions and faith abided and guided her throughout the long years of her activity, and made their mark on the children of her care. She died January 2, 1876. July 2, 1878, Mr. Cass was married with Miss Ellen A., daughter of Caleb Farquhar, of Coshocton County, whose relations to the large family have been from the first most happy.

HARVEY KELLOGG was born in Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 19, 1813. He was the youngest of five children—four sons and one daughter—of Joseph and Martha (Beebe) Kellogg. The parents were devout members of the Congregational Church of South Canaan, of which the father (Joseph Kellogg), was an acting Deacon for more than fifty-seven years. In this faith, Harvey was reared and in early life united with the Church at South Canaan. From this Church he and his wife brought letters of fellowship to the Presbyterian Church of Sylvania, when they came to settle in Lucas County, in 1837—which Church afterwards adopted the Congregational form of government. In addition to a Common School education, Mr. Kellogg enjoyed the advantages of Academic instruction for one year in Columbia County, New York, and in 1830, when a little over 17 years of age, he engaged in teaching in his native Town, where, a few years later, he was elected a member of



Harvey Kellogg



the School Board and of the Examining Committee. The same year (October 20, 1835) he was united in marriage with Miss Betsey A. Kellogg, and with her removed to Springfield Township (now Adams), in the Spring of 1837. Their first attempt at house-keeping in the then new country was in a log-cabin of a single room, with the Bushnell family, until Mr. Kellogg could get a space cleared and a house erected for himself. Their reminiscences of those days are pleasant, and many relics of their primitive mode of living might have been preserved and handed down to their grandchildren, had they known the interest the present generation would have taken in such things. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have lived where they now reside over 50 years. They have two sons living—Joseph G. and Isaac B. Kellogg. In 1885, the 50th anniversary of their marriage was celebrated. It was a jubilee signalized by the warm congratulations of many friends and many gifts and tokens showing in what estimation Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are held by their friends and neighbors. Their house has been a home for several orphan children whom they have brought up. Besides developing his farm, Mr. Kellogg has been active in many other directions and in public affairs. He has taught school 13 terms; served as Justice of the Peace, by successive elections, 15 years; was Postmaster at Hickory, in his Township, seven years. In 1877 he was elected to the General Assembly by a plurality vote on the National Party ticket, and while a member of the House served on the Committees on Temperance and on Unfinished Business. He has always been a strong advocate of Temperance and an active Sunday school worker. In 1883 he was chosen President of the Lucas County Sunday-school Union, and each successive year since has been elected to fill the same position. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have taken an active part in the co-operative Christian work which has resulted in the establishment of a Union Church in their neighborhood, and he is one of the Board of Trustees of the Womans' Christian Association of Adams Township.

JEREMIAH REYNOLDS was born March 25, 1823, in Pennsylvania. His parents came to the Maumee Valley when he was quite a small boy. At about the age of 17 he went to live with Harvey Kellogg, on his farm, in Adams Township. Being left an orphan by the death of his father, he depended mainly upon his own exertions; but he was a young man who made friends and secured the confidence of those with whom he had dealings. He was therefore trusted and prospered. Such is the reputation Mr. Kellogg and others gave him. He was married June 21, 1845, with Miss Rhoda Ann, daughter of Daniel Cothrell, of Springfield Township. She was born in the State of New York, where her father was born

March 24, 1802, he dying in October, 1884. Her mother, Sarah Grant, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1805, and died August 15, 1878. The year preceding his marriage he had purchased of Harvey Kellogg 40 acres of land adjoining Dorr Street, which he made his home. He introduced the first power Threshing-Machine into the neighborhood, and for 15 years followed the threshing business vigorously and laboriously, Summer and Winter, with such unremitting persistence, that at last he fell a victim to the dust of the machine, which caused the disease of the lungs of which he died December 6, 1868, when hardly yet in the prime of life. He was twice elected Justice of the Peace for Adams Township, serving for two terms, and was Postmaster at the time of his death. He became a member of the Masonic Lodge at Sylvania at an early date, and was buried by that Order. A successful farmer, he had 185 acres of improved land at the time of his death. He was a strong advocate of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors, when such position required a firm will; was a good neighbor and an honest citizen. Mr. Reynolds left a widow and seven children, four sons and three daughters. D. Edward, born June 19, 1850, married Miss Calista Micham of Adams; Sarah A., born May 4, 1854, died April 4, 1879; Charles, born March 24, 1859; Hattie E., born February 16, 1848, married Charles Micham October, 1879; James B., born April 28, 1866; Mattie S., born May 14, 1864; Perry A., born April 24, 1856, married Miss Emma Shellenberger, September, 1880. Two sons, Charles and James B. Reynolds, and one daughter, Mattie S., are living at home with their mother. D. Edward lives in Sylvania, and also the married daughter, Mrs. Charles Micham; while Perry A. lives on a farm in Adams Township. Mr. Reynolds was for several years Postmaster at Hickory, Adams Township, and also served as Trustee and Justice of the Peace.

OBSOLETE TOWN PLATS.

On the 13th of June, 1836, Jesse Stone, of Columbus, sold to Norman C. Baldwin, William Neil, John C. Spink, Elnathan Cory, Dwight Woodbury, Elias H. Haines, Henry Bennett, S. B. Campbell, Needham M. Stewart, Christ. Neiswanger, Joseph H. Larwell, Daniel B. Miller, Jesse Stone, David W. Deshler, David Ladd, Robert T. Lytle, John E. Lyon, James Q. Adams and Jedediah D. Cummings, tracts 17 and 18 of United States Reserve, containing 443.49 acres, for \$40,000. The same month the plat of the Town of Marengo was surveyed and located in the above tract of land, then owned by an association, of which Elnathan Cory, Norman C. Baldwin, John C. Spink and William Neil, of Columbus, were Trustees, and A. E. Wing, of Monroe; Joseph H. Larwell, of Woos-

ter; N. C. Baldwin and Dwight Moody, Directors. The plat was surveyed by Hiram Davis, Surveyor of Wood County. The lots were 20 by 100 feet; there were 10 full blocks of 40 lots each; 10 fractional blocks of from 4 to 35 lots, with 40 Water lots 100 feet square. The proprietors reserved all rights of ferrying, and purchasers of Water lots were granted the use of one-half of the street adjoining their lots for handling property. The "City of Marengo" was finally closed out by order of Court, in August, 1838.

The plat of the Town of Vinton was located on the South side of Swan Creek, in Section Thirteen, Town Two (now in Adams Township), and adjoining the French Grant. It was surveyed by Samuel Divine, County Surveyor, and recorded June 11, 1836. The proprietors were Daniel Hubbell and Amos Atkins. The plat contained 54 lots and 10 streets.

June 14, 1836, Rev. James Gilruth a Methodist Preacher, then of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Mary, his wife, deeded 362½ acres of land in Sections 17 and 20, now in Adams Township, to Nathan Jenkins, Wm. P. Reznor and David Higgins, as Trustees for themselves and John Patterson, of Columbus; Ezra M. Stone, of Norwalk; Charles Borland, of Mansfield; and Rev. H. O. Sheldon. The price paid for the property was \$36,250. On this property was soon laid out the plat of EAST MARENGO, by what was known as the East Marengo Company. Sales were made of lots in this plat as follows:

To H. O. Sheldon, 11 lots, October, 1838, for \$6,864.

To Alonzo Rogers, August 11, 1837, one lot conditioned that said Rogers erect on the same "a house at least 18x25 feet, two stories high, finished on the outside and painted white; to be done and complete within 5 months from date."

To David D. Prouty, lot for \$100, first payment to be made in 8 months; assigned March 10, 1840, to Francis D. Cochran.

In September, 1840, the East Marengo Company laid out a sub-division on the Southeast quarter of Section 17 and East half of Northeast quarter Section 20, River Tract, No. 14, called East Marengo. Hiram Davis was the Surveyor. This plat was recorded by W. P. Reznor and Nathan Jenkins, Trustees, September 21, 1840.

LATER PLATS.

CENTRAL GROVE, located on that part of River Tract No. 15, Town 3, United States Reserve, lying between the Maumee River and the Miami and Erie Canal, was platted by Wesley J. Wells and George Vogel, Trustees, October 7, 1874, and three days later recorded.

TOLEDO HEIGHTS was platted and recorded by Wm. H. Ingraham, June 18, 1874. It is situated on River Tract No. 18, Town 1, United States Reserve.

NORWOOD was laid out and platted by Edwin Conant, Sallie Lee Conant and Albert E.

Macomber, as a division of their respective half-interests in the Northeast quarter and Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 4, Town 3, in May, 1877. It lies between Dorr Street on the north, Nebraska Avenue on the south and Brown Avenue on the east, and is divided east and west by Germania Street, containing lots numbered from 1 to 38 inclusive.

SALES OF LANDS.

Among the other early transfers of property, were the following:

Cyrus Fisher to Ezra Goodale, Theodore Lee, Wm. C. Corwin, and Oliver Stevens, 80 acres, Section 9, \$180; 1830.

Isaac B. Worden and Triphena Worden, to Roswell Riley, 26½ square rods of land on the left bank of the Maumee River, and on the road leading from Port Lawrence to Miami, \$100; 1830.

Wm. P. Bennett to Tunis Lewis, 80 acres, \$200; 1830.

Silas Barnes to Jona. Simmons, 1830.

Theo. S. Lee to Sam. Allen and Otis Hathaway, 80 acres, Section 9, \$100, 1832; the same having been patented by the Government to Dexter Fisher in 1831.

Daniel Hubbell to John Mackley, 1833.

Samuel Merritt, to Nancy Merritt, 1834.

Silas Long to James McLaughlin, 1834.

John Mickle to Bingham D. Abbott, 1834.

United States to Charles Allen, September, 1834.

Alvin Evans to Henry Bennett and S. B. Campbell, 1836.

John McNess to Eli Charter, February, 1835.

Ezra B. Dodd to Ezra Goodell, October, 1835.

Sylvester Brown to John U. Pease, March, 1836.

George Lewis to Nathaniel Rathbun, 1836.

David Prouty, to Geo. S. Hazard, 1836.

Benjamin Davis to Jared N. Stebbins, 1836.

Zenas Leonard to Charles G. Keeler, May, 1836.

W. E. Morton to Mathew Byrnes, October, 1835.

John Mickle, to Joel W. Crane, 1836.

Joseph Titsworth to Eli Hubbard, 1836.

J. G. Cass and Corser to J. E. Hunt, 1835.

Edward Corser to Joseph G. Cass, February, 1836.

Henry Williams to Theodore T. Woodruff, March, 1836.

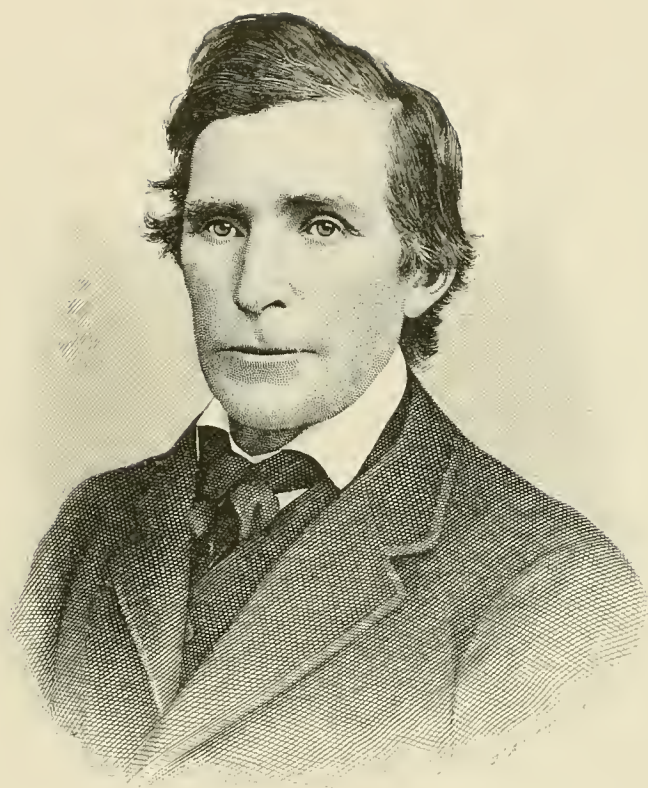
Marmaduke Bunting to John Knaggs, March, 1836.

Stephen L. Gillett to Michael Sterling, 1838.

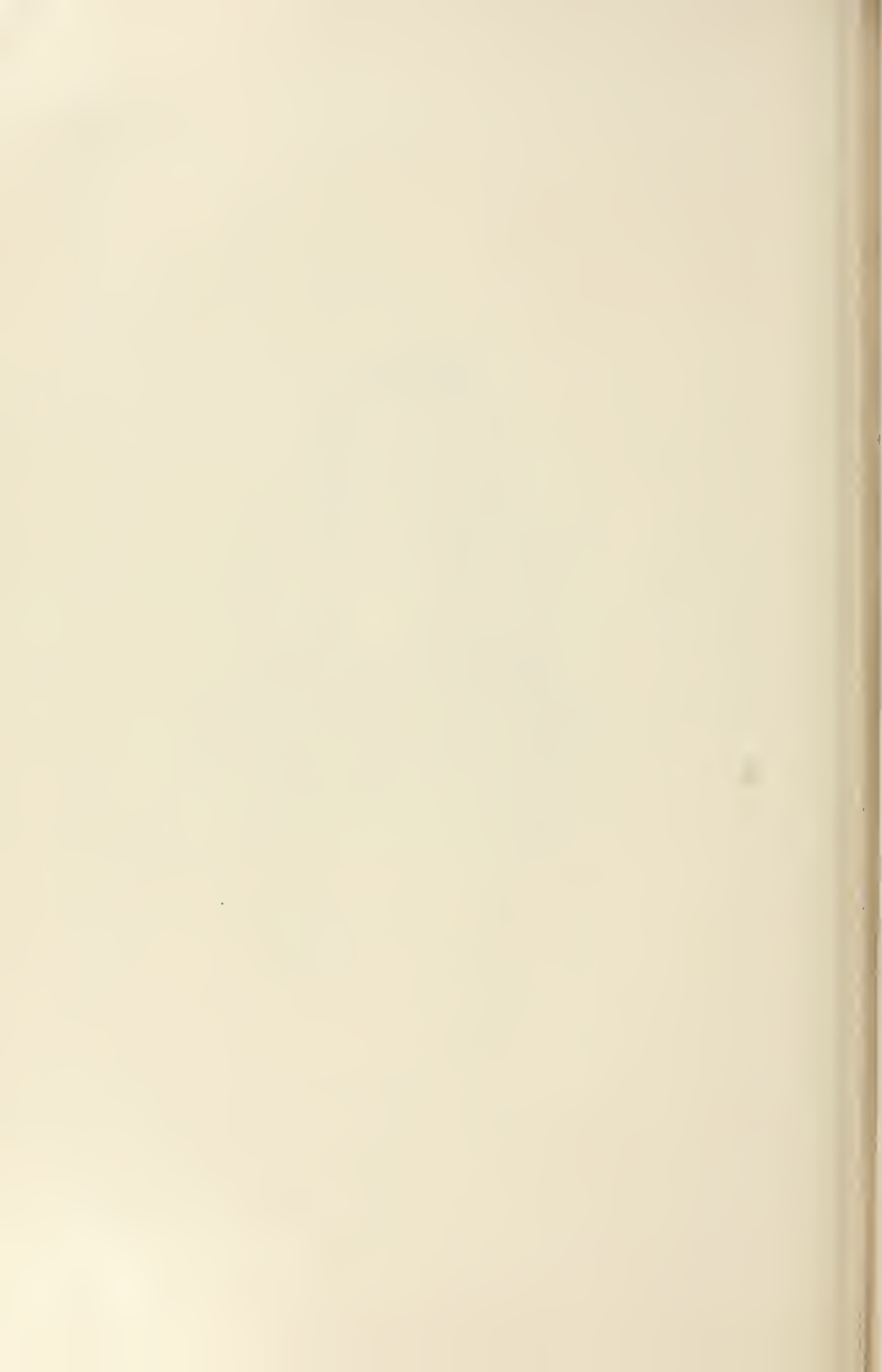
J. G. Worthington to James Harris, 1839.

DAVID KALEY is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1822. His parents came to America in 1832, and that year his father died of cholera at Putnam's Corners, eighteen miles below White Hall on Lake Champlain, while the family were on their way from Quebec to Buffalo, New York. His father was buried near the old battle ground at Fort Ticonderoga, and the family proceeded to Buffalo, arriving there in the spring of 1833. It consisted of five boys and one girl, of whom two are now living, viz.: David, the subject of this sketch, and Daniel Kaley, a resident of Wood County, Ohio.

David, after remaining in Buffalo till the spring of 1837, went with the family to Waterville, Lucas County, Ohio, where his brother-



David Kaley





C. R. Bowen

in-law had a contract on the Miami and Erie Canal, then being constructed. Here David worked on the Canal about six years. In the meantime, (in 1838), his oldest brother died; and the balance of the family, in 1843, removed to Troy Township, Wood County, Ohio, where they bought a farm and where his mother and brothers, John and Daniel, made their permanent home.

In 1849, David and his brother Bartholomew went to California by the overland route, reaching the mines after a four-months journey, on November 18, 1849. They spent nearly four years in mining and other operations, quite successfully, realizing about \$11,000 each, and returned by steamer in May, 1853. In the autumn of that year Mr. Kaley purchased the valuable and beautiful farm near Dorr Street, in Adams Township, on which he now resides. He has since erected the buildings and made most of the improvements upon the place. This farm contains 200 acres, mostly of rolling and rich soil, and is one of the finest farms in Lucas County.

Mr. Kaley was married May 3, 1854, with Miss Ellen Carey, who was born in Ireland March 15, 1833, and same year came with her parents to America. They have had 10 children—five sons and five daughters—all living, except James B., the youngest son, who died July 19, 1885. The children and years of their birth are as follows: Edward, born 1855; Winifred M., 1858; David and John (twins), 1860; William D., 1862; James B., 1864; Mary E., 1865; Ella A., 1868; Agnes, 1870; Theressa, 1872.

Since the organization of Adams Township, Mr. Kaley has held some of the local offices, such as Trustee and Member of the Board of Education. He was one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the Township, and one of its most public spirited citizens. In the Spring of 1888 Mr. Kaley moved from his farm that he had occupied for over 30 years, to his pleasant residence on Warren Street, Toledo.

CHARLES R. BOWEN was born in Otsego County, New York, May 26, 1837. His parents, Daniel W. and Sarah (Richardson) Bowen, were both of Revolutionary stock. His father's father was with Ethan Allen, at the capture of Ticonderoga, and was at the battles of Bennington and Saratoga; while his mother's mother was one of the few children saved at the massacre and burning by the Indians in Cherry Valley. Charles R. lived on the farm until 17 years old, when he went to Rockford, Illinois. Remaining there one year, he returned East, stopping in Lenawee County, Michigan, where his parents, meantime, had removed. In the Spring of 1858, he made the trip to the Rocky Mountains, spending a year on the plains and in the mountains, hunting and prospecting. In June of that year, while with 18 others in the

mountains, some 50 miles West of Denver, Colorado, they were surrounded by forest fires started by Indians, when all of the party but himself and one other were burned to death, while he escaped only with severe injury. In 1859 Mr. Bowen returned to Lenawee County, where he remained until after the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, in which he served until wounded at the battle of Stone River, and on the 7th of March, 1863, was honorably discharged at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, when he returned to Adrian, Michigan. His wound preventing his return to the field, he was active in enlisting and organizing several Companies for the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments, Michigan Cavalry. His brother, Elmer Bowen, a member of the Ninth Michigan, was with Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and now resides at Ypsilanti, Michigan; one brother-in-law, H. C. Ingraham, of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry; another brother-in-law, Chauncy Cunningham, transferred from the same Regiment to Tennessee Cavalry, was killed by bushwhackers. Three cousins of his were killed in the service—Silas Pierce, of a New York Regiment, in the Wilderness; Lorenzo Smith, of Fourth Michigan Infantry, killed in the Wilderness; and Allen Smith, of Ninth Michigan Cavalry, killed in Georgia. In 1871 Mr. Bowen became a resident of Adams Township and has since remained such. He has been largely engaged in growing fruit, in which he has been successful. Politically he is actively a Democrat. He has held most of the important Township offices, now serving in his second term as Justice of the Peace. His Post Office address is Toledo. In 1866 Mr. Bowen was married with Miss Cecelia J., daughter of Philo and Louisa (Haskell) Carter. Mrs. Bowen was born in Cuba, Alleghany County, New York, October 21, 1848. They have had five children—Chester P., born in Adrian, July 22, 1867; Louis A., born at Toledo, August 9, 1869 (dying November 29, 1875); Clarence and Lawrence, born August 4, 1875; and Lorena June, born March 5, 1883.

ORGANIZATION OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

The following resolution of the County Commissioners, adopted December 3, 1856, describes the territory in the Township of Carey as then set off. No change has since been made, except in the name of the Township, changed from Carey to Adams in 1860:

Resolved, by the Commissioners of Lucas County, that the territory heretofore belonging to the Township of Port Lawrence, and which was on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1856, set off from said Township of Port Lawrence and annexed to the Township of Springfield, together with Sections numbers 4, 5 and 6 in Town No. 3, United States Reserve; the South fractional half of Sections number 31, 32, 33 and 34 in Town No. 9, S. R. T. E.; the South fractional half of

Section No. 36, T. 9, S. of R. 6 E.; Sections numbers 1, 2 and 12; the East half of Sections numbers 11, 14 and 23 and fractional Sections 13 and 24, all in Town 2 U. S. R.; fractional Section No. 19, Town 3, U. S. R.; all that portion of Private Grants numbers 575, 578, 579, 580 and 581 which was formerly in Springfield Township; also all that territory which was formerly in Waynesfield Township, lying Northeast of Private Grant No. 581 extending to the centre of the Maumee River; thence down the River, to the Southwest corner of the City of Toledo, be established as the Township of Carey; and that the first meeting for the election of officers for said new Township be held at the house of Henry Driver on December 22, 1856.

Accordingly the first Township meeting was held and the following officers elected: Trustees—Peter H. Shaw, Darius Mills, J. P. Hill. Clerk—G. W. Norton. Treasurer—Elisha Mulford.

Mr. Mulford served as Treasurer two years. The following have served as Treasurer since:

William Larkin, 1858; Walter Woodward, 1859-62; Warren H. Howe, 1862; S. S. Kingsley 1863; Hiram W. Haughton, 1864-73; M. M. Goulden, 1873-75; G. W. Norton, 1875-79; John Halpin, 1879; Squire Johnson, 1879-82; David Byrne, 1882-87.

Clerks—G. W. Norton, 1856-62; Alonzo Lane, 1862-64; S. D. Wilcox, 1864; Alonzo Lane, 1865-72; Samuel W. Cass, 1872; Edward L. Jones, 1873; Oliver C. Wilson, 1874; Henry Woodward, 1875; David Byrne, 1876; Orlando Lane, 1877-79; C. R. Bowen, 1879-84; H. Miller, 1884-86; Lewis Dennis, 1887.

Justices of the Peace—B. F. Cunningham, Walter Woodward, 1857-63; Charles F. Bates, Jeremiah Reynolds, 1863-69; Harvey Kellogg, A. D. Jones, 1869-72; James B. Robinson, Wesley C. Palmer, 1872-78; Wesley C. Palmer, C. R. Bowen, 1878-81; Harvey Kellogg, Silas M. Johnson, 1881-84; Harvey Kellogg, Charles W. Cass, 1884-87; Charles R. Bowen, Henry V. Hawkins, 1887.

The citizens of Adams Township were active in raising Volunteers and relief for the Soldiers and Soldiers' families during the War. A Soldiers' Aid Society was maintained, and many festivals held. On January 7, 1865, a branch of the United States Christian Commission was organized, with Capt. G. W. Norton as President, Harvey Kellogg as Secretary, and S. D. Wilcox as Treasurer. Besides various supplies, there was raised in cash during the few months before the close of the War, \$121.81. The Township furnished more than its quota, sending in all into the service 89 men out of a population (in 1860) of 750 inhabitants. Some 40 or more persons who lived at the time or had previously lived in Adams Township, enlisted in Battery H, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and served during the War in the Army of the Potomac, and on their return home in June, 1865, met with a warm reception from the citizens.

October 8, 1867, the Trustees of Adams Township, Peter Y. Mersereau, S. D. Wilcox and John Shull, purchased of D. F. Cook four acres of land for a Cemetery. The price paid for the ground was \$500.

The population of the Township in 1860, was 750; in 1880, 1,519. The Township has nine School Districts with the same number of substantial brick School-houses.

UNION CHURCH.

There is but one Church edifice in Adams Township, and it is of quite recent construction. When the Township was set off many of the religious people residing within its limits had their Church relations in Toledo, Sylvania, Springfield and Maumee, and the need for a local Church was not so much felt. Hence, for a long time, although services were held occasionally in School-houses and in the Town Hall, there was neither meeting-house nor resident minister within the Township. The following incident may be worth relating in this connection: One of the pioneers (Mr. Harvey Kellogg) being a delegate from Adams Township to a Sunday School Convention at Maumee soon after the Township was organized, on being called upon for a report from his Township, remarked: "We have no Church nor Minister nor Lawyer in Adams Township, but a Doctor has lately moved in, and the Trustees have laid out ground for a Cemetery." The mention of the need for a burying-ground in such connection, provoked considerable merriment and got reported in the papers at the time as an "excellent hit by a member from the rural districts."

In 1882 the women, without regard to denominational proclivities, made a movement to have a Church on Dorr Street, at its junction with Miami and Sylvania Free Turnpike.

On May 12, 1882, a meeting was held at the residence of Harvey Kellogg, and the Woman's Christian Association of Adams Township was formed. It was incorporated June 20, 1882, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Lape. Trustees, H. Kellogg, H. V. Hawkins, L. E. Rowe.

The Association proceeded to erect a Church on a lot donated for the purpose by H. P. and V. Glenn, on the corner above named, which was finished and dedicated as a Non-sectarian or Union Church in the Fall of 1883. The cost of the building was \$2,000. It is divided into audience room and room for the meetings of the Association, and the pulpit is supplied from the Detroit Avenue M. E. Church.

The Township has a good substantial Town Hall, which is open for preaching, but is not at present regularly supplied.

The Township has always had a number of earnest Sunday School workers, and has been usually represented in the County Sunday School Union.

Washingtonian and Good Templar Societies were some of the means for promoting temperance in the Township before and during the War. A strong organization of the Sons and

Daughters of Temperance was kept up for several years. The organization embraced a large number of the young ladies of the Township, and among the active members were such heads of families as G. W. Norton, J. P. Robinson, Harvey Kellogg, Alonzo Lane, Samuel

Cass, George Naugle, A. T. Jones, Henry Driver and other.

S. M. Johnson and others, of late years, have been strong advocates of Prohibition, but the party vote in the Township has never been over 11.

MONCLOVA TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Monclova lies partly upon the Maumee River at the head of the Rapids, and is included in the oldest settled sections of the Maumee Valley. According to tradition, the French built a Stockade and established a Trading-post with the Indians at the Rapids of the Maumee as early as 1680. However that may be, it is quite probable that French traders and adventurers from Raisin or Detroit occupied the site of the Rapids before the British built Fort Miami. In Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley we find the following:

Soon after the victory of General Wayne and the evacuation of Fort Miami by the British, many French and Americans settled at the foot of the Rapids. In October, 1807, James Carlin (Government Blacksmith) and family removed from the River Raisin to Maumee City; and his son, Squire Carlin, now a resident of Hancock County, states that when his father and family reached the place now known as Maumee City, the following were residents of the neighborhood: Three families of Ewing (the Christian names of two being William, but the first name of the third not by him recollected), William and Andrew Race and a Mr. Carter—making a total of six American families.

Mrs. Maria Reed, now residing at Monclova, who settled there in 1818, having lived three years previous at Perrysburg, has been able to give the writer the name of the third Ewing not remembered by Mr. Carlin. She says it was Samuel Ewing, and that he built the first mill on Swan Creek within the present Village of Monclova, sometime before the War of 1812. It was destroyed during the War, among many other depredations committed by the British and Indians in this section; but was rebuilt by her father, Ephraim H. Leaming, and his brother, Thomas, in 1817. In the Spring of 1818, Mr. Leaming removed his family from Perrysburg to Monclova, and settled on lands which he had purchased from the Government when the Reserve lands were offered for sale in 1817. The only settler who had preceded them to the immediate neighborhood was Daniel Murray, who, with his family, lived in a log-cabin where John Black now lives, on the bank of Dry Creek. Mr. Murray moved out of the Township (or what is now the Township), in 1824. None of his descendants are now living in Monclova.

That there were settlers within the boundaries of the present Township previous to the War of 1812-15, seems evident. Knapp says—

quoting, probably, from reminiscences of H. L. Hosmer:

The intelligence that War was declared in 1812 was first communicated to the white settlers at the foot of the Rapids and at Monclova (these places then being the only white settlements between Lower Sandusky and Frenchtown or Monroe) by Peter Manor, of Providence.

The War probably scattered the first settlers from the Township, and few, if any of them ever returned. Among those who were settlers before the War (of 1812), and probably as early as 1807, as stated by Mr. Carlin, undoubtedly Samuel Ewing was one, for Mrs. Reed's recollection is that Anthony, son of Samuel Ewing, is reputed to have been the first white child born in the Township (in 1808).

Ephraim H. Leaming (father of Mrs. Reed above referred to) was born in New York State and came from Livingston County to Perrysburg in 1815. He and his brother, Thomas, who was early associated with him in business, were Carpenters and Mill-Wrights. After they had rebuilt the old Ewing mill at Monclova, they furnished much of the lumber for the residences of General Hunt and Major Forsyth at Maumee—the finest residence at that time in the country. Thomas Leaming was the builder of one or both of these mansions. The lumber was drawn by the Leamings from their mill with ox teams. Swan Creek was then a fine mill-stream, and probably the first mill ever erected upon its banks was that which stood before the War of 1812-15, a few rods above the bridge at Main Street in Monclova.

Ephraim H. Leaming brought with him from Livingston County, New York, his wife Mary, and three children—Maria, Ephraim and Thomas H. Ephraim was drowned in the Maumee at Perrysburg in 1817. Thomas H. Leaming, the other son, was born in the State of New York, January 27, 1814, and died at his residence in Monclova (part of the old paternal homestead), June 21, 1885. As the oldest male settler of the Township, and of a considerable larger section as well, he was President of the Pioneer Association for several years before his death. He was married with Huldah, daughter of Charles Merrill, a native of Maine and an old settler in Amboy Township, Fulton County. Their son, W. G. Leaming, is the present Clerk of Monclova Township.

Maria Leaming (widow of Anson Reed, de-

ceased), was born in Livingston County, New York, July 17, 1809, and came to Perrysburg with her parents in 1815. Since the Spring of 1818 she has resided on the homestead in Monclova, is now in the 78th year of her age, with mind remarkably bright and clear, and is the oldest living settler in the Township. She was married with Mr. Reed January 1, 1834, and has one daughter, Mary (Mrs. Jacob Brown), residing in Swanton.

Hezekiah Hubbell, father of the present Postmaster at Monclova, was one of the early settlers. He bought of the Government in 1831, the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section five, Town one, United States Reserve, on which he settled the year of his purchase. In 1833 he entered the West half of the Northwest quarter of section 32. Mr. Hubbell was a substantial and enterprising farmer. He was married with Anna Steel, and had five children, two of whom live in the Township, viz.: C. L. Hubbell, the Postmaster, referred to above, and Clarinda, widow of the late William Wilson. Mr. Hezekiah Hubbell died in 1846. The William Wilson above mentioned, was a son of Judge Wilson who platted the Town of Sylvania in 1836. C. L. Hubbell, in 1836, built the store and residence where he now lives in the Village. Besides his mercantile business and the Post Office, he keeps the only hotel in the place.

Aaron Trapp, son of John Trapp, one of the leading men of the Township, also keeps a store in the Village, and has been Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, and filled other official stations.

Another early settler who should be mentioned in this connection is Mr. Conrad Coder, who came into the Township in 1834. The farm on which he has resided for over half a century is situated near the Village, while his son, W. W. Coder, lives upon the adjoining estate on the bank of Swan Creek. Both are beautiful and well-improved farms. Six children, of Mr. Coder's large family of 15, are living. The following are residents of the Township: W. W. Coder, above referred to, Jeremiah, John and Elizabeth (the latter Mrs. Peter S. Strayer). Mr. Conrad Coder has attained the age of 77 years. His wife died in 1872. W. W. Coder has taken an active part in Township and local affairs, being a trustworthy as well as a well-informed and competent business man. His Towns-people have kept him, by successive elections, 24 years in the office of Justice of the Peace. He has served also many years as Township Clerk, and as member of the Board of Education, of which he is President. Mr. Coder was married in 1863 with Harriet Jane Merritt. Of their two sons, Frank and Edgar, the former is a law student in Toledo, and the other at home on the farm.

John Barton resides on the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, land which he

entered in 1841. He has about 300 acres and is a wealthy farmer.

Peter P. Bateman (deceased) was an early and prosperous settler. He entered the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section 24, but sold out and bought in the River track. His sons, William A. and Frederick Bateman, are heirs to his large estate, on which they reside.

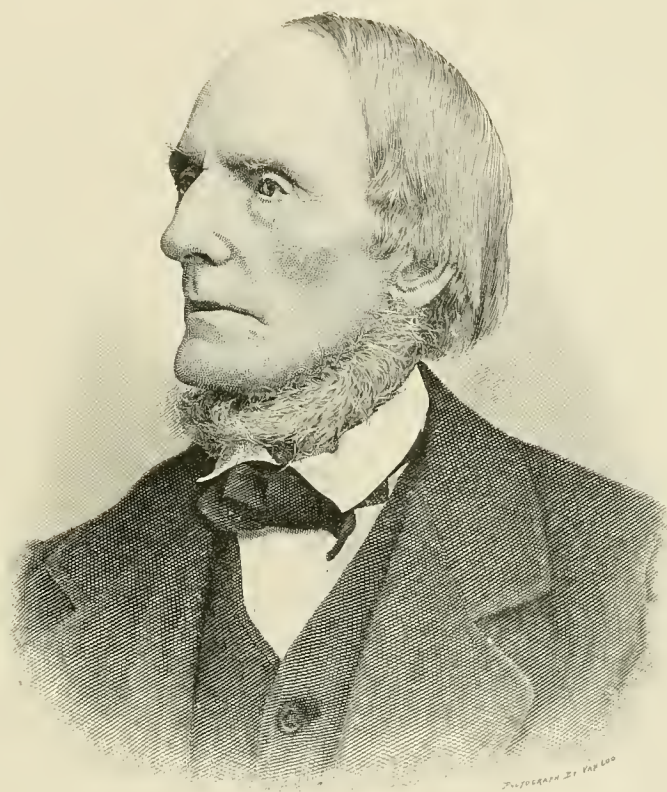
George Allen died at Monclova in 1878, aged 70 years. He bought his land from the Government in 1834, and settled where his widow and family now resides in 1841. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1808; married, first, Elizabeth Oswalt, by whom he had six children; his second wife, now surviving, was Elizabeth Jones, they being married in 1854. Their two children are Mary E. Myers and John W. Allen. Mr. Allen was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man of integrity of character.

Few citizens have taken a more active interest in Township affairs than Warren B. Gunn, who was the first Township Clerk in 1853, and served in that and other offices many years. He came to the County in September, 1820. He is still living and ranks among the most worthy of the old settlers, and by virtue of priority of residence, is President of the Maumee Valley Historical Society.

The following is a partial list of the oldest settlers now remaining: Maria Reed, John Strayer, Warren B. Gunn, Conrad Coder, Adam Black, Conrad Noble, William Weible, Henry Hefelbower.

It is recorded as a fact applicable to the pioneers of Monclova, as of the Maumee Valley generally, that of the many families who lived on the Reservation of 12 miles square at the foot of the Rapids, previous to the War of 1812-15, and returned afterwards, not one was addicted to the habit of intemperance or practical dishonesty in dealing; but all were esteemed as good citizens.

JOHN STRAYER was born July 4, 1811, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His father, Peter Strayer, was a native of York County, same State, the family being of German descent. When the son was about four years old, they removed to Stark County, Ohio, where he remained until 21 years of age (1832). He then came to the Maumee Valley, and purchased the Southeast quarter of Section 33, Town Two, United States Reserve (now in Monclova Township, Lucas County, and at once began life in the wilderness. He built a log-house on the East half of his purchase in the Spring of 1833, and in the Autumn following was joined in marriage with Susan Schwartz, a native of Harrison County, born November 8, 1813. The young couple at once came to their forest home, where they have since lived to see the wilderness give place to improved farms and prosperous Towns and



John Strayer.



Cities, and the Indian withdraw to make room for the intruding white man. At the first, a part of Mr. Strayer's land was occupied as an Indian camping-ground; but their relations with the white comers were always peaceful and pleasant. The obstacles, hardships and joys incident to pioneer life, were their experience during the long years of toil which Mr. and Mrs. Strayer were called to meet. Ten children were born to them—six sons and four daughters. Two of the former (Daniel and John), were volunteers in the great loyal Army which made successful defense of the Nation's life against Rebellion. The latter named offered up his life for the Union, having contracted disease while in the service and died at Ringgold, Georgia, April 11, 1864. Both were in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry. Daniel, with five other living children, are now comfortably situated on farms in the vicinity of the old homestead, which has been held now for over 54 years. Politically, Mr. Strayer acted with the Whig party until it was disbanded and succeeded by the Republican party. His first vote for President was cast for General Wm. H. Harrison, in 1840. He was at Fort Meigs in June, 1840, when General Harrison attended the memorable celebration of the British siege of that fortress. He was in sentiment strongly Anti-Slavery, and for many years before the removal of that great wrong, the prayer steadily ascended at his family devotion for the deliverance of those "in bonds." In religious faith their views were those of the Church known as the United Brethren in Christ, with which they actively co-operate and in support of which their means were freely bestowed. They have long been strongly opposed in sentiment to secrecy in associations of every description, believing such connection to be inconsistent with the Christian profession. Among the earlier incidents of their life in the Woods, was the celebrated meteoric shower of the night of November 5, 1833, which occurred very soon after their forest home had been established. The aged couple were permitted on the 27th of August, 1883, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage, with a large gathering of children, grand-children and great-grand-children and friends and neighbors. They have been singularly happy in their family, both in the number and the pervading sympathy of the members. Few domestic circles have been as happy in their relations—a state of things largely due to the uniform religious sentiment which pervaded their home.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The citizens of Monclova petitioned the Board of County Commissioners March 7, 1853, to set them off as a separate Township, to be

known as Monclova, Lucas County. The petition was received and laid upon the table. March 9th it was taken up, the petitioners and remonstrants heard, for and against the proposition, and action upon it made a special order for the adjourned meeting March 14, 1853. At this meeting the Township of Waynesfield was divided, the new boundaries of Springfield Township established, and Monclova constituted.

The first meeting for the election of Township officers was appointed to be held on the first Monday in April, 1853. The record containing the elections and official proceedings to the Township for about 25 years are lost, and all that can be done is to give such partial data as may be gleaned from other sources.

In April, 1853, the Board of Education met at the house of B. T. Barnes and organized by electing J. O. Allen Chairman. W. B. Gunn, Clerk of the Township, acted as clerk. Resolutions were adopted for the government of the Schools in the Township, and J. O. Allen was appointed acting manager. The Board in 1855 consisted of Peter Blystone, Peter Bomgardner, H. L. Crossett, John Weible, Jesse Kerr, and Warren B. Gunn—the latter as Clerk. There were then six Districts in the Township.

The first School-house was a frame building, erected in the Village on ground given by Ezekiah Hubbell in 1838. It stood on the premises now occupied by Aaron Trapp, near his residence, and was superseded by the frame School-house which stands in the rear of the present School building, and which a few years ago was repaired by the Disciples Church for their religious meetings. The present School-house in the Village is a substantial brick structure, the upper story of which is fitted up for a Township Hall. The School employs two Teachers in Winter and one in Summer. There are now seven Districts in the Township, with substantial brick School-houses. The number of persons of School age is 185 males, 168 females, total 353. Number of votes cast, 245.

The following named persons have been Treasurers of Monclova Township since its organization: Adam Black, Solomon Salisbury, John Trapp, John Strayer, Lewis Metzger (14 years—1866-80), Aaron Trapp (1880-86), Joseph Hain (1886), Lewis Metzger (1887).

Clerks since 1880—W. W. Coder, to 1887; W. G. Leaming, 1887.

Trustees since 1880—Jeremiah Coder, J. A. Nachtrab, John Ward, 1880; William Blaystone, Jeremiah Coder, William Lose, 1881; J. O. Holloway, William Braystone, Daniel Strayer, 1882; C. L. Hubbell, C. H. Roberts, Joseph Hain, 1883; Jacob Weekesley, William Lose, J. E. Farmer, 1884; Jacob Weekesley, William Lose, J. E. Farmer, 1885; Laban Lowry, Chas. Decker, Wilson Davis, 1886; Charles Decker, Andrew Baker, Daniel Keener, 1887.

JOHN WEIBLE was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1815. He is the oldest son of William N. and Hannah (Lose) Weible, of German descent. His father was born at Sea, June 15, 1788, during the voyage of his grand-parents from Germany to America; he died in Monclova Township in 1857, aged 69, his wife having died in August, 1851. William and Hannah Weible had a family of eleven children—five sons and six daughters; five are yet living, John Weible, the subject of this sketch, being the only of the family residing in Monclova Township. Mr. Weible was brought up in his native Town in Pennsylvania; received such an education as the common Schools of that day and his opportunities afforded; learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that occupation during the early part of his life. Being at the same time a diligent reader and close observer, he acquired much information, which he has been able to turn to good account, not only financially, but in the creditable manner in which he has deported himself in his various relations. Few men in his station are better informed on most practical subjects, or have more prompt and accurate habits of business, than has Mr. Weible. He was married in Pennsylvania, December 21, 1837, with Miss Rebecca Rhodes. In 1853 he removed to Lucas County and settled on land purchased of Martin Walter, adjoining the farm on which he now resides. He has here a well-kept and comfortable farm and residence, on a rise of ground overlooking the Swan Creek Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Weible have had no children of their own, but they have brought up two orphans, whom they have parentally cared for and assisted in settlement.

Mr. Weible early embraced the faith and worship of the United Brethren, in the fellowship of which Church he has spent most of his life. He has been since his profession of religion an active worker in the cause of Missions and Sunday Schools. For six years he has held the office of Justice of the Peace in his Township, and for the same length of time has been a Director of the County Infirmary. In 1870 he, with other citizens, got up a subscription for a Soldiers' Monument, which was placed in the Cemetery to commemorate the deeds of those who served their country in the late War. In many ways he has been an active promoter of the welfare of the Soldiers and manifested his patriotism during the Rebellion.

MONCLOVA VILLAGE

Was laid out and recorded by O. H. Beatty and Ezekiah Hubbell, May 27, 1836. Main Street, running North 87 degrees East, is the principal Street. The other Streets (at right angles) are Farmers, Mechanics, Spring, Wood, Raisin, Market, etc. The Village is situated centrally in the Township, and since the organization

has been the place of the Township business. It contains two stores (those of C. L. Hubbell and Aaron Trapp), Post Office, two Churches, a Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Hotel, School-house, Township Hall, etc.

There is a Railroad Station at the Village on the Wabash Railroad, established in 1864, and another on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, at Presque Isle Hill.

The Post Office was established in 1854, at Monclova, with Benjamin F. Barnes as Postmaster. The following have been the Postmasters since: Frank Evans, 1859; T. H. Leaming, 1866; C. L. Hubbell, 1866-73; Elias Trapp, 1874; Aaron Trapp, 1875-85; C. L. Hubbell, 1887.

CHURCHES.

There are two Churches of the United Brethren in the Township. William Otterbein was the founder of this denomination in Pennsylvania in 1774, and many of the early settlers in Northwestern Ohio being from Pennsylvania, and of that faith, it was natural that Churches of the order should spring up in the settlements. Rev. Messrs. Needles and Bright were among the first preachers of the United Brethren in Monclova, and held services in the School-houses and private residences. Others who came later and were settled as Pastors were: Revs. J. Thomas, James Martin, James Long, G. W. Crawford, William and George Dinius, Joseph Fink and J. K. Allwood. Rev. J. B. Hawkins is the present Pastor. There are two Churches, both neat brick edifices. The Church in the Village was erected in 1864; that at Swan Creek in 1877.

The Methodists had a Class in the Village several years, but never established a permanent Church.

The Disciples also for some time held meetings in the old School-house, which they repaired for that purpose, but discontinued a few years ago.

LAND TRANSFERS.

Following is a list of the principal transfers of land made in Monclova Township from 1832 to 1849, with accurate dates taken from the records in the Recorder's office:

Peter Wise to James H. Forsyth, May, 1836.
 Horace Young to Stephen Young, October, 1835.
 Michael Strayer to Christian Gnagy, October, 1833.
 Jesse Browning to John Emery, May, 1836.
 Daniel D. Divine to Daniel P. Ketcham, 1836.
 Huntington Larabee to Joel Cass, September, 1836, 40 acres next Dr. Emery's land, Section 12; \$3.00.
 J. H. Forsyth to Eben Jessup, Jr., July, 1836; 80 acres in Section 9.
 J. H. Forsyth to Chas. Nobles, July, 1836.
 Daniel P. Ketcham to D. P. Ketcham, Jr., 1837.
 Jas. Wilkinson to Wm. Kingsbury, March, 1837.
 John Whitmore to John Whitmore, Jr., Jan. 1837.
 J. H. Forsyth to James Horner, July, 1836.
 A. B. Crosby to E. H. Crosby, September, 1836.
 Thos. J. Dobbins to Gabriel Kinney, 1836.

John Chambers and Adam Beatty to Henry O. Beatty, September, 1836.

Robert Taylor to John Chambers, 1834.

J. G. Hannah to Jonas Flory, May, 1833.

John S. Farr to Jacob Alpaech, September, 1834.

Alonzo Noble to John Hefelbower, October, 1833.

Jonas Pratt to Thos. Leaming, Jr., 1832.

Thos. Leaming to Maria, Esther, Sarah, Temperance and Thomas Leaming, Jr., 1832.

Conrad House to Alonzo M. Noble, 1832.

Jarvis Gilbert to Martin Walter, 1832.

Bishop Surdam to J. E. Hunt, 1834.

Peter Schlappi to John Schlappi, March, 1837.

E. A. Mitchell to John Emery, August, 1836.

Walterman Johnson to Hez. Hubbell, June, 1837.

A. B. Crosby to Lyman Dudley, January, 1837.

Hez. Hubbell to Henry O. Beatty, July, 1836.

Dexter H. Rhodes to Chas. Bucklin, October, 1837.

Corydon E. Fay to Anson Reed, October, 1837.

Joseph Gnagy to Richard Rodney, June, 1837.

Chas. Bucklin to Marius Moore, February, 1838.

Moses P. Morgan to John Chappell, February, '38.

Samuel Barrett to Wm. H. Alden, November, 1837.

Erastus Briggs to Timothy Manly, May, 1838.

John Whitmore to Elijah Herrick, November, '38.

Same to Thomas Fraker, April, 1838.

James Wolcott to D. R. Stebbins, September, 1836.

Warren Tremaine to Josiah Reed, November, '38.

Lyman Lane to John S. Rector, January, 1839.

Thos. Degane to Asahel Bateman, September, '39.

Aurora Spafford to Lucy Leslie, November, 1839.

Africa Spaulding to John Hancock, October, 1839.

George Brim to H. W. Horton, April, 1840.

John King to James Donohue, July, 1840.

Joseph Reed to Jesse Reed, September, 1840.

United States to Henry Zimmerman, 1837.

Edward Hughes to Cyrus Howard, June, 1840.

Thos. Leaming to Johnsom M. Bateman and Hezekiah Hubbell, May, 1840.

Duncan C. and J. H. Forsyth to Charlotte T. Forsyth and Hezekiah Hubbell, June, 1840.

Lorenzo H. Wyatt to J. T. Bateman, Nov., 1840.

James L. Curtis to Nathaniel Berry, Nov., 1837.

John Schwartz to Andrew Raginold, May, 1843.

Hez. Hubbell to Atman G. Johnson, Nov., 1838.

Marcus Wilcox to Eph. Kilbourn, October, 1841.

Henry K. Baines to J. G. Cook, December, 1844.

John Trapp to Mark F. Merrill, January, 1841.

Martin Walters to John Strayer, October, 1844.

C. V. Merrill to Mark F. Merrill, December, 1845.

Horace Waite to Waterman Johnson, May, 1847.

Christian Zook to Conrad Coeber, September, 1836.

Eph. Kimball to Roswell Kimball, January, 1848.

Mark F. Merrill to Benj. V. Sanders, August 1845.

Geo. Hetzler to John Trapp, December, 1836.

Isaac Hull to John Zeigler, August, 1846.

Hez. Hubbell to Bernhart Long, June, 1841.

Daniel Wisler to Samuel Cranker, July, 1840.

S. M. Young to D. D. Townner, November, 1845.

M. R. Waite to Orlando Champion, March, 1846.

United States to Conrad Zutavern, March, 1837.

John Van Fleet to Adam Black, March, 1846.

Benj. Saunders to Avery S. Saunders, October, '48.

Matthew Cowling to Wm. Cowling, March, 1848.

Daniel Wisler to John Smith, April, 1849.

Martin Walter and John Zeigler to Josiah Harbaugh, April, 1849.

Jesse Kerr to Jacob Schneider, July, 1849.

OREGON TOWNSHIP.

Oregon Township lies in the Southeast part of Lucas County, and is bounded on the North by Maumee Bay, on the East by Lake Erie, on the South by portions of Wood and Ottawa Counties, and on the West by the City of Toledo. It is the largest Township in the County, comprising an area of about 80 square miles. The soil is arable and productive, with the exception of the marshes on the Lake and Bay. Originally, it was heavily timbered and the manufacture of lumber and staves was there extensively carried on. There is still a large Lumber and Stave Mill in operation in the Eastern part of the Township. The late Captain Eber Ward, of Detroit, and others held large tracts of land in this part of the Township. Captain Ward carried on ship building here and had a canal connecting his yard with Lake Erie.

Oregon Township was originally included in the territory of Port Lawrence and Manhattan Townships. On June 11, 1837, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners by Isaac Street and others, asking for "a new Township, to include the territory on the East and South side of the River, and to be known by the name of Oregon. Whereupon, the Board considered said petition and granted the prayer thereof, and ordered an election to be held on the 4th day of July following at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of Isaac Street; and

also, that Trustees and a Township Treasurer, to take charge of the School fund in said Township, be elected at the same time and place."

Isaac Street and others had laid out a Town in this territory which they called "Oregon," and the same parties, less than a year later, engineered the organization of the Township, and were interested in having it called by the same name, though it had been popularly designated as "Utah." Henry W. Hicks, who owned a fine estate on that side of the River, devised the euphonious name of "Yondota," and although it found its way into the records in the transfer of his farm, it was not accepted as the name of the settlement. The name Oregon was suggested by Pierre M. Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving, who lived in Toledo from the Spring of 1836 to the Summer of 1838; and it was probably inspired by his uncle's "Astoria," which had then awakened great interest in John Jacob Astor's trading lands in which is now Oregon Township. Thus, the name is associated with a very pleasant romance. Mr. Irving was here to look after his uncle's interest in Toledo. He left with his wife for a temporary visit to New York in the Summer of 1838, but never returned, dying in that City in February, 1876.

Oregon Township has been modified in its boundaries as follows: On December 2, 1856, that portion of Oregon included within Toledo

City limits, was annexed to Port Lawrence Township; and on the same day that part of Port Lawrence outside the City, was attached to the Township of Springfield.

By an ordinance of Toledo City Council, passed July 2, 1872, and concurrent action by the Board of County Commissioners, of December 30, 1872, Oregon Township was further reduced in area, by the addition to the City of Toledo of all the remaining land included within the following boundary line, to wit:

From the Maumee River, in the Township of Manhattan, to the center of the mouth of Wasyon Creek, thence up the center of the channel of said Creek to a line running North and South through the center of Sections 28 and 33, Town Nine, South of Range Eight East; thence South on said center line to the center of said Section number 33, same Town and Range; thence Southwesterly, through the center of Section number 5, Town 10, South of Range Eight East, to the Southwest corner of said Section; thence, due South, on the line dividing Sections 7 and 8 and 17 and 18, same Town and Range, to the Wood County line; thence Westerly, on the line between Wood and Lucas Counties, to the main channel of the Maumee River.

On November 2, 1874, the Board ordered "that all that portion of Manhattan Township outside of the new City limits of Toledo and South of the center of the channel of the Maumee River, be annexed to and constitute a part of Oregon Township."

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The several grants or reservations provided for in the treaty with the Ottawa tribe of Indians in February, 1833, soon began to find their way to market. The earliest record of such sales, is the deed of Au-to-kee, a Chief of that tribe, and son of Fish-quagun, another Chief of the same. The sale was made in August, 1835, to James W. Knaggs, and consisted of 125 acres, being the West half the grantor's tract on the South side of the Maumee River and near the mouth of that stream.

On the same day Au-to-kee, for \$1,000, sold to Geo. B. Knaggs and R. A. Forsyth the property known as Presque Isle, constituting the remaining portion of grantor's reservation, and containing 81 acres. This deed bore the following certificate:

To the President of the United States: We do hereby certify, that the consideration named in said instrument, which was duly paid to the said Au-to-kee in our presence, is a full and fair consideration for said tract, as we verily believe." (Signed by John E. Hunt and Horatio Conant, and by James Jackson, Sub-Agent.)

As a sample of the form of such conveyance, the deed of Au-to-kee is herewith given in full, as follows:

Know all men by these presents: That I, Au-to-kee, a Chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, and son of Fish-quagun, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to me in hand paid by James W. Knaggs, of

the County of Wood and State of Ohio, do hereby give, grant and convey to said James W. Knaggs, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land contained in the West half of my tract, lying in said County of Wood at the mouth of the Maumee River (South side) adjoining Presque Isle, which I lately granted to Robert A. Forsyth and Geo. B. Knaggs, and bounded by said Presque Isle on the West; on the North by Lake Erie; on the East by the East half of said half of said tract; and on the South by land granted to Alexis Navarre by the United States at the treaty with the said tribe of Indians in February, 1833, at which treaty this said tract was granted to me, the West half of which, containing 125 acres, I hereby grant to James W. Knaggs. To have and to hold, to him and to his heirs and assigns forever, for their proper use and behoof. And I further covenant and promise with and to the said James W. Knaggs, the above granted premises to him, his heirs and assigns forever, to warrant and defend.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1835. AU-TO-KEE. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of H. Conant and Jacques Navarre.

The State of Ohio, Wood County, ss.: On the 4th of August, in the year of our Lord 1835, personally came Au-to-kee, Indian Chief of the Ottawa Tribe, the maker of the within deed, and the purport and meaning of the within deed being fully explained to him, he acknowledged that he signed and sealed the same and was content and satisfied with the consideration made therefor; and that he executed said deed and makes the above acknowledgment without any circumvention or undue influence or persuasion of the said grantee or of any other person whomsoever.

Before me, Horatio Conant, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, and I further certify, that I was present at the execution of the within deed, and counted out and delivered to the said Au-to-kee the consideration mentioned in said deed, \$1,600. Witness my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

H. CONANT,
Justice of the Peace.

November 18, 1835, Jacques Navarre, Francis Navarre, Peter Navarre, and Antoine Navarre, of the Indian Reservation at the mouth of the Maumee River, on the South side of said River, for \$800, sold to Geo. B. Knaggs, 60 acres of land bounded on the East by Duck Creek; on the North by Maumee River and the line run by Ambrose Rice, Surveyor; the same having been granted to the Navarres by the treaty of 1833. The deed was signed by Catharine, wife of Peter Navarre, and by Catharine, wife of Jacques Navarre.

November 18, 1835, James W. Knaggs sold to Daniel Chase 258½ acres of the Reservation of the Navarres, for \$5,000. The same day, Knaggs and Forsyth sold Presque Isle to Daniel Chase for \$3,000, being the same tract purchased of Au-to-kee June 3, 1835, for \$1,000.

August 3, 1835, Geo. B. Knaggs, for \$12,880, sold to Daniel Chase 160 acres granted by treaty of 1833, to Wa-sa-on, an Ottawa Indian; 80 acres granted by the same treaty to Joseph Cavalier Renjard, and next to a tract assigned to Cheroo, an Indian Chief; and 100 acres granted to the Navarres by treaty of 1833; making 340 acres, the price averaging \$37.88 per acre, against about \$15 per acre paid for the same a few weeks previously.

August 3, 1835, B. F. Hollister sold to Daniel Chase for \$1,600 a tract of land known as the Cheroo Reservation, on Little Creek, or McCarthy's Village, at the mouth of Maumee River, being the same reserved to Cheroo, Principal Chief of the Ottawa Tribe of Indians.



Engraving by J. P. S. Y.

J. C. Messer

ENTRIES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The following table, compiled from Lucas County records, shows the names of the persons who entered Government lands in Oregon Township, together with the locations, dates and acreage purchased by each:

RANGE EIGHT, TOWN NINE.

Section.	Fraction.	Purchaser.	Date.	Acreage Bought.
23	Lots 1 and 2 in frac.	Timothy Griffith.	1836	88.25
23	S W frac. $\frac{1}{4}$	Daniel Chase.	1839	81.59
23	N E $\frac{1}{4}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Daniel Culver.	1852	40
24	Lots 2, 3 and 4 in frac.	Timothy Griffith.	1836	129.31
24	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Erastus Cone.	1852	80
24	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Brown.	1849	80
25	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	James M. Langston.	1852	80
25	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Wayne.	1852	40
25	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Erastus Cone.	1852	80
25	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Alex. McCahe.	1852	80
25	E pt S E $\frac{1}{4}$	George W. Reynolds.	1852	87
25	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Isaac Heckman.	1849	80
26	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Asa Lapham.	1846	80
26	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Benjamin Scott.	1849	80
26	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Sirile Plumey.	1849	80
26	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Eli M. Williams.	1849	80
26	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Patrick Fox.	1849	80
27	S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Frederick Prentice.	1849	40
28	S W pt S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Daniel Chase.	1836	53.78
28	S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Nathan Etson.	1848	33.78
33	N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph J. Applegate.	1836	160
34	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Daniel Chase.	1839	240
34	E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Same.	1839	400
35	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$	Same.	1839	320
35	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Same.	1839	80
35	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	William Damphy.	1852	80
36	E pt N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Michael DeBott.	1852	84
36	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Jacob Meyer.	1852	160
36	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Nathan White.	1852	160
36	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	John Heffebower.	1852	160

RANGE EIGHT, TOWN TEN.

1	N E $\frac{1}{2}$	John L. Wayne	1858	160
1	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	E. S. Wayne	1858	160
1	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Samuel Wayne.	1858	160
1	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Buffington.	1858	160
2	Whole	Daniel Chase.	1839	640
3	N $\frac{1}{2}$	Same.	1839	320
3	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Barzilla A. Peterson.	1841	80
3	S $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	J. J. Miller.	1842	80
3	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Eli Williams.	1848	80
2	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Horace Howland.	1848	40
3	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Brown.	1848	40
4	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Barzilla A. Peterson.	1846	160
4	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Honnigman.	1849	160
4	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Barzilla A. Peterson.	1848	80
4	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Geo. R. Peckham.	1842	80
4	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Wilbey.	1848	80
4	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Samuel Scott.	1848	80
4	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	J. E. Scott.	1848	80
5	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Elijah Woodruff.	1848	80
5	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	John Phillips.	1842	80
5	S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Fred. Baker & Christian Eglan, Feb.	1851	36.70
5	N E $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Same.	1853	35.90
8	N W frac. and S E frac.	Gab. and J. L. Crane.	1833	128.92
8	S pt N W fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Oliver Stevens.	1832	243.24
8	N $\frac{1}{2}$ S E fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ or lot 2	Thomas S. Manly.	1848	59.15
9	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	George Coy.	1843	80
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	William Calvert.	1843	80
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Charles Coy.	1838	80
9	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Ulrich Kemple.	1836	80
9	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Vangunten.	1836	80
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Geo. and Daniel Coy.	1848	80
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Willard J. Daniels.	1848	80
9	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Raymond & Co.	1846	40
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Anstin Bunce.	1846	40
10	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	James Rideout.	1841	80
10	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Matthias Smithton.	1841	80
10	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Jacob Berry.	1848	80
10	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Gilman.	1854	80
10	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	John Drapel.	1852	80
10	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Adam Dressel.	1852	80

RANGE NINE, TOWN TEN.

1	Whole	Margaret Bailey	1839	643.06
2	Whole	Same.	1839	640
3	Whole	Same.	1839	640
4	Whole	Same.	1839	640
5	W $\frac{1}{2}$	R. H. Gilson.	1853	160
5	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Philo W. Boyd.	1853	160
6	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	John A. Bryan.	1836	160
6	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Same.	1839	160
6	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Sylvanus P. Jermain.	1836	240
6	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. W. Frayer.	1853	80
6	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Amos Boyd.	1853	80
7	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	William Taylor.	1851	80
7	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	William B. Dicks.	1852	160
7	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	George W. Reynolds.	1852	80
10	Whole	Margaret Bailey	1839	640
11	Whole	Same.	1839	640
12	Whole	Same.	1839	645.28
13	Whole fractional	Same.	1839	93.77
14	Whole fractional	Same.	1839	112.40
15	Whole fractional	Same.	1836	125.86
18	W fr. W $\frac{1}{2}$ or lot 4.	Dennis Hart.	1851	48
18	E $\frac{1}{2}$ W frac.	Jacob Weber.	1853	46.60
18	Lot 85, Reserve	Almon Gibbs.	1835	27.70
10	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Philo B. Scott.	1847	160
11	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Philo B. Scott.	1847	160
11	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Adolph Letz.	1848	160
11	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Yohn.	1842	80
12	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph Hildebrand.	1849	80
12	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	John B. Arnold.	1849	80
12	N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Jacob Kescr.	1849	160
12	N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Andrew Metzker.	1849	71.51
12	E pt N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Victor Plumey.	1848	160
12	S E $\frac{1}{4}$	Andrew Metzker.	1848	160
12	W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$	Enoch Kent.	1842	80
12	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	John B. Arnold.	1842	80
13	N W frac.	Conrad Dusernois.	1849	95.33
14	W pt. W $\frac{1}{2}$ frac. or lot 4.	Milton Huntley.	1851	46
14	E pt. W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3.	Edward Woodruff.	1851	46
15	W pt. frac.	Wm. Van Orden.	1851	91
15	N E pt. frac.	Sylvester Brown.	1841	80.83
15	N E frac. and N W frac.	Philo Bennett.	1833	161.12
17	E fract. pt.	Charles A. Crane.	1839	30.36

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

James Kinney to John Patterson, March, 1836.
 Joseph Stowe, Jr., to Dwight F. Stowe, May, 1836.
 Peter Navarre to Willard Smith, May, 1836, part of Navarre grant.
 Oliver Stevens to Jos. Stringham, September, 1836.
 Ammi Richards to Aurora Spafford, 1836.
 George Powesland to George Redding, April, 1837.
 Luther Whitmore to Warren Isham, lots in Oregon Village, August, 1836.
 Ebenezer Griffin to Swanton Whitmore, July, 1836.
 Luther Whitmore to David Coomer and Joseph Miller, July, '37.
 Daniel Brown to Erastus G. Back, September, 1837.
 Leonard Whitmore to F. W. Jenison, October, 1837.
 A. M. Noble to Heze. Hubbell and Elijah Herriek, 1838.
 The East Manhattan Land Company to the Ohio Railroad Company, January 2, 1838, in consideration of \$64,000 in hand paid, certain land on the East side of Maumee River.
 Charles Butler to John C. Jones, Ammi C. Lombard, Edward A. Nicoll, Charles Butler and Erastus Corning, Trustees of the American Land Company, January 18, 1838, 251 acres of land.
 Luther Whitmore to William Phillips, October, 1838.
 Charles G. Keeler to Samuel Merritt, December, 1838.
 Aurora Spafford to Charles V. Merrill, February, 1839.
 Jerome Smith to Hiram Vinal, May, 1839.
 Justus Brown to Jonathan Brown, June, 1837.
 Joseph J. Applegate to John Consaul, Jr., and Hiram Waterbury, January, 1841.
 Oliver Stevens to Philander Fox, April, 1841.
 Joseph Prentice to Fred Prentice, February, 1845.
 George R. Crane to Charles A. Crane, June, 1846.

JAMES CURTIS MESSER, fifth child of Ebenezer S. and Sally (Whitchill) Messer, was born in Greenfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1834. His ancestors on his father's side were of English nativity, and among the earliest settlers of New London, New Hampshire. The father was a farmer, and in 1844 came West and settled on a farm now within the Sixth Ward of Toledo. Remaining there two years, he removed to what was known as the "Stickney farm," now within the First Ward, Toledo. On this farm in De-

cember, 1847, his mother died. Two years later he returned to the East Side, and for a time conducted a Saw-Mill, located nearly opposite Elm Street. In 1849 he settled on a farm, where he died March 10, 1855, and where the family, then consisting of three children, remained for several years. In 1858, James purchased his present farm in section Nine, Oregon Township, where he has since resided. His early school privileges were meagre. The limited resources of the country at the early period of the family's settlement here made their experiences very severe. Of six children, James alone survives. During the War of the Rebellion, he was not only a warm supporter of the Union cause, but was active and effective in the organization of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard in 1863. He was made Second Lieutenant of Company A, of what was known as the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment O. V. I., mustered May 12, 1864. In September following it was mustered out, when it resumed its place in the State Militia, Lieutenant Messer being promoted to the Captaincy, which he retained until the Company was mustered out in 1868. Since the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Messer has been an active member of the same. His business capacity and earnest interest in the affairs of the community early led to his election to various local offices. Commencing in 1858, he acted for two years as Township Trustee, four years as Assessor, nine years as Clerk, and six as Treasurer. He represented Lucas County in the Sixty-Second General Assembly of Ohio, and in 1887 was again elected to the same position. Agriculture has found in him an active supporter. He was for many years Vice President of the Lucas County Agricultural Society, and is now a Director and the General Superintendent and Chief Marshal of the Tri State Fair Association at Toledo; also President of the Lucas County Horticultural Society. His well-directed efforts have been exceptionally successful in his business undertakings, while his course of conscientious integrity has commanded in special degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, as shown in their oft-repeated calls of him to positions of public trust, he frequently receiving nearly every vote cast in the Township when he was a candidate. In August, 1872, he was initiated and became a member of Maumee Valley Lodge No. 515, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1876 he passed the Chairs of the Subordinate Lodge, and in December, 1880, was elected to represent District No. 31 in the Grand Lodge of the State for the years 1881-82, filling such position with satisfaction to the District. He yet retains his connection with the Order. Mr. Messer was married May 21, 1862, with Miss Marion Martineau Lilleland. Nine children

have been born to them, of whom four are now living. Nelson M. was born April 8, 1863; James C. Jr., born July 9, 1864, died February 21, 1867; Anna L., born April 22, 1867; Jennie C. and Johnnie C., born July 22, 1869, the latter dying March 26, 1870; Harvey M., born February 19, 1872, died February 19, 1872; Marie M., born February 9, 1873, died February 27, 1873; Bessie M., born January 23, 1877, died January 23, 1877; and Martha J., born August 16, 1879.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Much of the land described above was held by speculators. The first actual settlers came into the Township long before a Government Land Office had been opened in this region, and while the territory was in possession of the Indians. Near the mouth of the River, in what is now this Township, an Ottawa Village existed, probably from the days of the Pontiac War. The widow of the famous Chief, Kankuck-ee gun, and his son, O-tus-sa, dwelt at this Village. The French had a Trading-post in the vicinity about the middle of the 18th century, and there were French settlers about the mouth of the River—the Navarres and others—as early as 1808, and their names and posterity are now numerous in the Northeastern part of the Township.

Among those of the English race who settled in the Township prior to the Indian treaty of 1833, may be mentioned Joseph Prentice, who settled on the East bank of the River in 1825; Luther Whitmore, 1829; Robert Gardner, 1830; Hiram Brown, 1831; Gabriel Crane, 1831; Oliver Stevens, 1832; Elias Fassett, 1833. We make the following mention of these pioneers and their families in the order named:

Joseph Prentice came to Port Lawrence in 1817, and was interested in the original Port Lawrence Company, as elsewhere stated. He, with his two sons, William and Augustus, and his wife and daughter, rowed a skiff from Buffalo, bringing with them such household goods as they could make room for in one small boat. For his settlement he selected the Southeast portion of the tract on the East side of the River, to which he removed with his family in 1825, and where he resided until his death, which occurred March 6, 1845. His widow, Mrs. Eleanor Prentice, survived him about 10 years.

Frederick, a son of Joseph Prentice by a second marriage, was born at Port Lawrence December 6, 1822, and was 13 years old when his father died. He had been brought up without education, save what his mother gave him, there being no Schools nearer than the River Raisin and Fort Wayne; yet he became an enterprising, energetic business man. After his father's death, the support of the family devolved on him. He had been brought up among the Indians, an Indian woman having been his

nurse, and he had acquired a better knowledge of the Indian language than of the English. He therefore became an interpreter for Indian Agents and traders, which, with hunting and fishing, enabled him to support the family comfortably. He continued in this occupation until he was 18, when he engaged in the business of supplying the Toledo market and the River Steamboats with wood, and in getting out ship and building timber. In 1849 he built a Steam Saw mill on the East side, just below Bridge Street, which he operated for a number of years. He made extensive purchases of wild lands in Oregon Township, taking off the timber and selling in limited tracts to actual settlers; and while making the business profitable to himself, hastened the development of that portion of the county. In 1857 he met with financial reverses which compelled him to compromise with his creditors. Since then he has had a varied experience of losses and success; has made a good deal of money and spent a good deal. His home now is in New York City.

Luther Whitmore, with his family of six children, came from Worcester County, Massachusetts, and in April, 1825, settled in Wood County, spending the first year on the East bank of the Maumee, opposite Turkey Foot Rock. In 1826, moved to the Vance farm; in 1827, to the Kee farm, at Fort Meigs; in 1828, to Marengo; and in 1829, to River Tract No. 84, where Luther Whitmore, Jr., now lives. The six children were: Leonard, Mary Ann, Luther, Betsey B., Walters, July Ann (so named from having been born on the 4th of July, while her parents were temporarily sojourning in Canada). The oldest (Leonard) was married with Mary Jenison, daughter of Victor Jenison, who settled in Perrysburg in 1818. The children of Victor Jenison were Nathaniel, Martha, George, Jerusha, Charles V., Mary (Mrs. Leonard Whitmore), Olive (widow of O. G. Howland), Frances, Calista, Harriet (Mrs. L. B. Gunn) and Ralph. Charles V., Olive, Harriet and Ralph are living in East Toledo.

Charles V. Jenison built the first Steam Saw-mill in the Township, on the River bank, on the old plat of "Oregon," in 1836-7, and furnished the plank for the first bridge built across the River, at Maumee. In 1837 Mr. Jenison built the Schooner Ottawa, which is still, or has been until quite recently, a sailing Vessel on the Lakes.

Mary Ann Whitmore became the wife of Gabriel Crane, one of the pioneers. Mr. Crane was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of the Township, and left three sons—James H., Henry J. and Amos W.—all living in East Toledo.

Luther Whitmore, Jr., was married with Martha Trask, of Toledo. In early life he lived most of the time for seven years with John Hollister, Indian Agent at Perrysburg,

and was present with him at every annual payment of the Indians for six years. He says: "After the payments the sights were something I shall never forget. There were then at least 300 Indians to one white man in this part of the country."

July Ann Whitmore was married with Sylvester Brown, a son of the pioneer, Hiram Brown. The latter had been a Tanner and Carrier in Monroe, previous to settling in this Township. He had two sons—Sylvester and Augustus—the latter in Omaha, Nebraska; and two daughters—Julia, wife of James Rideout, and Caroline, who died in 1844.

Robert Gardner came from Wayne County, New York, and settled on the East bank of the River in 1831. His son, Nathan Gardner, is now one of the old residents of the Township. There were two daughters—Mrs. Amy Coy, widow of Charles Coy; and Catherine, wife of Stephen Green, of Richfield Township.

Oliver Stevens, one of the oldest settlers, still living, is referred to elsewhere.

Herman Crane was the owner of one of the first Ferry-boats at Toledo, a flat scow capable of carrying teams. In the Spring of 1836, when the freshet carried away the Swan Creek bridge, Mr. Crane ran his Ferry boat for the accommodation of pedestrians and teams in crossing that stream. For a number of years the settlers in Oregon Township living mostly on or near the bank of the River, crossed in their own canoes or boats.

There were no roads in the interior till 1833, and not many till 1840. Those which did exist were very poorly constructed and often impassable. The first road was the Woodville road, opened to connect the River at East Toledo with the Western Reserve and Maumee Road. It was only an opening cut through the woods 12 feet wide; and, of course, made a better avenue in Winter than in Spring and Fall. After the organization of the Township in 1837, and from that to 1850, most of the roads within its limits were laid out. At the same meeting of the Board at which the Township was set off, June 11, 1837, the following roads were established, viz.: Numbers 5, 12, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, and ordered recorded in the said numerical order.

Elijah J. Woodruff, a prominent old settler, is still living in the Township, and has served it in an official capacity almost from the time of its organization.

Also should be named, George B. Treat, Wesley Hicks, son of Lawson Hicks, an early settler; John Consaul, Asa W. Maddocks and others. Mercino and Philander Fox became settlers in Oregon about 1831. The former lived in the Township two or three years, and removed West; the latter died soon after settlement. Hiram Vinal, a farmer living on Section 7, Town 10 South of Range 8 East, settled in the Township in 1833.

The tax duplicate of Lucas County for 1838 contained the following list of residents of Oregon Township, with the description and amount of personal property on which they were taxed for that year:

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Applegate, Joseph, \$144.	Brown, Jacob, \$80.
Brown, Hiram, \$24.	Booth, J. H., \$24.
Crane, Gabriel, \$24.	Consaul, William, \$24.
Consaul, John, \$72.	Denman, Mses, \$16.
Franchman, Michael, \$24.	Hayes, Samuel, \$48.
Hicks, Lawson, \$24.	Janison, George, \$48.
Mowoner, —, \$128.	McClay, David, \$40.
Navarre, Peter, \$8.	Navarre, Robert, \$24.
Navarre, James, \$160.	Navarre, Alexander, \$240.
Navarre, Antoine, \$96.	*Oregon Steam Mill Co.
Phillips, David, \$8.	Prentice, Joseph, \$32.
Rino, Aaron B., \$88.	Salsbury, Russell, \$32.
Treat, George D., \$64.	Whitmore, Luther, \$40.
†Whitmore, Luther, Jr., \$160.	
Woodruff, E. J., \$24.	

*Merchant's Capital, \$1,000.

†Including pleasure carriage, \$50.

JAMES WRIGHT is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Elms) Wright, and was born at Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, August 20, 1820. His father was for many years engaged in Hardware trade, but such was his financial condition, that the son was early obliged to begin the battle of life on his own responsibility. His School privileges were very moderate. While yet a mere boy, he engaged to work a farm, but was speedily attracted to Gardening, which he studied with much care, and as to which he gained much knowledge which in after life became very valuable to him. In 1860, having by economy and care, accumulated the requisite means, Mr. Wright left England for the United States, and came to Toledo. There he was for three years engaged in tile-draining. In 1863 he purchased in Oregon Township three acres of land upon which he now resides. The condition of the property was by no means assuring for use of Gardening, being wet and unpromising. But under his intelligent management, it gradually advanced in condition, until it became one of the most fertile and productive Gardens in the County. By irrigating and draining, he year by year improved the land, meantime making its products pay cost and profits. It is now safe to state, that no tract of land of equal extent in this region, has been as carefully or as successfully managed, as has that. Wells for watering in dry weather, and tiling for drainage in wet weather, together with judicious treatment of the soil in cultivation, have steadily developed it to its present remarkable condition. For many years past, the cash sales of products from these three acres have amounted to \$1,000 annually. Subsequent to his original purchase, Mr. Wright added two acres to his Garden tract, on the opposite side of the road, to which two acres more have since been added

—making seven in all—the entire tract now being in the highest state of cultivation. He was among the first Gardeners in this part of Ohio to produce Celery for market, in which he has been specially successful, his product being generally and well known for its superior qualities. His success in life has been due to his conscientious regard for honesty in deal or to the intelligent, persistent adherence to fixed methods and industry in the pursuit of his business. Mr. Wright was married with Jane Entwistle, in Liverpool, England, in 1845. They had six children, of whom five are now living—four sons and one daughter. The mother dying, Mr. Wright was married with Ann Baines, in England, August 25, 1860, they having one son and two daughters.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The oldest records of the Township have been lost; and there are now none extant previous to November 10, 1846. At that date George D. Treat was Township Clerk by appointment of the Board of Trustees, consisting of Elijah J. Woodruff and Gabriel Crane. From the Township records and those of the Board of Education, we are able to furnish the following list of Township officers:

CLERKS—Leonard Whitmore, 1837-41; Gabriel Crane, 1841-46; George D. Treat, 1846; Charles Brown, 1847-48; George D. Treat, 1848-50; Oliver Stevens, 1850; George D. Treat, 1851; Ezra Howland, 1852-64; Henry L. Phelps, 1864; Sylvester A. Brown, 1865; James C. Messer, 1866-69; Thomas Crofts, 1869-73; James C. Messer, 1873-76; DeWitt Hicks, 1876; Jacob Brand, 1877; James C. Messer, 1877-80; D. W. Maginnis, 1880-82; Alfred Yenger, 1882-87; N. M. Messer, 1887.

TREASURERS—James Maddocks, 1843-46; William Prentice, 1846-55; Alonzo Rogers, 1855-57; Oliver Stevens, 1857; John Consaul, 1857-60; Sylvester Brown, 1860-66; Charles A. Crane, 1866-69; James C. Messer, 1869-71; Wesley Hicks, 1871-73; Thomas Crofts, 1873; Victor Metzger, 1877-80; Wesley Hicks, 1880-82; George Gladioux, 1882-86; Victor Metzger, 1886; Gottlieb Yohlin, 1887.

TRUSTEES—Elijah J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane, 1846; Elijah J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane, John Consaul, 1847; Asa W. Maddocks, Gabriel Crane, E. J. Woodruff, 1848; John Brown, E. J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane, 1849; Orlin Phelps, E. J. Woodruff, Gabriel Crane, 1850-52; Oliver Stevens, John Consaul, Gabriel Crane, 1852; Oliver Stevens, Gabriel Crane, Alonzo Rogers, 1853-55; Charles A. Crane, William W. Consaul, Sylvester Brown, 1855-57; Charles A. Crane, William W. Consaul, Luther Whitmore, 1857; William W. Consaul, Augustus Brown, Horace Howland, 1858; Charles A. Crane, Horace Howland, Sylvester Brown, 1859; Peter B. Porter, Wesley Hicks, James C. Messer, 1860; James C. Messer, Wesley Hicks, Michael Debolt, 1861-63; Wesley Hicks, Darius Blandin, Michael Debolt, 1863; Charles A. Crane, James Rideout, A. Benedict, 1864; J. L. Wynn, Charles A. Crane, Albert Royce, 1865; J. L. Wynn, Wesley Hicks, Frederick Bayer, 1866; Peter B. Porter, Albert Royce, Jacob Lungendolph, 1867; Edward Burt, James Crofts, Gilbert Bartley, 1868-70; Charles A. Crane, James Crofts, William W. Consaul, 1870; Charles A. Crane, Wm. E. Cummings, C. F. Roberts,



James Wright-



Charles Coy

1871; Charles A. Crane, Cutler F. Roberts, James Crofts, 1872; George J. Miller, Gilbert C. Bartley, Edward Burt, 1873; Wesley Hicks, Edward Burt, Gilbert C. Bartley, 1874; Charles H. Brown, Thomas Wynn, Patrick McHenry, 1875; William Nixon, Gilbert C. Bartley, Horace Coy, 1876; George Gladioux, Enos Moninee, Conrad Smithlin, 1877; Daniel Maginnis, George Navarre, John B. Kohne, 1878-80; D. B. Maginnis, Gilbert Burr, George Navarre, 1880; D. B. Maginnis, James S. Metzger, George Navarre, 1881-83; Amos Debolt, Charles Cook, George J. Miller, John Moninee, 1884-86; George J. Miller, Fred. Matthews, Lloyd Albertson, 1886; Enos Moninee, 1887.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Joseph Prentice, 1837; Oliver Stevens, John Consaul, Jr., 1840; John Consaul, Jr., 1843; Elijah J. Woodruff, William Prentice, 1846; Elijah J. Woodruff, George D. Treat, 1849; Benjamin Bixby, George D. Treat, 1852; Alonzo Rogers, 1853; David Crane, 1855; Ezra Howland, 1856; Samuel S. Curtis, 1857; Horace Howland, 1858; Amasa Benedict, 1862; Ezra Howland, 1863; George D. Treat, 1865; Oliver Stevens, 1867; George D. Treat, 1868; Stephen Rideont, 1870; Peter B. Porter, 1872; H. H. Dowe, 1874; David W. Maginnis, William Nixon, 1875; John L. Brown, 1876; David W. Maginnis, 1878; George Southwick, 1879; David W. Maginnis, 1881; John B. Kohne, 1882; David W. Maginnis, 1884; Jonathan Wynn, L. B. Bailey, 1887.

Oregon Township raised \$4,912.50 to furnish its quota of the 300,000 men called for in December, 1864.

SCHOOLS.

The settlers built a log School-house on the Woodville road in 1834. In this the first School in the Township was taught by Elizar Stevens, a brother of Oliver Stevens. Mr. Stevens went into the "Patriot War" and was captured by the British and sent to Van Dieman's Land. He afterwards returned, broken in health, and died at his father's in Lebanon, New York.

After the organization of the Township (September 10, 1837), four School Districts were laid out. The amounts of money then distributed among the respective Districts, were as follows: No. 1, \$26.24; No. 2, \$10.05; No. 3, \$20.65; No. 4, \$13.29; total, \$70.35.

Among the early Directors of Schools in the Township we find the names of Lawson Hicks and Rariel Salisbury, District two, 1839; Elijah J. Woodruff, George D. Treat, District three, 1839; John Consaul and Robert Denman, District three, 1840; Oliver Stevens, Lawson Hicks, Ebenezer Ward, District two, 1841; George D. Treat, John Consaul, Jr., James Maddocks, District three, 1841; Joseph W. Prentice, Francis W. Jenison, Hiram Brown, District one, 1841; Gabriel Crane, Hiram Brown, Hiram Vinal, District one, 1842.

Napoleon Denny commenced teaching in District No. 1, January 11, and continued 1½ months, at \$12 per month; No. scholars, 23. July Ann Whitmore was employed as Teacher June 24, 1839, and taught eight weeks at a salary of \$2.00 per week; No. scholars, 14.

May 14, 1842, the original four Districts were resolved into two.

The enumeration of white youths in the Township October 1, 1842, shows: District No. 1—Males, 26; females, 20. District No. 2—Males, 12; females, 20. Total, 38 males, 40 females.

Under the new act of March 14, 1853, the first School Board consisted of Sylvester Brown, Clerk of the first District; George D. Treat, Clerk of Sub-District No. two; John L. Brown, Clerk of Sub-District No. three, and Ezra Howland, Township Clerk. They met in April, 1853, and organized by electing George B. Treat, Chairman of the session. One hundred dollars was voted for incidental expenses, and a two-mill tax imposed for tuition.

A fourth District was set off October 22, 1853; and on January 20, 1855, Librarians were appointed to take charge of the School Libraries.

In 1856 the number of Districts was increased to six, and the number of scholars and division of the School-house and tuition funds were as shown below:

	Scholars.	School-house Fund.	Tuition Fund.
No. 1-----	51	\$88 14	\$270 96
No. 2-----	47	81 23	249 71
No. 3-----	45	77 76	239 03
No. 4-----	87	150 35	462 22
No. 5-----	13	22 47	69 03
No. 6-----	35	60 48	185 93
Total -----	278	\$480 43	\$1,476 88

The Township now contains 11 Districts, with School population as follows: Males, 471; females, 457; colored, 3; total, 928; between the ages of 16 and 21, 240.

The Oregon Cemetery was laid out by the Trustees of the Township on the West half of Section eight, Town ten, South of Range eight East, March 1, 1856, and contained in the original plat three acres of ground. An addition was made to it in 1872.

CHURCHES.

The oldest Church in the Township, is that of the Baptists, now in East Toledo. There are no records giving the date of organization, but Mr. Oliver Stevens and others of the first settlers are confident that the Baptists were the first to form an organization in the Township. (In Chapter ii, Part viii, will be found record of other Churches in Oregon.)

CHARLES COY was born in Oxfordshire, England, April 1, 1817, and died after one week's illness, September 15, 1883. The family came to the United States in 1832, and settled in Stark County, Ohio. In May, 1835, they came to what is now Ross Township, Wood County, where Charles has since lived. He is the oldest of three brothers. His life-work was farming, which he pursued with success, meantime winning and maintaining the highest

respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Of an enquiring mind, he sought diligently for such knowledge as promised most assistance in the activities and duties of life. Earnest and economical in management, he was able to provide himself with ample means for every demand. Coming to this region more than 50 years ago, he saw the then solid forest—the Black Swamp—slowly yield to pioneer enterprise and vigor, and the Wilderness transformed to fruitful fields. Toledo, meantime, advanced from a struggling Village to a great commercial City. Himself strictly correct in personal habit, he ever was a friend to virtue and good order in the community—in every respect challenging the esteem of all who knew

him. He was many times called to serve his neighbors in local official positions—as Township Trustee, School Director and Supervisor of Highways. He was at times associated in business ventures with leading men in Toledo, and was recognized as among the most enterprising of the farmers of the County. In 1852 Mr. Coy was married with Mercy Gardner, daughter of Robert Gardner, who settled in the the Maumee Valley in 1830. They had seven children—Mary Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Egles-ton; Aliee, who died in infancy; Caroline, wife of Thornton Dixon; Louisa T., wife of Isaac Rideout; Addie, wife of Frederick Wachter, who died August 31, 1884; Charles Henry, and William O.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in Providence Township, was formerly part of Wood County. Prior to the advent of white settlers, it was the abode of the Ottawa tribe of Indians. At the beginning of the present century, a large Indian Village existed below what was formerly the Village of Providence, near Wolf Rapids; and from the fact of the fine forests, principally of oak and maple, which abounded in this section, and the rich fields for hunting and fishing in the surrounding country, it is presumed that it had been for many years a favorite Indian resort. About the time of the War of 1812 it is estimated there were 900 Indians in the immediate vicinity of the country bordering on the Miami of Lake Erie near the head of the Rapids. Tondaganie (or the Dog), was at the beginning of the present century Chief of the Ottawa tribe, whose Village was located as before stated. He became well known to the earlier settlers along the Maumee, and in the treaty made at Detroit, in 1807, a tract of land six miles square above Roche de Boeuf, including the Village where he lived, was reserved for his tribe.

The earliest white settler in Providence Township, was Peter Manor (or Minor, as often written), a sketch of whose life follows this article. He settled there in 1816, and erected a log-cabin near the River, South of the site on which several years later Providence Village was laid out. His son, Francis, still living in the Township, was born four years previously, and now retains clear and vivid recollections of the years passed in a section without a white neighbor within a number of miles of his father's residence. Speaking of this period Francis Manor said:

I was born in Maumee, on the 18th May, 1812. About this time war between the United States and the British and Indians commenced, and my father removed his family to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) for safety and protection. But that point, too, was soon deemed insecure, and he removed to Upper

Sandusky (40 miles South), where he continued to reside until hostilities were over. As soon as it was considered safe, we returned to Maumee and moved up the River to Providence, January 1, 1816, where I have resided ever since, knowing no other place as my home. My earliest recollections are of Ottawa Indians, with whom I was familiar until they left their Reservation in 1837. About the only impression that I retain, and the most prominent feature in their character, was their love for strong drink, which made savage drunken carousals very frequent. When unmolested, they were in the main harmless and peaceable, and gave the whites no trouble. From the time of our locating in Providence until their removal, I remember no instance in which fear was had on their account, except in the year 1832, when some believed that an Indian outbreak was about to occur, and considerable excitement prevailed along the Maumee. It took but a few days, though, to allay the fears, as the report was plainly false.

For several years following 1816, Peter Manor and family were the only permanent white settlers in the territory now embraced in Providence Township. Mr. Manor gained the good will of his Indian neighbors and was a trusted and respected character among them. He withstood alone for years the terrible hardships and privations of pioneer life, displaying all the courage and fortitude required of those early pioneers who struggled to render the wild and trackless wilderness the abode of a civilized and prosperous people. As a signal mark of the favor in which he was held by the Indians, he was adopted as a son by an Ottawa Chief named Tondaganie, and given the name of Saw-endibans, or the "Yellow Hair." In consequence of this relationship to the Ottawas, he was in 1827 granted by the Government a section of land containing 643 acres, located about the center of the Southern part adjoining the Maumee River of the three-miles square ceded to the United States in 1807 by the treaty made at Detroit. Following is a copy of this deed, now in possession of Francis Manor:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *To all to whom these presents shall come,* GREETING: Know Ye, That

in pursuance of the eighth article of the Treaty made and concluded at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners of the United States, with the full power and authority to hold conferences and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the Nations or Tribes of Indians within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said Nations of Indians, of the one part; and the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Poitawatamee, Ottawa and Chippewa Tribes of Indians; there is granted by the United States unto Sawen-di-bans, or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Ton-dag-a-nie, and to his heirs, out of the tract reserved by the Treaty of Detroit in 1807, above Roche de Bouef, a section of land containing 643 acres, on the North side of the Miami River, at the Wolf Rapids, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a W. Oak 16 inches in diameter, on the North bank of the Miami River, from which a W. Oak 16 inches in diameter bears North 45 degrees West, distant four links; thence North 80 chains to a post, from which a W. Oak 20 inches in diameter bears North 16 degrees West, distant 23 links, and an Elm 16 inches in diameter bears South 25 degrees East, distant 50 links; thence East 80 chains to a post from which a W. Oak 20 inches in diameter bears North 88 degrees West, distant 68 links; thence South 88 chains and 60 links to a post on the North bank of the Miami River; thence up the River with the meander thereof to the place of beginning. To have and to hold the said tract with the appurtenances unto the said Sawen-di-bans or the Yellow Hair or Peter Minor, and to his heirs forever; but never to be conveyed by him or his heirs without the permission of the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, have caused these titles to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

{ SEAL. } Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1827, and of the Independence of the United States the 52d.

By the President, J. Q. ADAMS.
HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State.

Between 1827 and 1832, a portion of land, consisting of 317 acres, adjoining the above deeded tract on the North was ceded to Mr. Manor, by a similar grant. The only descendant of Peter now living on this reserve, which included the site of Providence Village, is Francis Manor. About 1828 there were living on the same tract or in the immediate neighborhood, several White families, who came there a few years after Mr. Manor's settlement. From the best information to be obtained, they settled here in the order named—William Ewing, Xenophon Mead, James Hartwell, John Galloway, Benjamin Atkinson, Charles McKarn, A. B. Mead and Philip C. Mosher. In 1835 the plat of ground on which Providence Village was located was laid out by Peter Manor in 80 Village lots with five Streets, named Main, Spring, Ford, Center and West. The name of the Village of Providence, subsequently given to the Township, is said to have been adopted at the suggestion of Peter Manor. Among the first purchasers of lots were George

Gale, John E. Hunt, A. B. Mead and Robert J. Forsyth. At this time this location was considered most favorable, and lots were readily sold to enterprising men.

The first store was erected in 1835 by A. B. Mead, followed by the erection of two more soon after by J. B. Abele and Neptune Nearing, (the latter the father of Mars Nearing, now of Toledo). A Mr. Phillips built the first hotel, and before the year 1836 had closed, Providence had all the evidences of commercial growth of a thriving Village. Stores, hotels and warehouses were rapidly completed to supply the demands of business. It became the stopping place for traders and travelers on their way to the great West. The mode of travel at that early date was largely by water; yet very many emigrants were making their way West with ox-teams, while others traversed the whole distance from the seaboard on foot. To accommodate these travelers, as early as 1840 five hotels had been built in Providence, while four general stores did a lucrative business. Another source of prosperity was in trade in fur and timber found in abundance in the surrounding country.

The building of the Miami and Erie and Wabash Canals was another cause of spasmodic growth. But the building of Railroads turned the tide of trade to other localities; and as the trade in furs and timber declined, the life and prosperity of Providence Village began to go down as fast as they came up. Business men left for other places more favorable. An extensive fire in 1846 destroyed the principal business portion of the Village, which never was rebuilt. The Cholera scourge of 1854 was particularly severe in Providence, a large portion of the population dying of this disease. After this period, lots began to be vacated; and to-day, where once was a thriving Village, is nothing but farming lands. The only structure remaining of the original buildings is a portion of a brick residence now occupied by Elias Oberly, formerly the residence of Peter Manor.

Providence Village, particularly, of all the points along the River, had the reputation of being a very bad place, and this reputation perhaps was not undeserved. Fights and drunken carousals were of frequent occurrence, while if the opinion of those familiar with its history during the period of its greatest prosperity, is to be believed, it was the resort of criminal classes from not only along the Maumee, but from the State of Michigan.

CHURCHES.—Until the erection of St. Joseph Catholic Church in 1845, no regular house for religious worship existed in Providence Township. Prior to that date, Protestant and Catholic services were held in private dwellings or in the District School House, and were conducted by traveling Ministers or Priests, or by some of the religiously inclined settlers.

Sabbath Schools were held many years before the establishment of Churches.

The first Church erected in Providence Township was St. Patrick's Catholic Church. The plat upon which it stands was in the reserve of Peter Manor, by whom it was deeded to John Baptiste Purcell, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, in January, 1845. The same year the Church now standing was erected. It is now said to be the third oldest Church in the Diocese of Cleveland. The first Priest was Rev. J. Maloney, who remained in that position until 1863. He is now Pastor of St. Malachi Church of Cleveland. Father Maloney was succeeded by Reverend J. M. Putz, who remained two years. Since then the following Priests have officiated: 1865-68, N. A. Moas; 1868-9, Daniel O'Keefe; 1870-77, H. D. Best; 1877-83, H. Kalapp; 1883-85, George Leening. The present Priest, John McGrath, was appointed in 1885.

The first Protestant Church was organized in 1866, as a Union Church. A Church edifice was erected near the School House in District No. 4. It was destroyed by fire some years since. No regular Minister was stationed there, the pulpit being occasionally supplied by Ministers from adjacent sections of the country. The same is true of the Salem Church, erected in 1868.

The Methodist or United Brethren Church, was mainly organized through the efforts of Rev. James White, of Providence, who ever since has most of the time officiated as Pastor.

St. Malachi's German Reform Church was erected in 1877, but has never had a regularly installed Pastor.

The Christian Church at Neapolis, with the largest membership of any Church in Providence, was organized in June, 1874, as the result of the labors of Rev. O. J. Britton, in the interest of District No. 2, of the Christian Church of Ohio. Mr. Britton soon after removed to Neapolis, and has since made it his permanent residence. The original members of the Church were J. A. Fair, Richard Wallace, A. R. Meredith, Emily Wallace, Lydia Fair, Jennie Wallace, Mary E. Meredith, Thomas P. Conrad and Sally Meredith, William Miller, Albert and Irvin Pratt, and Lou. Noble. The Church edifice (the largest in the Township) was not completed until 1880. Meantime services were held in the School house. Rev. O. J. Britton has served as Pastor since the organization of the Church. The present membership is about 60.

The Protestant Methodist, or more commonly known as the "Mount Pleasant Church," was erected in 1882. It is located in Section 5.

All of the foregoing Protestant Churches have Sunday Schools connected with them.

SCHOOLS.—The first Public School House in Providence was erected in 1828, on the Eastern portion of the Peter Manor Reserve, near the present School building in District

No. 1. It was a log structure, and though for years unused, is still standing. Prior to the establishment of this School, traveling pedagogues during the Winter months visited this locality and gave private instruction at the houses of their patrons. The first School Teacher employed was Martha Karns, in 1828. School Houses were erected in the Township as rapidly as required to meet the wants of an increasing population, although it is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the organization of the separate Districts. In 1868 there were six School Houses in the Township, erected in the order numbered. At this date the number of children of school age in each District was as follows: District One, 50; Two, 73; Three, 92; Four, 78; Five, 47; Six, 11—a total of 351 in the Township. Since 1868 three additional School Districts have been established as follows: District No. 7, in 1873; No. 8, in 1874; and No. 9 in 1885.

Cyrus H. Coy, of Toledo, began his active life in 1835, as clerk in the store of A. B. Mead, at Providence. He also taught School in different Districts in that region, the same being held in log-houses without chimneys, the daily Winter sessions closing with getting in the great back-log and starting anew the fire in the broad fire-place without jam or mantle.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.

Providence was organized as a Township and became a part of Lucas County June 6, 1836. Its boundary at this date is described as follows: On the South, by the Southern line of the County; on the East by the line of Section 26 in Towns 6 North and 9 East; on the North by the North line of said surveyed Town No. 9, and on the West by the West line of the County. Its area is about 28 square miles.

The first Township election was held at the house of Peter Manor, July 30, 1836. P. C. Mosher and Xenophon Mead acted as Clerks, and Peter Manor and Thomas Rogers as Judges. The highest number of votes cast for any one candidate was 15. The following officers were chosen: Trustees, Drake Taylor, Benjamin Atkinson and Xenophon Mead; Clerk, William Ewing; Treasurer, Norman Mead; Fence Viewers, George Hale and J. Diefendeiffer; Poor Masters, Hiram Tuboo and John Feagles; Constables, Joseph Hartwell and Peter Manor. Some of these officers neglecting to qualify, their places were filled by the Trustees, as follows: Drake Taylor, Treasurer; Peter Manor and John Galloway, Poor Masters; and Charles McKarns Constable.

At the Presidential election held November 4, 1836, when perhaps nearly all the electors voted, the following names appear on the poll list: Hugh Arbuckle, Andrew Elsey, John Feagles, John Hartwell, X. Mead, William Ewing, John Galloway, Peter Manor, David Blanchard, Henry Galloway, Samuel Cable,

A. B. Mead, Elam Locke, John Goss, Peter Manor, Jr., John J. Yager, Wm. L. Bellinger, John Stout, Sr., Francis Manor, Francis Yager, Peter Yager, John Berlin, Lovett Gibson, Philip C. Mosher, Oral Colyer, Samuel Miner, George Hale, and William Pettinger. Although no record of the number of white persons residing in the Township at this time exists, it is reasonable to presume that it did not exceed 200.

At an election held December 17, 1836, William Ewing was elected the first Justice of the Peace, receiving all the votes cast. The electors voting at this time were: Xenophon Mead, Benjamin Atkinson, Peter Manor, Francis Manor, Charles McKarns, Philip C. Mosher, A. B. Mosher, A. B. Mead, John Galloway, Samuel Miner, Peter Miner, George Hale, Norman Mead and William Ewing.

From the United States census of 1850, we learn the population then was 468. In 1860 it had increased to 690; in 1870, to 863; and in 1880, to 1,164. The number of electors voting in 1885 was 226.

The total assessable valuation in the Township (real and personal) in 1837, was \$12,198, divided as follows: 1099 acres of land, \$4,200; Town lots, \$5,073; 35 horses, \$1,400; 22 head of cattle, \$176; 1 pleasure carriage, \$30; mercantile capital, \$1,320. In 1886 the assessable valuation was \$307,040; number of acres, 16,339.

Following is a list of persons taxed upon personal property in Providence Township in the year 1838, with the character and assessed value of the property taxed, to wit:

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Atkinson, Benjamin, \$168.	Broffer, William, \$80.
Berlin, James, \$112.	Barker, B., \$70.
Cottrell & Dix, \$280.	Freeman, Ira, \$40.
Higby, John, \$64.	Hill, George, \$8.
Hawley, Amos, \$120.	Mead, Catharine, \$8.
Minor, Francis, 48.	Minor, Peter, \$88.
Minor, Peter, Jr., \$40.	Mosher, P. C., \$160.
Nearing, Neptune, \$80.	Shields, Patrick, \$40.
Vincent & Co., \$80.	Yates & Myers, \$120.

MERCHANTS' CAPITAL AND MONEY.

Baker, D. W., \$200.	Freeman, Ira, \$250.
Hill, George, \$200.	Mead, A. B., \$150.
Russell, Samuel, \$300.	Vincent & Co., \$20.
Yates & Myers, \$100.	

The annual Township elections until two years ago were held at places selected by ballot at the preceding election by the electors; usually some private dwelling was chosen. Since 1885, a small building near the School House in District No. 4, has been used.

Following is a list of the principal Township officers from 1826 to 1886:

TRUSTEES.

1836, Drake Taylor, Benjamin Atkinson, X. Mead; 1837, Benjamin Atkinson, James Barton, John Galloway; 1838, Philip C. Mosher, Benjamin Atkinson, Neptune Nearing; 1839, Benjamin Atkinson, Philip C. Mosher, John Feigle; 1840, A. B. Mead, P. C. Mosher, Benjamin Atkinson; 1841, A. B. Mead, P. C. Mosher, Benjamin Atkinson; 1842, P. C. Mosher, Isaac Couply, Benjamin Atkinson; 1843, same; 1844, Samuel Roach, Phineas Nearing, 1845, Alfred I. Eldridge, Elijah Doid, Galen B. Abell; 1846, George Baite, Elijah Doid, James McKarn; 1847, James Lyons, Patrick Bird, Van Rensselaer Crosby;

1848, William Close, John Hanson, Solomon Allen; 1849, George Atkinson, Francis Manor, Solomon Allen; 1850, Geo. Atkinson, Henry Strayer, John Harrison; 1851, James McKernon, Hugh Cole, Jacob Ness; 1852, same; 1853, Patrick Bird, Patrick Quigley, Jacob Ness; 1854, George Atkinson, Oliver Bray, Jacob Ness; 1855, George Atkinson, James Bowerman, Jacob Ness; 1856, Geo. Atkinson, Lewis Hannah, Emanuel Sluts; 1857, James Roach, Lewis Hannah, Geo. Atkinson; 1858, Isaac Ludwig, Emanuel Heller, Amos Perry; 1859, Isaac Gill, William Atkinson, James Roach, Jr.; 1860, David McCullough, James Hutchinson, C. D. Disher; 1861, Emanuel Heller, John Brown, Isaac Gill; 1862, same; 1863, Samuel Arbogast, Charles Ryan, Jeremiah Sluts; 1864, David McCullough, Jeremiah Sluts, Geo. F. Black; 1865, William Atkinson, Emanuel Heller, John Wilson; 1866, Thomas Atkinson, Emanuel Heller, Emanuel Lehr; 1867, John A. Roach, Emanuel Lehr, Jacob Box; 1868, O. P. Heller, Joseph Ford, David McCullough; 1869, Isaac Ludwig, Daniel Mummich, Emanuel Heller; 1870, H. B. Gray, David Walters, Peter Lehr; 1871, Thomas Lake, John Bithinger, John A. Gray; 1872, Michael Ness, Samuel S. Roach, Samuel Clucas; 1873, Michael Ness, Thos. A. Kunkle, C. D. Disher; 1874, Abram Miller, Jacob Heater, Emanuel Lehr; 1875, Abram Miller, William Channell, T. P. Meredith; 1876, James Roach, Isaac Ludwig, David McCullough; 1877, James Roach, Henry Keller, T. P. Meredith; 1878, W. H. Keeler, Charles Kosch, Christian Disher; 1879, David McCullough, C. D. Disher, Charles Kosch; 1880, Henry Keller, J. A. Gray, S. P. Whitner; 1881, Christian Disher, Levi Perry, William Gill; 1882, James Crockett, W. H. Keller, William Box; 1883, C. B. Demuth, James Crockett, G. W. Clantz; 1884, Samuel Clucas, W. H. Gray, C. D. Disher; 1885, L. M. Heller, Samuel Clucas, W. H. Gray; 1886, C. D. Demuth, C. Disher, Thomas Gray.

TREASURERS.

1836-37, Drake Taylor; 1838-39, Neptune Nearing; 1840, Isaac Barkheimer; 1841-42, X. Mead; 1843-44, G. B. Abele; 1845, Francis Manor; 1846, Patrick Quigley; 1847, Samuel Roach; 1848-49-50, G. B. Abele; 1851, S. B. Roach; 1852, Samuel Roach; 1853-54-55, S. H. Steedman; 1856-61, Henry Strayer; 1862, George H. Platt; 1863, C. D. Disher; 1864-66, John Wilson; 1867, Jacob Ness; 1868-71, R. D. Gillett; 1872-73, Isaac Ludwig; 1874, John A. Gray; 1875, R. D. Gillett; 1876-79, John Ryan; 1880, S. B. Roach; 1881-86, John Wilson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1826-37, William Ewing; 1838-39, Philip C. Mosher; 1840, Benjamin Atkinson; 1841, P. C. Mosher; 1842, P. B. Brown; 1843-47, G. W. Walker; 1848, James Lyons; 1849, Levi Perry; 1850-52, G. W. Walker; 1853, Patrick Quigley; 1854, David Dean; 1855-58, Jeremiah Atkinson; 1859-61, John Wilson; 1862-65, Oliver P. Heller; 1865-68, James White; 1868-71, John Ryan; 1871-74, Michael Ness; 1874-77, W. H. Keeler; 1877-80, O. P. Heller; 1880-83, A. H. Lindley; 1883-86, Michael Ness.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1836-39, Xenophon Mead; 1840, Alonzo Dee; 1841, Leonard Dix; 1842-43, Norman Mead; 1844, Thomas Brophy; 1845, Samuel G. Roach; 1846, Mathias Campbell; 1847-48, Norman Mead; 1849-50, H. P. Taylor; 1851, G. B. North; 1852, Thomas Brophy; 1853-58, J. F. Gillett; 1859, Levi Roach; 1860, James Sluts; 1861, George Long, 1862-64, J. M. Adair; 1865, R. C. Quigley; 1866, Levi Roach; 1867, Levi Perry; 1868-71, Levi Roach; 1872, James Pollock; 1873-74, Levi Roach; 1876, Thomas J. Lake; 1877, Abram Fridegar; 1878-79, J. S. Miller; 1880, Levi Roach; 1881, Robert Place; 1882, Levi Roach; 1883, T. A. Pollock; 1884, Levi Roach; 1885 James Pollock; 1886, G. H. Clantz.

ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES.

From the records in County Recorder's office has been compiled the following statement of original entries of lands in Providence Township, showing the location, name of purchaser, date of purchase and acres purchased:

RANGE NINE, TOWN FIVE.

Section.	Fraction.	Purchaser.	Date.	Acres Bought.
4	Whole fractional.....	Michael Shields.....	1812	52.57
5	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	A. H. Lansdale.....	1812	40
5	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Levi Reinhart and John Bacon.....	1812	40
5	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	A. H. Lansdale.....	1812	49.76
5	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Reinhart and Bacon.....	1812	49.76
5	S $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Patrick Quigley.....	1842	46.48
6	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. Durbin and R. M. Shoemaker.....	1844	46.26

RANGE NINE, TOWN SIX.

4	S E $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Samuel Garnett.....	1849	40
4	N frac. N W $\frac{1}{4}$	John G. Schneider.....	1848	56.40

RANGE NINE, TOWN SIX—continued.

Section.	Fraction.	Purchaser.	Date.	Acres Bought.
4	N frac. NE $\frac{1}{4}$	John Holliger.....	1848	57.07
4	S frac. NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Frederick Mahler.....	1848	80
5	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Norton & Taylor.....	1853	160
6	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Geo. Ramer and Alli-son Oberly.....	1850	160
7	E pt. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	John R. Osborn.....	1848	80
8	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	A. F. Norris.....	1852	80
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph E. Hall.....	1856	40
9	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	John M. Meyer, Jr.....	1849	200
9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Charles Crile.....	1849	80
9	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Thos. S. Shoemaker.....	1842	160
9	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Conret Fulcot.....	1842	80
14	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	George Schnable.....	1843	80
14	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	James Craven.....	1858	80
14	S W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Carter.....	1842	160
14	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm E. Hedges.....	1842	160
14	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph Roehle.....	1844	40
14	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Samuel Harrington.....	1842	80
15	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	James Van Orden.....	1842	40
15	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	David Lucas.....	1842	40
16	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Abel T. Norris.....	1850	40
16	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Robt. McCargen Hall.....	1842	160
17	E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	J. P. Chambers.....	1844	400
18	N W frac. $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. W. Mann.....	1850	137
18	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Mary Stephenson.....	1850	40
18	S W frac. $\frac{1}{4}$	Rachel H. Van Meter.....	1850	69.96
20	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Robert Ackland.....	1849	80
20	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Alonzo Crosby.....	1849	40
20	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Isaac M. North.....	1849	4
20	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	J. D. Chambers.....	1842	160
20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	O. R. Crosby.....	1842	40
20	S E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. Lynafoos.....	1848	120
21	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Edwin Lloyd.....	1842	40
21	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Lloyd.....	1842	40
21	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	E. S. Frost or Wm. Roush.....	1842	80
22	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	George Height.....	1844	40
22	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Rothliger.....	1842	80
22	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. Kimber.....	1844	80
22	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Joel Myers.....	1844	80
22	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Daniel Whistler.....	1842	80
22	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Robert Wilson.....	1844	80
22	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Samuel Harrington.....	1842	80
23	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. Limbrick.....	1844	85
23	N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Andrew Long.....	1844	160
23	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	John C. Allen.....	1844	80
23	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Jeremiah M. Jackson.....	1842	40
23	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	A. D. Scholl.....	1842	80
26	SE frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	John Morgan.....	1825	2.55
27	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Patrick Bird.....	1850	80
27	S E $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	R. D. Gillett.....	1849	40
27	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas H. Phillips.....	1849	40
27	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Edwin Fuller.....	1849	80
28	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Humphrey Karnes.....	1849	40
28	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Olin Pray.....	1849	40
28	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Ambrose Pray.....	1849	40
28	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Amy Jane Pray.....	1849	40
28	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Ambrose H. Pray.....	1849	80
28	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Orlando Champion.....	1849	40
28	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Reuben Hall.....	1848	40
28	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Humphrey Karnes.....	1849	40
29	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Abraham Miller.....	1852	40
29	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Levi Perry.....	1852	40
29	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Strayer.....	1852	40
29	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Balzer Sheets.....	1852	40
29	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Levi Perry.....	1852	40
29	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Solomon Allen.....	1849	40
29	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$	Adam King.....	1849	80
29	N W $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Barnhart King.....	1848	30.02
29	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Matthew Logan.....	1846	89
30	N W frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Noble Jefferson.....	1850	35.57
30	S $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	John Close.....	1846	74.20
30	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Cratt.....	1846	160
30	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. R. Maderia.....	1862	40
31	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Patrick Quigley.....	1846	52.08
32	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Peter Williams.....	1849	114.70
32	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Wm. C. Hedges.....	1846	80
32	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	Humphrey Karnes.....	1849	40
32	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ N W $\frac{1}{4}$	Emanuel Heller.....	1846	40
33	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Michael Shellay.....	1842	121.29
33	E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{4}$	A. J. Dickinson.....	1842	80
34	S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and N W $\frac{1}{4}$ S E frac. $\frac{1}{4}$	Benjamin Atkinson.....	1833	110.55
35	N pt. N E frac.	Phillip Crippliver.....	1833	86.40
35	S pt. frac.	Jacob McQuilling.....	1833	90.10

MAIL FACILITIES.—Prior to 1834, the settlers residing in Providence received their mail from Maumee City, by carriers appointed by the Postmaster at that place. For many years John Omen performed this service, going once a week on foot, through a region inhabited by Indians, and before any improved communication existed. In 1835, a Post Office was established at Providence Village, which continued to be the postal center of the surrounding territory for many miles, until the Village was destroyed by fire. It was then removed to a dwelling near the Canal Lock, South of the Village. The first Postmaster at Providence was James Berlin. The office at the Lock was discontinued about 20 years ago, since which time the people in the Southern portion of Providence have received their mail at Grand Rapids, Wood County.

The only Post Office now in the Township is located at Neapolis, and was established in 1872. The Postmasters have been: T. B. Meredith, Mrs. Jane Kennedy, R. B. Dutches; G. O. Colburn, John Brown, and R. C. Roach.

Until about 1840, no settlement had ever been made in Providence Township beyond a mile from the Maumee River. After that date settlers began to locate in the center and Northern portions of the Township. Among the first of these pioneers were Van Rennselaer Crosby and Amos Perry. Mr. Crosby settled on Section 16 in 1840, when that entire portion of the Township was a wilderness. He died in 1872. He had five sons—Lewis, Darwin, David, Alonzo and Carlton, all of whom still reside in the Township. Joseph Ford settled on Section 9, in 1852. His son James Ford resides on his father's original purchase. Among the other early settlers were Leonard Kuntz, John Place, Levi Roach, Samuel S. Roach and James White.

NEAPOLIS.—The Village of Neapolis, in the Northwestern portion of the Township, and on the Wabash Railroad, was founded in 1872, by J. O. Arnold, William A. Barnett and Jackson Jordan, of Dayton, Ohio, who had purchased considerable land in that section. It has two stores, a Post Office and a population of about 100.

Through the Northerly portion of the Township runs the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway; while the Southerly portion is traversed by the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad.

Of the earlier pioneers of the lower Valley of the Maumee, the most prominent in history will be Peter Menard, or as more generally known, Peter Minor. The former seems to have been the original orthography of his name, which was French, and the latter the Anglized form subsequently given it. No other resident of this County, it is safe to say, passed through as many of the changing conditions and experiences of frontier life, as did

he. Coming here from Canada in 1795—the year following Wayne's great and final victory over the Indians—he was permitted to see the country opened to civilization, settled by an energetic and intelligent population, and developed for the successful prosecution of all the plans and processes of modern enterprise and institutions. If "fifty years of Europe" be "better than a cycle of Cathay," how much grander the changing scenes and beneficent results of the half-century which Peter Minor (as we shall call him) spent in the Maumee Valley. He lived to see the plodding Canal Boat, laden with the products of domestic agriculture and the arts of peace, following quietly and undisturbed the path which once could be passed by white men only as Wayne's hosts passed over the route in 1794; and as Harrison made a similar trip about 19 years later. The part he bore as the true friend of his adopted country throughout the War of 1812-15, is referred to elsewhere. From the time of his arrival here until 1806, Minor's life was that of a trader, which brought him into the Valley from time to time, as business demanded. At the latter date he took up permanent residence at the Foot of the Rapids, remaining there until the breaking out of the War in 1812. Meantime, (in 1808) he had been formally adopted into the family of the Indian Chief Tondaganie (or the Dog), receiving the name, Sawen-de-bans, or Yellow Hair. He entered the service of the United States at the outset of the War, and acted as a scout for Gen. Winchester, being with that officer at the time of his great disaster at the River Raisin. After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, Minor returned to the Foot of the Rapids, where he made his home in a cabin upon the low lands between the site of the present bridge and the hill at South Toledo. Soon after his arrival there a party of Indians and British from Detroit visited the locality and plundered most of the settlers, but excepted Minor, on the assumption that he was friendly to the British. He then met the Delaware Chief Sacamane, who, evidently upon like assumption as to his feelings, informed him of the intention of the British and Indians to pass that locality on their way to Fort Wayne, Indiana, within two weeks, when it was proposed to murder every Yankee to be found by

them. This timely information was at once communicated to the settlers, who at first seemed incredulous as to the correctness of the statement. But the terrible truth was soon impressed upon them, when, in great haste they fled. The hostile force came, and Minor was pressed into service as guide. By feigning ignorance of the country and lameness, he secured release at the head of the Rapids. At this time his family, consisting of a wife and son, were stopping at the mouth of the Maumee River, with the Navarres. On his way to meet them, he was stopped at the mouth of Swan Creek (now Toledo) by Lieutenant Mills of the British Navy, the commander of several British Vessels of War then lying at that point, who made him a prisoner. After three days' confinement and through the interposition of a friend, named Beaugrand, he was permitted to visit his family and to take them to River Raisin, where he remained until after Winchester's defeat. In camping with two of the Navarre brothers, he besought of Gen. Winchester permission to go on a scouting expedition to Brownstown, in search of the British Army, but was denied such authority. It was Minor's subsequent belief, that the service proposed would have furnished Gen. Winchester with information which would have prevented the terrible disaster which followed so soon after the application to that officer, since, as afterwards learned, the British force was at that very time engaged in crossing the ice from Malden. After the War, Minor returned to the Maumee Valley, which continued to be his residence until his death in 1847. He had little of the advantages arising in education; but with an earnestness of purpose and many noble traits of character, he gained and held the respect of his acquaintances, and through the land-grant from the Government, he was provided with means for a comfortable living.

Mr. Minor had seven children. Francis, the oldest, is the only one now residing in Lucas County. The remaining children were Peter, born in 1814, and died in 1878; Joseph, now living in Allen County, Indiana; Julia, of Defiance, Ohio; Lewis and Alexander, residing in California; and John J., for many years a prominent citizen of Toledo, but lately removed to Kansas City, Missouri.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Richfield lies in the extreme Northwestern corner of Lucas County. Its area is about four and one-half by five miles, or some 22 square miles. It is bounded on the East by Sylvania; on the South by Springfield; on the West by Fulton County (Amboy Township); and on the North by Lenawee County, Michigan. It is about 16 miles Northwest from Toledo.

Richfield was originally part of Sylvania and Springfield Townships, organized under the name of Sylvania, April 2, 1838, from which it was set off April 6, 1840, by order of County Commissioners.

The Township is among the richest farming sections in Northwestern Ohio, being a rich clay loam, and clay and sand mixed with gravel. While most of the crops usually grown are cultivated successfully, the principal products are wheat, corn, hay and oats.

The Southern part of the Township is watered by Sugar Creek, and the Northern by Ottawa River or Ten-Mile Creek.

The population is mostly American born, except a German settlement in the Southern part of the Township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers within the boundaries of the Township were Lucian B., Araunah and Pliny Lathrop (the last named being one of the first Trustees of Sylvania Township), James Farley, W. R. Cole, Isaac Washburn, Jacob Wolfinger, David Hendrickson and Joseph Smith, they locating there between 1834 and 1838. Of these, James Farley, Isaac Washburn, Joseph Smith and David Hendrickson, are now (1888) in the Township. W. R. Cole migrated to Texas in 1868, and Lucian B. Lathrop died in May, 1866; Araunah Lathrop died in March, 1870; Pliny Lathrop died in August, 1881, and Jacob Wolfinger died December 13, 1857.

David Hendrickson, Jacob Wolfinger and Pliny Lathrop can justly claim the honor of being the first white settlers, all coming to the Township in 1834, and locating, respectively, in the centre. Southern and Northern parts of the present boundaries. The only surviving one, David Hendrickson, came from Broome County, New York, with horse and wagon in 1834. At that time there were no roads, and from three to five miles per day was considered "rapid transit," by way of Buffalo, Cleveland and Fremont, to Perrysburg. Forging the Maumee River at or near the Rapids, they followed an Indian trail through where now is Holland, finally driving his stake near the centre of the Township, where he is now living at a ripe old

age, the only survivor of the three pioneer settlers.

Jacob Wolfinger came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, settling in Richfield in May, 1834. Of his family (seven girls and four boys) four are now living—Mrs. Amanda Harroan, Mrs. Lydia Bayliss, and Jonas Wolfinger, in Richfield; and Philip Harpel Wolfinger, in Iowa. Mr. Wolfinger put up the first log-house, on Section 26, in 1834, although at about the same time Col. Lucian B. Lathrop erected one on Section 3, which was occupied by Pliny Lathrop until the Spring of 1835. His son, Jacob M. Wolfinger (born November 6, 1834, and died September 29, 1859), was the first white child born in the settlement, and from his family was the first death in the Township (Rebecca Wolfinger), who died in September, 1835.

Isaac Washburn, who came to the Township from Vermont in 1834, is referred to elsewhere.

Lucian B. Lathrop, in 1837, erected the first frame barn, and was closely followed by Pliny Lathrop, in 1838, with the first frame houses in the Township. Brick did not seem to be used for building purposes until 1874, when Joseph Miller put up the first brick house.

The first clearing was done by Wolfinger and Lathrop in 1834. It consisted of about 15 acres, which was then put into wheat.

Jacob Wolfinger planted the first orchard (of apples and peaches), in 1837.

James Farley brought in the first improved stock in 1854; and Charles Ford the first mowing machine, in 1860.

The first store in the Township was opened by Henry King, in 1870; and the first Blacksmith Shop by Charles C. Welch, in 1843.

The first Physician was Dr. M. M. Mason, who located himself there in 1840.

The first religious discourse delivered in the Township was by Rev. A. H. Cole, in 1835, he being an itinerant Missionary of the Baptist Church.

The first Public Road in the Township was the "Old Territorial Road" from Toledo to Angola, Indiana, which was opened through Richfield in the Winter of 1834-5. The only roads besides this, for many years, consisted of Indian trails and "cow-paths," as convenience required for intercourse between the settlers. Two grave yards were dedicated in the Township in 1835—the one on Section 9, and the other on Section 35.

The first School-house was a rough log structure, built on the old Territorial Road, in Section 9, near Berkey's Corners, during the year 1837, the first teacher being Francis Smith, who, during the Winter of 1837-8, received as compensation, "forty dollars for two

month's services, he to board himself." Among the early pupils called to mind by one of them, were Lorenzo, Luther, Miles, Mary Ann, Azro, Clark and Susan Lathrop; David, Jonathan, Douglass and William Sanderson; Eliza Ann, Louisa, Elizabeth and Alvin Wood; Harriet, Eliza, Henry and Norton Fuller; and Lyman Root.

There are now in the Township six substantial School-houses, the Districts being occupied and buildings first erected on them as follows: Second—On Section 17, near Lenderson's Corners, 1843; Third—On Section 20, in 1845; Fourth—On Section 5, in 1850; Fifth—On Section 22, in 1851; Sixth—On Section 14, in 1887.

In September, 1884, the School enumeration for the several Districts was as follows:

District No.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District No. 1-----	27	21	48
" " 2-----	35	49	84
" " 3-----	43	40	83
" " 4-----	18	15	33
" " 5-----	36	47	83
	159	172	331

The Township records show, that at a meeting of the qualified electors of the Township of Richfield, in the County of Lucas, and State of Ohio, held pursuant to the County Commissioners' notice, on the first Monday in April, 1840, at the house of Willard S. Fuller, for the purpose of organizing the Township of Richfield, proceeded between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. to choose, *viva voce*, John All, William Taylor and Willard S. Fuller, as Judges; and Aaron H. Cole and Samuel Coleman, as Clerks of Election.

The following named persons were elected to the offices named:

Township Clerk—Willard S. Fuller.
Trustees of Township—Oliver Root, Jacob Wolfinger, Benjamin Fairchild.
Treasurer—Aaron H. Cole.
Constables—Jacob All, Arannah Lathrop, David Hendrickson.
Overseers of Poor—Eli Munson, Pliny Sanderson.
Fence Viewers—John All, William Taylor, David Hendrickson.
Supervisors of Highways—Arunah Lathrop, Wm. Tunison, Charles Courson.

April 1841. Clerk, Pliny Lathrop; Treasurer, David Chute; Trustees, Lucian B. Lathrop, William Taylor, Isaac Washburn.

April, 1842. Clerk, Pliny Lathrop; Treasurer, David Chute; Trustees, Isaac Washburn, Sanford Hannah, William Taylor.

April, 1843. Clerk, Willard S. Fuller; Treasurer, James Farley; Trustees, Lucian B. Lathrop, Solomon Collins, David Chute; Assessor, Darius Wyatt.

April, 1844. Clerk, Willard S. Fuller; Treasurer, James Farley; Trustees, Lucian B. Lathrop, Solomon Collins, Eli Munson.

April, 1845. Clerk, Pliny Lathrop; Treasurer, James Wood; Trustees, Isaac Washburn, Pliny Sanderson, James Farley.

April, 1846. Clerk, Henry H. Fuller; Treasurer, Isaac Washburn; Trustees, James Farley, Pliny Sanderson, Oristen Holloway.

April, 1847. Clerk, Henry H. Fuller; Treasurer, Lucian B. Lathrop; Trustees, Juna Humiston, Oliver Root, Truman Gordon.

April, 1848. Clerk, William W. Wilson; Treasurer, James Wood; Trustees, Oliver Root, William McMillen, Jonas Wolfinger.

April, 1849. Clerk, Solomon Collins; Treasurer, Isaac Washburn; Trustees, Marcus Bennett, James Farley, Jonas Wolfinger.

April, 1850. Clerk, John G. Klinek; Treasurer, Isaac Washburn; Trustees, Charles C. Welch, Marcus Bennett, Juna Humiston.

April, 1851. Clerk, John G. Klinek; Treasurer, Isaac Washburn; Trustees, David Hendrickson, Charles C. Welch, Marcus Bennett; Justice of the Peace, John G. Klinek.

April, 1852. Clerk, Henry H. Fuller; Treasurer, Solomon Collins; Trustees, William Patten, Arannah Lathrop, David Hendrickson.

April, 1853. Clerk, H. H. Fuller; Treasurer, Solomon Collins; Trustees, James Farley, Isaac Washburn, William Patton.

April, 1854. Clerk, Henry G. Kemp; Treasurer, Solomon Collins; Trustees, James Farley, William R. Faxon, David Sanderson; Justice of the Peace, Pliny Lathrop.

April, 1855—Clerk, Henry G. Kemp; Treasurer, James P. Smith; Trustees, James Wood, William McMillen, Charles Sprague.

April, 1856—Clerk, Levi Harroun; Treasurer, Jas. P. Smith; Trustees, James Farley, Charles Ford, G. H. Dilgart.

April, 1857—Clerk, Levi Harroun; Treasurer, Caleb H. Crosby; Trustees, James Leonardson, Isaac Washburn, Alonson Hinds.

April, 1858—Clerk, James P. Smith; Treasurer, Isaac Washburn; Trustees, James Farley, Solomon Collins, Alonson Hinds.

April, 1859—Clerk, Levi Harroun; Treasurer, Isaac Washburn; Trustees, Pliny Lathrop, C. C. Welch, Solomon Collins.

April, 1860—Clerk, Levi Harroun; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, H. C. Ely, W. L. Bennett, Solomon Collins.

April, 1861—Clerk, Levi Harroun; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, H. C. Ely, C. Ford, J. Leonardson.

April, 1862—Clerk, G. P. Reynolds; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, H. C. Ely, C. C. Welch, Wm. Patten.

April, 1863—Clerk, G. P. Reynolds; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, H. C. Ely, Wm. Patten, Jas. Farley; Justice of the Peace, Pliny Lathrop.

April, 1864—Clerk, G. R. Reynolds; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, H. C. Ely, J. Farley, M. Bennett; Justice of the Peace, William H. Williams.

April, 1865—Clerk, Martin H. Collins; Treasurer, James R. McBride; Trustees, M. Bennett, John Buskirk, W. H. Williams.

April, 1866—Clerk, W. R. Cole; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, W. H. Williams, James Leonardson, Otis Ford; Justice of the Peace, Elias Welch.

April, 1867—Clerk, Myron P. Sanderson; Treasurer, James R. McBride; Trustees, H. C. Ely, C. C. Welch, Isaac Washburn.

April, 1868—Clerk, W. R. Cole; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, Horace Treadway, C. C. Welch, James Leonardson. At this election a vote was taken on the question of allowing Hogs as "free commoners," which was decided in the negative.

April, 1869—Clerk, W. R. Cole; Treasurer, J. R. McBride; Trustees, Horace Treadway, J. J. Howard, Ira Beverly.

April, 1870—Clerk, Robert Hudson; Treasurer, R. K. Berkeybile; Trustees, Horace Treadway, L. W. Hendrickson, John Raab.

April, 1880—Clerk, Myron P. Sanderson; Treas-

urer, Oliver P. Clark; Trustees, William Peter, Elias Welch, L. W. Hendrickson.

April, 1881—Clerk, George W. Farley; Treasurer, Oliver P. Clark; Trustees, John Leonardson, Lyman W. Hendrickson, Mathew M. Dennis; Justice of the Peace, Myron P. Sanderson.

April, 1882—Clerk, George W. Farley; Treasurer, Oliver P. Clark; Trustees, Lyman W. Hendrickson, John Leonardson, Mathew M. Dennis; Justice of the Peace, John E. Bolinger.

April, 1883—Clerk, Edgar E. Lathrop; Treasurer, John Leonardson; Trustees, Joseph Lockbihler, Wm. Patten, Wm. Drennan.

April, 1884—Clerk, Ed. L. Griffin; Treasurer, John Leonardson; Trustees, Elias Welch, Elias Patten, Jacob Bick.

April, 1885—Clerk, E. L. Griffin; Treasurer, John Leonardson; Trustees, C. F. Bates, L. W. Hendrickson, David Smith; Justice of the Peace, A. J. Butterfield.

April, 1886—Clerk, E. L. Griffin; Treasurer, John Leonardson; Trustees, for one year, D. H. Farley; for two years, L. W. Hendrickson; for three years, C. F. Bates.

April, 1887—Clerk, A. W. Bick (resigned April 11th), and E. L. Griffin appointed to fill vacancy; Treasurer, John Leonardson; Trustee for three years, D. H. Farley.

Richfield is so strictly an agricultural region, that little demand exists for mercantile or other business operations, or mechanical pursuits. For many years the limited demands of the scattered settlers were supplied mainly at Maumee; and subsequently to great extent, at Toledo, at which places were found market for such surplus as their productions would allow. As in like cases, so common with rural sections, the practice was, for the farmer to take his grain, dairy products, meats or what not to the nearest market, and with proceeds of sales, make purchase of the few simple articles indispensable in the most prudent style of living. What of economy and self-denial was involved in all this, can be understood only from experience; and no one can know how few are the real necessities of life, who has never been forced to dependence on such.

In the course of time, stores and shops began to appear. At the center of the Township, Wm. H. Williams now has a general store, supplying most of the articles in demand there. At the same place, are the Wagon and Blacksmith Shops of George Darton and A. Hoover, and the Boot and Shoe and Harness Shop of John Haas. A. Hoover has there a Grocery Store.

At Berkey's, in the North part of Richfield, A. D. Sanderson, about 1876, opened a General Store, which passing through the hands of Daniel Kable and E. E. Lathrop, is now owned by W. H. Ostrander. In 1877, Jacob B. Gillan started and yet conducts a Blacksmith Shop at that point.

Richfield is able to make claim to a distinction enjoyed by very few Townships of its age in this country, and especially in the West, to wit: That in it was never an establishment open for the sale of intoxicating liquors. To

what extent its people have suffered from this state of things, communities differently situated are best qualified to judge.

The first and only Physician resident in Richfield is Dr. E. Tompkins, who came there in 1877.

Politically, Richfield has been what was known as a Republican Township, since the the organization of that party. The votes of the three existing political organizations, bear about the following proportions: Republican, 58 per cent.; Democratic, 36 per cent.; and Prohibition (Temperance), 6 per cent.

CHURCHES.

Three religious denominations are represented in Richfield Township—the Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal and the Christian Churches.

Records are so largely lost, and other data so imperfect, as to make an attempt at satisfactory history of these enterprises impracticable. Many of the early settlers had their Church connections in Sylvania and Spencer, as nearest accessible points, while most of the earlier religious work in the Township was done through Union Sunday Schools.

Elder A. H. Cole having been the first ordained Minister to preach in the Township, it appears as proper to give his (the Baptist) denomination precedence in mention. The Richfield Church was organized in 1861, with 16 members, of whom we find the names of Mrs. David Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dilgart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tunison, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Wolfinger, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson. All of these came from the Spencer Church. The new Church was attached to the Maumee (now Toledo) Baptist Association. Deacon Isaac Washburn was the first delegate, and although they have never been able to report many baptisms, they have held their way and been blessed in the doing, having now thirty-seven members. The corner-stone of their edifice was laid in 1868 by Elder J. K. Porter, and the building consecrated in 1871, by Elders Porter and Morris. The pastorate has been filled as follows: 1862-64, by Elder Nell; 1864-68, Elder A. Brown; 1868-71, Elder J. K. Porter; 1871-75, Elder H. Hall; 1875-79, Elder A. J. Bnell; 1879-82, Elder J. P. Wright; 1882-85, Elder —Poole; 1885-86, Elder W. L. Barnum; 1888, Elder R. Fountaine became the Pastor. The Sunday School was organized in 1870, Wm. H. Williams having been the first Superintendent. The size of the Church is about 28x40; and in connection with the parsonage and stables attached. It cost about \$3,000.

The first religious organization in Richfield Township was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1843. At first it was known as "Farley's Class," with David

Johnson as Class Leader. Rev. James Evans was then the Circuit Preacher. The following named persons were members of the Class: David Johnson and wife, James Farley and wife, Mr. Bowman and wife, Mr. French and wife, Mr. Bennett and wife. This Church met with the struggles common to pioneer enterprises of that sort, having its "ups and downs,"—its encouragements and its discouragements—throughout which a few loyal and devoted members never lost faith nor relaxed efforts for the success which they believed would, in due time, come to them. In 1869 they found themselves strong enough to undertake the erection of a permanent house of worship. The building is 28x50 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of about \$2,500. It was dedicated during the pastorate of Rev. Charles Ferris.

Other Churches (all of wood) have been erected in Richfield, as follows: For the Christian Church, on East half of Southwest quarter of Section 4, and on the old Indiana Indiana Road. Cost, \$2,500.

Baptist Church, on Northwest corner of Section 22 (Richfield Center), cost, \$3,000.

The Richfield Christian Church was organized in April, 1855. The building was a School-house near Mr. Charles Ford's residence. Rev. Stillman Post was the officiating Clergyman. He is still living. Thirty persons were original members of the organization. Their names are: Zebina Smith, Pliny Sanders, Arannah Lathrop, Matthew Scott, Eli Bunting, Pliny Lathrop, Maria Lathrop, Joseph Scott, Harriet Scott, Charles O. Sprague, Maria Sprague, Amos Ford, Electa Ford, Levi Harroun, Salome Smith, Leonard Grover, Abigail Grover, Delia Ely, Esther Kiff, John Latchi, Ann Waterbury, Elizabeth Munson, William Patten, Louis Patten, Augusta Crittenden, Elizabeth Kent, Josiah Plummer, Charles Ford, Fidelia Ford, Lucy Lathrop. Rev. Stillman Post joined by letter the same day. The Church has had, as Pastors, Rev. Stillman Post, three years; Rev. Caleb Mosher, three years; Rev. F. M. Adams, eight years, Rev. J. N. Hicks, two years; Rev. J. R. Hoag, two years; Rev. W. K. Stamp, three years; Rev. E. G. Ziegler, three years; Rev. Thomas Heston, two years; Rev. S. M. Fowler, two months; Rev. F. J. Roberts, one month. Rev. B. F. Rapp is the present Pastor, who has served almost four years. The Church has a good house of worship, built during the years 1869 and 1870. Since about 1860, there has been a Sunday-school in connection with the Church. Pliny Lathrop was elected its first Superintendent. J. R. Smith is its present Superintendent.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The first Postoffice in Richfield Township was established in 1835, and located on the old Indiana Road, near what is known as Berkey's

Corners, with a weekly mail. The office was named Riga, and the first Postmaster Colonel Lucian B. Lathrop, who held the position for 15 years. His successor was his brother, Pliny Lathrop, who served for eight years, and was succeeded by a nephew, Clark C. Lathrop, in 1858. Three years thereafter the office passed to Leonard Grover, who soon died, and was succeeded by Charles Ford, who served for about 11 years. His successor was R. K. Berkeybile. In 1865 the name of the office was changed to Berkey. In 1876 Henry Sanderson was appointed Postmaster, and gave way to A. D. Sanderson in 1878, who was succeeded in 1881 by D. A. Kahle. In 1887, the position returned to the Lathrop family, by the appointment of E. E. Lathrop, a lineal descendant of the first three officers. He resigned in 1888, when W. H. Ostrander was appointed.

The Postoffice at Richfield Center was established in July, 1873, with Wm. H. Williams as Postmaster, who yet holds the office. Both Richfield Center and Berkey receive the most of their mail matter from Sylvania, that being the nearest Railroad Station. The Mail Contractor is N. A. Richardson, who now makes the round trip of 28 miles every day in the year, except Sundays. At first the transmission of mail was irregular, and only once a week. Upon the opening of the of the Richfield Center office, in 1873, the service was increased to tri-weekly, continuing such until the spring of 1888, when it became six times a week.

SCHOOLS.

The first School-house erected in Richfield Township, was on the Southeast corner of Section 10. It was built in 1837, and was of logs.

The second like building in that Township, was put up in 1843. It was of logs, and located on the East half of Southwest quarter of Section 4.

The third School-house there, was built of logs in 1850, on the Southwest corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 20.

The several Districts are now (1888) supplied with School-houses as follows:

District No. 1. At Southeast corner of Southeast quarter of Section 3. It is of brick, and cost \$2,000.

District No. 2. Northeast corner of Section 18; of wood; cost, \$1,200.

District No. 3. Northeast corner of Section 29; of brick; cost, \$2,200.

District No. 4. West half of East half of Southwest quarter of Section 23; of wood; cost, \$1,100.

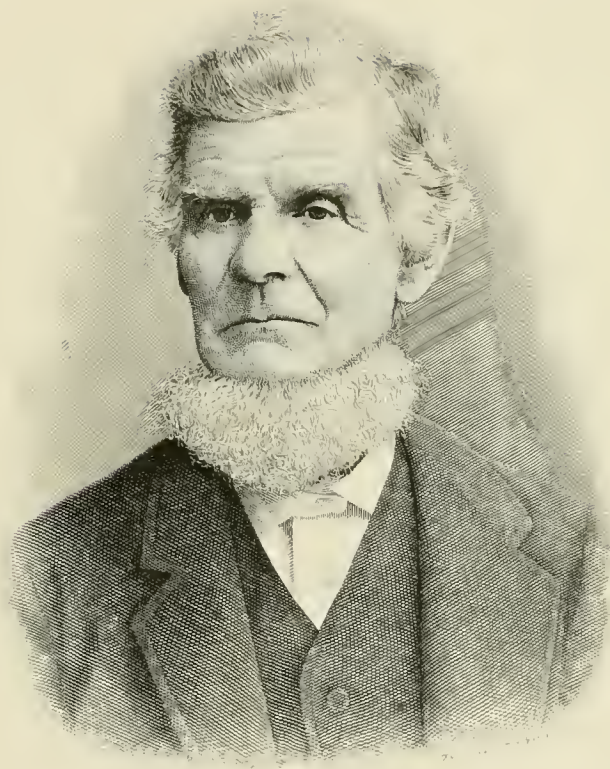
District No. 5. South half of Southwest quarter of Section 15; of brick; cost, \$2,000.

District No. 6. West quarter Northwest quarter Section 14; of wood; cost, \$1,200.

ISAAC WASHBURN was among the very earliest of the settlers of Richfield Township who is now there closing a long, active and useful life. He was a son of Phineas and Sylvia (Wright) Washburn, and was born in Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont, August 10, 1811. His father was eminently a laboring man, who supported himself and family by such employment as might be found in an agricultural region. The son's School advantages were meagre, being limited to such as the imperfect facilities of that locality then furnished, for which the father paid in tuition the full cost. From his 14th year, Isaac was self-supporting—working about the neighborhood, his wages, beyond the small demands for his clothing, being paid over as the just claim of his father. When 23 years of age, with the small accumulations of the two years of his majority, he decided to make his way to the "Far West." Fortunate enough to get a team to drive as far as Western New York, he thus made his way, and thence by Canal passed on to Buffalo, where he took Steamer for Fairport, Ohio. From that place he proceeded to Madison, now in Lake County. In September he resumed his Westward journey, in search of "cheap land." Taking Steamer at Cleveland, he passed to Sandusky, whence, by foot, he made the trip, *via* the Black Swamp forests, to Perrysburg and Maumee. Here his attention was called to the lands in what is now Richfield Township, Lucas County, but was then part of the disputed territory of Ohio and Michigan. Proceeding thence, he soon engaged to assist D. F. Stowe (subsequently a Jeweler at Toledo) in completing his log-house. In October (1834) in connection with Lewis Roberts, he entered 80 acres of land in Section 15, Town 9, South of Range 5 East, for which they jointly paid the Government \$100, which, after the lapse of 54 years, yet constitutes his home at Richfield Center. He was in Mr. Stowe's employ until July, 1835, when he was prostrated with fever and ague, which continued to unfit him for regular labor, until the disease was "broken up" with quinine in the fall of 1837. What he passed through during these two years, none but those learning by experience can ever know. Among the little labor performed in 1836, was that bestowed in getting out timber for the track of the Erie and Kalamazoo (now part of the Lake Shore) Railroad, near what is Richards Station. During the fall of 1838, he was enabled to get in a "patch" of Winter wheat on his place; in the Spring of 1839, he commenced house-keeping in a log-cabin built by him and located a short distance South of his present dwelling. The heavy work of clearing was continued until a good farm was under successful cultivation. He early bought out his partner in the first purchase, and continued to add to the same until he had 500 acres of excellent land. Of this, 300 acres have been divided among his

children. He has always stood abreast the best and most successful farmers of that region; but with the conditions of advancing age he has placed the home farm in the hands of a son, though by no means withdrawing from the farm labor which for 60 years has been his life-work. Some 40 years since, Mr. Washburn united with the Baptist Church, and has been actively identified with the Richfield Center Church since its institution in 1862, having been for several years past a Deacon in the same. He has served several terms both as Trustee and Treasurer of Richfield Township, and otherwise been active in the public interests. Originally a "Henry Clay Whig" in politics, he acted with the Whigs until the Republican party was organized, with which he has since co-operated. While earnest and ready in political affairs, he has never sought personal advancement or gain through his action. Mr. Washburn was married in May, 1838, with Miss Mary Wolfinger, daughter of Jacob Wolfinger, whose was the first white family in Richfield Township. They had five children: Jannette, wife of John Shull, of Sylvania; William, who died in Government service during the Rebellion; Aaron, now of Richfield; Kaziah, wife of Charles B. Howard, of Richfield, and Dwight O., now on the homestead farm. The mother died in January, 1869. In September, 1870, Mr. Washburn was married with Mrs. Miranda, widow of Henry Fuller, and daughter of Mowry Potter of Fulton County, a brother of Judge E. D. Potter of Toledo.

JAMES FARLEY was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1806. He is a son of George and Jane (Wallace) Farley. His father was born in County Monaghan, and died in Tyrone while James was very young. In 1816, with his mother, he came to the United States, stopping first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She died in Mifflin County, that State. In 1837, when 21 years of age, James came to Lucas County, and purchased 160 acres of land in Richfield Township. He at once began the active life of the pioneer, meeting the experiences common to such. From the first, he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-settlers, as he did of all whose acquaintance he made, whether in business or otherwise. In connection with religious and moral interests of the community, his name has been specially prominent; and it is safe to say, that no resident of Richfield has done more, by labors and influence, for the promotion of sound public sentiment and religious instruction, than has he. The fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church in his neighborhood, has been almost from its start, known as the "Farley Church," is quite significant in this connection. His farm (now embracing 200 acres) has long been among the best in the Township, while he has been suc-



Isaac Washburn

cessful as stock raiser. Before coming to Ohio, Mr. Farley was married with Eliza, daughter of Daniel and Susan McMillen, who was born April 2, 1814, in Franklin, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She was of Scotch descent, and of Revolutionary stock, her grandfather, Wm. McMillen, having served with Washington throughout the Revolution. Mr. Farley has five children—four sons and one daughter. John, born July 25, 1838, in Richfield, and is now in Toledo; William, born August 7, 1840, is living in Richfield; Daniel H., born December 13, 1841, resides in Richfield; Jane Ann, born October 4, 1844, the wife of Thomas Taylor, of Richfield; George W., born December 16, 1851, now the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fowler, Wyandotte County, Ohio. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Farley's family gave its share to the support of the Union cause. Daniel H. and William were members of Company F, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry. The former enlisting in 1864, was honorably discharged in July, 1865; while the latter, being wounded at Mission Ridge and at Chickamauga, was honorably discharged July 11, 1865. John, also, was in the service, and was discharged on account of sickness.

CLARK C. LATHROP was born in Chautauqua County, New York, August 20, 1823. He was the second of five children—four sons and one daughter. His father was Arannah Lathrop. The family came to Richfield in 1835, and thus were among the earliest of the tide of pioneers which settled in that Township. Clark C. has filled an exceptionally prominent place in public affairs, as well as in social and other relations. Politically, the Lathrop family have always been Democrats. The nearest approach to a tavern of any sort in the

Township, has been the home of Mr. Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop was married with Louisa Tuttle, in Fairfield, Michigan, February 10, 1853. They have three children—Arthur B., born September 27, 1856; Edgar B., born March 19, 1859; and Alba A., born April 25, 1861.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS was born in Tolland, Connecticut, October 8, 1817. His parents dying while he was very young, he made his home with his grandparents, with whom he came to Ohio in 1833, and to Maumee in March, 1834. With the exception of two years (1849 to 1851) spent in Georgia, Lucas County has been his home since his arrival 51 years ago. Until the year 1874 his business was farming. At that date he opened a general store at Richfield Center, where a Postoffice was established and he was appointed Postmaster, which office he yet holds. The mail service has been increased from tri-weekly to six times per week. His pay the first year was \$15.00. He has acted as Justice of the Peace for six years. April 23, 1856, he was married with Miss Susan S. Tunison, who was born in Seneca County, New York, and with her parents came to Spencer Township in 1849. Her parents celebrated both their golden and their pearl wedding, and lived some years thereafter, both dying in 1886. Mr. Williams has had four children—three sons and one daughter. William N. was graduated at Northern Indiana Normal School, and at the National Law School at Washington, D. C., and is now practicing the law at Omaha, Nebraska. John T. entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but was compelled by ill health to suspend his studies, and is now teaching in Emerson Institute at Washington, D. C. Frank T. died in infancy. Anna B. is at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Spencer lies in the Central-Western part of Lucas County, and is bounded on the North by Richfield Township, and on the East by Springfield; on the South by Monclova, and on the West by Swanton. It is composed of Sections one to twelve inclusive of Town Ten South, of Range Five East, and Sections 31 to 36 inclusive of Township Nine South, of Range Five East, of the Michigan Survey, together with Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Town Eight North, of Range Nine East, of the Ohio survey; all except the latter, being in territory formerly claimed by Michigan.

The Township was set off from Richfield and Swanton by act of the County Commissioners in 1845.

The soil of the Township is arable and productive, with the exception of the portion

known as the "Barrens," and a small area of marshy prairie. Both of these exceptions, however, are rapidly disappearing under the improved methods of drainage and cultivation which have made the lands of this section generally among the most fertile in the State.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Half a century ago Spencer Township was a wilderness. The first settlers came in from 1832 to 1835, when the tide of immigration was setting toward Michigan. Most of the lands in the Township were entered at the Monroe Land Office. The tract of country between the River Raisin and the Maumee was inviting, and many entered lands within the boundaries of this Township who never became actual residents. Such was the case with E. S.

and William Frost, Thomas Clark, Samuel A. Sargent, Jonathan H. Jerome, Israel Rockwood, R. A. Forsyth and others chiefly of Maumee. Before the "Toldo War" (1835) there were perhaps a dozen families in the Township. The first actual settlers were Abraham Johnson, Bennett Warren, Benjamin Fairchild, John All, Aaron H. Cole, Samuel Coleman, Gideon Rice, William Taylor and Charles Coarson—all now deceased, except, it may be, the last named, who removed to Iowa. William Brown, in 1834, was the first settler on the quarter Section South of the present Catholic Church. Samuel Coleman settled on the Northwest quarter of Section eight, Town Five, East of Range Five East, in 1835. Eli Munson settled on the Northwest quarter of Section Six, Town Five East, of Range Five East, in 1835. Levi Munson now lives on the old homestead. Benjamin Fairchild (wife and two little boys) settled on the Southwest quarter of the same Section, in 1834. Here the boys, the oldest of whom was only five years at the date of settlement, grew up to manhood. The younger, Jefferson, resided on the homestead until quite recently. Alonzo Fairchild now owns the farm adjoining on the East, to which he removed in 1849. It was entered in 1835 by Patrick Parks.

Some idea of the hardships of the pioneers in settling the country, may be gained from such reminiscences as the following. Says one of the pioneers:

When we came here, it was all woods. There were more Indians than white people. We could see an Indian every day, or a squad of them with their squaws and papposes, but a white man or white woman was a rare sight. Our nearest neighbors lived from three to four miles off, and there were no roads, only trails through the woods. Maumee was the nearest point where we could get needed supplies; and as there were no roads, even "chopped out," we had to "back" supplies to our cabins. The old route to Maumee was very crooked—the trail marked out by blazed trees. It bent away round the prairie—first to the South and then to the North—making the distance twice what it is now. After roads were cut out, we hauled our supplies and went to mill, mostly with oxen and on sleds at all seasons, for there were few wagons at first in the settlement. My father paid \$14.00 for a barrel of flour at Maumee; and that was not the hardest of it. A neighbor who was coming past our house without much load, and could just as easily bring the barrel of flour as not, charged him \$1.00 for fetching it out.

In answer to some questions about the early mills, the same man said:

The first mill I remember going to to get corn ground, was a concern run by oxen. They walked round, hitched to a pole or shaft. It was gotten up by a man by the name of Berry, near what is now Ai, in Fulton County. It was not much of a mill—a sort of coarse corn-cracker, like. Sometimes we went to Blissfield, Michigan, to mill, and afterwards to Waterville. After the mill was built at the latter place, it was the best and the nearest, but it often took from one to three days to get a grist, the settlers coming from all around and waiting their turn. I

have slept there all night on the bags, and at one time two nights, waiting for my grist. The usual mode of going to mill was with oxen, when one was well enough off to have such; but most of the settlers were poor and had to put up with great hardships. Sometimes men would go out and work at some odd job for a bushel or two of corn; take it on their backs to mill; wait for it to be ground; and return with the proceeds to their lonely cabins and anxiously-waiting families, often at night through the dark forests. Money was very scarce, prices high and most of the settlers poor. The land was wet, and chills and fevers prevailed. The country is now ditched and made healthy compared with what it was. Most of the pioneers, however, were hardy and strong men, and could stand almost anything.

EARLY LAND PURCHASES.

Following is a list of the earlier purchases of lands in Spencer, as shown by the County records:

RANGE FIVE, TOWN NINE.

Section 31, David Clute, 1835, 80 acres.
 Section 31, John McNees, 1835, 102.84 acres.
 Section 31, Andrew Palmer, 1835, 101.62 acres.
 Section 31, Isaac Ritter, 1835, 181.62 acres.
 Section 31, Eli Munson, 1834, 160 acres.
 Section 31, Gideon Rice, 1834, 102.54 acres.
 Section 31, Charles Butler, 1836, 51.21.
 Section 32, Aaron H. Cole, 1833, 560 acres.
 Section 33, Daniel D. Divine, 1835, 80 acres.
 Section 33, Theron Hamilton, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 33, Stephen Langenderfer, 1836, 80 acres.
 Section 33, Charles Osgood, 1836, 80 acres.
 Section 34, Eli Hubbard and D. B. Miller, 1835, 80 acres.
 Section 34, Joseph Harpell, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 34, Andrew Smith, 1834, 240 acres.
 Section 34, Catharine Thomas, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 34, Horace Waite, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 34, Mariha Waite, 1834, 80 acres.
 Section 34, Seba Murphy, 1836, 80 acres.
 Section 35, James Cone, 1835, 80 acres.
 Section 35, Matthew Byrnes, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 35, David Hendrickson, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 35, Hiram Smith, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 35, Roswell Cheney, 1836, 240 acres.
 Section 35, Roswell W. Cheney, 1836, 40 acres.
 Section 36, William Berry, 1834, 64.28 acres.

RANGE NINE, TOWN EIGHT.

Section 31, William Beals, 1834, 282.78 acres.
 Section 31, John Farner, 1834, 151.40 acres.
 Section 31, John Knapper, 1834, 160 acres.
 Section 32, Richard Wiggins, 1834, 65.80 acres.
 Section 32, Iraad Rockwood, 1834, 68.60 acres.
 Section 32, Wm. Houser, 1833, 160 acres.
 Section 33, Bennett Warren, 1833, 65.28 acres.
 Section 33, Clark Wright, 1833, 80 acres.
 Section 33, John Brown, 1836, 73.76.
 Section 33, Charles C. Roby, 1836, 73.76 acres.
 Section 34, Henry Smith, 1835, 80 acres.
 Section 34, Charles Smith, 1835, 40 acres.
 Section 34, Theophilus Short, 1837, 160 acres.
 Section 34, Thomas Clark, 1843, 40 acres.
 Section 34, Samuel G. Foster.
 Section 35, Samuel A. Sargent, 1837, 66.40 acres.
 Section 35, Dingham D. Abbott, 1836, 200 acres.

SCHOOLS.—The first School-house in the Township was built of logs in the winter of 1836-37, on the land of Eli Munson. There was then no School District organized in the Township; but the few settlers got together, cut the logs, split out the "punchoon" for the floor and

roof, laid up the walls, and put on the roof, securing it with poles laid across, as nails were not in use in the settlement. A few panes of glass sufficed for a window, and the door, made of split puncheons, was pinned together and hung on wooden hinges. The first School Teacher in the Township was Chester Holloway.

Among the oldest residents of the Township at this writing (1887) are: Adam Brown, Levi Munson, Jacob Murbach, Alonzo Fairchild, David Dennis, George Dill, Andrew Myers, William Keough and David Crissy. Joseph Dennis, John Farner, Ezra C. Tunison, Henry Reinhart, William Taylor and Elisha Bird have passed away within two or three years.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to notice given by the Commissioners of Lucas County, the electors of Spencer Township met at the house of Abraham Johnson in said Township, April 7, 1845, for the purpose of choosing Township officers. John All, Abraham Johnson and Darius Wyatt, were chosen Judges of election, and Benjamin Fairchild and Aaron H. Cole, Clerks. After balloting, it was found that Aaron H. Cole was elected Township Clerk; Eli Munson, Samuel Coleman and William Brown, Township Trustees; Theron Hamilton, Township Treasurer; Darius Wyatt, Assessor; John All and Aaron Whitacre, Overseers of the Poor; William Taylor and Charles Coarson, Constables; David Clute, Benjamin Fairchild and William Norris, Supervisors of Highways. Benjamin Fairchild, a Justice of the Peace, administered the oath of office to the Township Clerk, and he to the other Township officers, completing the qualification of all elected, on August 15, 1845.

On April 14, 1845, Darius Wyatt, Assessor, presented his bond in the sum of \$500, and sureties, Theron Hamilton and Charles Coarson, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which was accepted by the Trustees. The Treasurer's bond in the sum of \$800, with sureties, Darius Wyatt and Charles Coarson, was received and approved. William Taylor and Charles Coarson, Constables, presented their bonds and sureties.

April 14, 1845, four School Districts were established in the Township.

Following is a military roll for the Township as returned by Darius Wyatt, Assessor, April 15, 1845:

John Shull, Levi Chapin, Theron Hamilton, Benjamin Reinhart, Shubal Munson, Charles Young, Levi Munson, Charles Coarson, William Taylor, Samuel Coleman, William Norris, Josephus W. Huf-tile, William Brown, Aaron Whitacre, Albert Clute, David M. Johnson, Thomas Stevenson, William Johnson, John Johnson.

The following order concerning the election of Justices of the Peace appears on the Township records:

Be it remembered, that at a term of the Court of Common Pleas, begun and held in and for the County of Lucas and State of Ohio, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1845, on motion to said Court by Eli Munson, one of the Trustees of Spencer Township, by Young & Waite, his Attorneys; it was ordered, that two Justices of the Peace in and for said Township be elected at the next annual Spring election in said Township.

In testimony whereof, I, F. L. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1846.

F. L. NICHOLS, Clerk.

Notice of election in accordance with the above order was given on March 15, 1846, and on April 6th following William Brown and Benjamin Fairchild were elected Justices of the Peace.

At the State election held October 14, 1845, 26 votes were polled in the Township. At the Township election for Justices of the Peace and other officers, April 6, 1846, 31 votes were polled. In 1851 the number of votes polled was 45; in 1852, 60 votes, and in 1853, 62 votes.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following have been the principal Township officers since the organization:

Clerks—Aaron H. Cole, 1845-49; Aaron Whitacre, 1849; Ezra C. Tunison, 1850-54; Daniel C. Tunison, 1854; Samuel Divine, 1855; Daniel C. Tunison, 1856; Robert Fairchild, 1857-59; Ezra C. Tunison, 1859-61; Robert Fairchild, 1861; Samuel Divine, 1862-5; Jacob Surbeck, 1865-7; William Geyser, 1867; Alexander Crissy, 1868-70; William H. Pemberton, 1870-72; Edgar Morrill, 1872-80; D. B. Dill, 1880-83; Edgar Morrill, 1883; Peter Brick, 1884-86; Edward W. Dill-gart, 1886-87.

Treasurers—Theron Hamilton, 1845-50; Aaron Whitacre, 1850; Charles Coarson, 1851; William Taylor, 1852-68; Alonzo Fairchild, 1868-79; Conrad Murbach, 1879-83; A. W. Munson, 1883-85; Frank Keopfer, 1885-87.

Trustees—Eli Munson, Samuel Coleman, William Brown, 1845; Abraham Johnson, Charles Coarson, Eli Munson, 1846; John Shull, Eli Munson, William Norris, 1847; William Brown, William Taylor, Matthew M. Mason, 1848-49; John Farner, David M. Johnson, Samuel Coleman, 1850; Martin Walters Shubal Munson, Samuel Coleman, 1851; James Morris, David Clute, William Brown, 1852; Smith H. Topping, John Farner, Alexander Walp, 1853; Ezra C. Tunison, Eli Munson, Albert Clute, 1854; William Brown, Isaac Clemens, Albert Clute, 1855; William Stair, Samuel Coleman, George Dill, 1856; John Farner, Samuel Divine, Elisha Bird, 1857; E. C. Tunison, Joseph Dennis, Lucas Raab, 1858; Lucas Rabb, Isaac Clemens, Alonzo Fairchild, 1859; Lucas Rabb, Alonzo Fairchild, John Farner, 1860; John Farner, David Dennis, Samuel Divine, 1861; John Farner, Alonzo Fairchild, David Dennis, 1862; Alonzo Fairchild, David Dennis, Abraham Johnson, Jr., 1863-64; Alonzo Fairchild, Joseph Dennis, Abraham Johnson, 1865; Alonzo Fairchild, Abraham Johnson, William Pemberton, 1866; William Pemberton, John W. Brown, Willard Barnes, 1867-68; Prosper Coon, William Pemberton, John W. Brown, 1869; Andrew Klumm, John E. Farner, James Barnes, 1870; Andrew Klumm, James Barnes, John W. Brown, 1871; William Taylor, Jeremiah Carroll, John W. Brown, 1872; John W. Brown, James Barnes, Jeremiah Carroll, 1873; William Taylor, James

Barnes, Jeremiah Carroll, 1874; James Barnes, Enoch Huftile, Andrew Klumm, 1875; James Barnes, John E. Farner, Andrew Klumm, 1876; Stephen Pitson, Andrew Klumm, John Regenal, 1877; Jefferson Fairchild, Andrew Klumm, Harmon Farner, 1878; Harmon Farner, John Sullivan, James Barnes, 1879-80; Harmon Farner, James Barnes, Andrew Klumm, 1881; Andrew Klumm, Edgar Morrill, Edward Dilgart, 1882; Alonzo Fairchild, Lafayette Dill, L. J. Berkeybile, 1883; Lafayette Dill, L. J. Berkeybile, John Sharples, 1884-85; Harmon Farner, Andrew Klumm, Alonzo Fairchild, 1886; Lafayette Dill (only one elected), 1887.

Justices of the Peace—Benjamin Fairchild, 1845-48; William Brown, 1846-55; Theron Hamilton, 1850; Samuel Farner, 1880-87; Lucas Raab, 1882-87. (The names between 1850 and 1880 were not accessible to the writer.)

SCHOOLS.—On April 18, 1853, the Board of Education divided the Township into three Sub-Districts, as follows: No. 1—Composed of Sections 31, 32 and 5 and 6. No. 2—Composed of Sections 33, 34, 35, 36, and 1, 2, 3 and 7. No. 3—Composed of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

These have been changed in their boundaries from time to time, so that at present there are five Districts in the Township. All except one have substantial brick School-houses.

On April 17, 1854, the Board assessed the sum of \$250 for the purpose of purchasing a site and building a School-house in District No. 3. On settlement with the Treasurer, there was remaining in the treasury a balance of \$279.22 apportioned to the Districts as follows: No. 1—\$72.50; No. 2—\$108.02; No. 3—\$99.70.

The receipts of School money reported April, 1856, were as follows:

School House Fund.....	\$ 61 90
District No. 3.....	17 17
Township Fund.....	132 88
State Fund.....	277 19
Interest on Section 16.....	19 26
Total.....	\$509 10

For 1866, the following:

Township School House Fund.....	\$213 28
State School Fund.....	184 50
Interest on Section 16.....	105 58
Total.....	\$503 36

Receipts for March 5, 1887:

State Common School Fund.....	\$204 00
Interest on Section 16.....	80 19
Dog Tax.....	25 35
Township contingent Fund.....	\$724 08

The number of persons of School age in the Township in 1887 was 237—males 127; females, 110. Number of voters, 132.

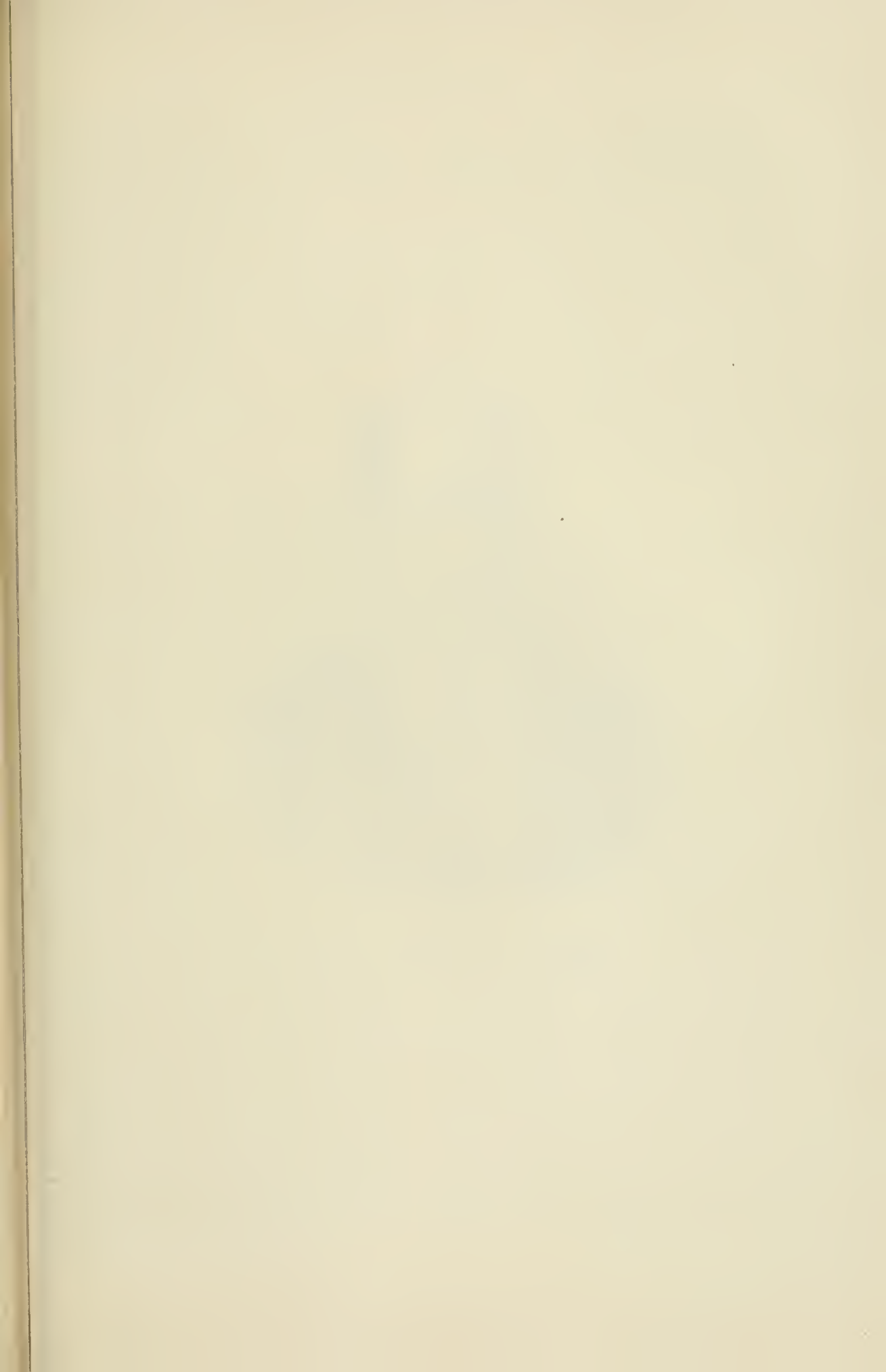
Board of Education for 1887—A. W. Munson, Peter Brick, J. W. Manchly, W. H. Strong and C. Winterfelt. A. W. Munson, President; E. W. Dilgart, Clerk.

Post Office.—The nearest Post Office was at Maumee until an office was established at

what is now East Swanton, in Swanton Township. The latter was removed to Swanton Village after that became a Railroad Station, and residents of that part of Spencer nearest adjacent still get their mail there. The Township Post Office proper is located at Java (Frankfort Corners). It was first kept by the late William Taylor at his residence, and afterwards moved from place to place until finally, in 1879, it was located at Java, since which Frank Keopler has been Postmaster.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized at an early day and services held in the School House and in private residences. Among the first preachers were elders Birdsell and Lewis. Rev. Aaron H. Cole, was the first regular Pastor; but no church edifice was built during his day; nor, indeed, until some time after his death. Rev. Mr. Cole was one of the early settlers and began his ministry in Spencer Township. He was born in Covert, Seneca County, New York, February 5, 1813. He was married with Lydia Rappleyee in March, 1835, and the same Spring came to Spencer, where he settled and resided until 1856. His name appears upon the records as the first Clerk of the Township, and he aided in many important ways in the organization of its affairs. Feeling that he was called to preach the Gospel, he was ordained and began his ministry in 1841. Most of the time for 20 years or more he preached at his own expense to weak Churches. In 1856 he moved to Grand Blanc, Ohio, and took charge of a Church there. For a time also he traveled and preached under the auspices of the Ohio Baptist State Convention. But he is best remembered in Spencer and the adjacent region. He removed to Adrian, Michigan, in 1866, where he died October 26, 1867, in the 55th year of his age. He was succeeded in the Spencer pastorate by Elder Nill, of Maumee. Revs. A. Brown, A. J. Porter, Horace Hall (who died in Richfield June 1, 1876), A. J. Buel, F. C. Wright and James Adams, have followed in succession, the last named being the Pastor in 1887. The Church was finished and dedicated in 1873.

CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—About 1838, Father Armedeus Rappe began a mission among the German Catholics of this Township, holding services at private residences. In 1851 the log-church now used for the parochial School-house was erected. It was succeeded by a frame building in 1861. This edifice was destroyed by fire June 7, 1875, and in 1876, the fine structure known as the Church of Immaculate Conception, was erected and consecrated. On March 4, 1880, a tornado struck the building, demolishing it completely, except the side walls, which alone were left standing. On the 15th of August, the church was again rebuilt, frescoed and occupied. It is the finest country Church in Lucas County, and cost, in





Alonzo Fairchild

all, about \$12,000. Rev. Charles Barbier was the first resident Minister in 1865, and since have been the following in the years named: Rev. Nicholas Schmitz, 1868; Rev. Peter Kolopp, 1870; Rev. John G. Vogt, 1875; and Rev. Weimer Mueller since 1877.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH of Spencer was organized in 1852; Isaac Matzinger, Conrad Swine, Andrew Reginald and their families, being among the principal organizers. The building was erected in 1864. The Church has increased in numbers from the German element in the Township which is about two-thirds of the population, about one-half of the Germans being Protestants.

There is also a German Baptist Church in the Township, erected in 1878. Rev. Sebastian Site has been its only Pastor.

ALONZO FAIRCHILD was born January 20, 1829, in Remsen, Oneida County, New York. His parents were Benjamin and Mercy (Pooler) Fairchild. The father was born in Connecticut, May 18, 1794; and the mother in the State of New York, February 20, 1810. They were married May 27, 1827. With their three children—Benjamin R. (a half-brother), Alonzo and Robert, they removed to Medina County, Ohio, in the Spring of 1834, remaining there until the Fall following, when they came to what is now Spencer Township. There they made their home in the Wilderness, with their nearest white neighbor five miles distant, but with plenty of Indians about them. Mr. Fairchild entered a tract of land at the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan. Mary Jane, a daughter, born February 22, 1838, died November 7, 1862. The father died December 29, 1855, and the mother May 20, 1878. Their son Robert enlisted in Company A, Sixty-Seventh Ohio Regiment, October 19, 1861, and died in hospital at Newbern, North Carolina, August 29, 1863. Thomas J., born in Spencer, February 10, 1844, now resides in Adams Township. The father was elected Justice of the Peace, on the organization of the Township, holding the office for several years. Alonzo has served as Township Trustee for many years, as Treasurer for 12 years, as School Director for 24 years, and as Assessor for one year. During the War of the Rebellion, he was specially serviceable to the Union cause, in his efforts in raising and forwarding troops from Spencer. Mr. F. has been an active Republican since the organization of that party, having voted for Fremont in 1856. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and has never been an office seeker. Mr. Fairchild was married with Charlotte Beachtle, February 10, 1854. Mrs. Fairchild was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1832, and with her parents, Henry and Asenath (Fliggle) Beachtle, removed to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1833, whence they came to

Spencer in 1848. Mrs. Fairchild before marriage taught School for several years in Spencer and Springfield Townships. She has served as Clerk of the Baptist Church in Spencer for 13 years; has been for seven years a Vice President of the Lucas County Sabbath-School Union; and eight years Vice President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lucas County. She served as Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School for several years, all of which have been without her solicitation. Mr. Fairchild has been for 16 years Trustee of the Baptist Church and is now, he served as Chairman of the Building Committee of the same. They have four daughters—Ida V. A., born January 20, 1856, the wife of Samuel Surbeck of Spencer; Clara Bell, born April 26, 1859, wife of Isaac Matzinger of Spencer; Lurena M., born August 8, 1864, wife of William Keough, of Spencer; and Bessie J., born May 15, 1876, residing at home.

LUCAS RAAB, second son of Valentine and Catharine (Bitter) Raab, was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel, Germany, October 18, 1825. In 1836, with his parents and older brother, Peter, he came to the United States, first settling in Portage and Summit Counties. In 1851, all but Lucas removed to Lucas County, he remaining at Akron. They settled on the present homestead at Raab's Corners, Spencer Township. The children then consisted of Peter, Lucas, Catharine (wife of Andrew Gessner, of Maumee), Joseph (deceased), Mary (wife of Anthony Welzbacher, of Richfield), John, of Maumee, and Maria, of Cleveland, Ohio. The father died in Spencer January 17, 1871; and the mother October 12, 1878. Lucas attended the Parochial Schools in Germany from the age of seven to 11 years. During the Winters he attended Public Schools in Portage County, where his progress in the acquisition of the English language was remarkable, which largely explains the exceptional fluency and correctness of his use of that tongue. Mr. Raab has been for many years an extensive and successful Farmer, and since 1866 a Merchant, his farm and store both being located at Raab's Corners. In 1886 he suffered severely from a fire, losing barns, carriage-house, five horses and other property, with little insurance. He is known among his neighbors as a hospitable and charitable citizen, meeting fully the requirements of good citizenship. In religious faith, he is a Catholic, and has long been prominently identified with the prosperity of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Spencer. Politically, he is a Republican, and was an active supporter of the Union during the War of the Rebellion. The only Republican in the School District of his residence (with 20 votes), he has no superior in personal popularity and the esteem of his neighbors. This is true, also, as to the Township, which he has

served for many years as Justice of the Peace, Trustee and Assessor, now holding the first named office. In 1873 he was elected as a Commissioner of Lucas County, serving for three years. In 1880, as Deputy United States Marshal, he took the enumeration of Richfield Township. Mr. Raab was married February 6, 1855,

with Mary Ann Miller. He has eight children Catharine, Joseph P., George B., Mary Ann, Peter L., John, Lawrence and Amelia. Mrs. Raab died October 9, 1876. At Norwalk, Ohio, September 21, 1880, Mr. Raab was married with Mary Bodenstedt, a native of Hanover, Germany.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Springfield Township lies in the Central Western portion of Lucas County. It is bounded on the North by Sylvania, East by Adams and a corner of Waynesfield, South by Monclova, and West by a part of Monclova and Spencer Townships. The principal water-courses within its boundaries are Swan and Wolf Creeks, which form a junction near its Eastern border. The soil in the Southern part is clay-loam. Originally it was wet for tillage; but since the draining process has been successfully employed, it has been converted into a highly productive section of country; the Central and Northern portions of the Township are more sandy, but produce good crops of wheat, corn and fruit. The Township is crossed nearly centrally from East to West by the Air Line Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, with a Station at Holland, near the center of the Township; which is also the place of Township business and of the Post Office.

Springfield originally embraced the area described in the following resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Lucas County, June 20, 1836:

"Resolved, By the Board, That a new civil Township be erected, to be comprehended within the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing on the South line of Township No. 2, in the Twelve Mile Square Reserve, between Sections 32 and 33; thence North, on the Section line, to the North line of said Sections; thence East, on said Section line, to the West line of Section 27; thence North, on said West line to the North line of said Section 27; thence East, on said North line to the West line of Section 23; thence North to the North line of said Section 23; thence East on the said North line to the West line of Section 13; thence North to the Fulton line; thence East on said Fulton line to Port Lawrence Township; thence bounded on the East by Port Lawrence Township, on the North by the North line of Said Township No. 2, and West by the West of said Township No. 2; until it strikes the Fulton line from the North; thence by the East line of Townships Nos. 7 and 8, in Range nine, until it strikes the South line of Township No. 2; thence on the South by the South line of Township No. 2 to the place of beginning; and the said Township shall be known under the name of Springfield."

March 14, 1853, the Northern part of what was then Waynesfield Township, including the Northern half of River Tracts Nos. 575, 576, 579, 580 and 581, now in Adams Town-

ship, was added to Springfield Township, and on the same date the Township of Monclova was formed from Waynesfield and the Southern part of Springfield.

The Township of Springfield was reduced to its present dimensions by the detachment of a portion to Adams Township in 1856, since which its boundaries have remained unchanged.

EARLY ENTRIES OF LAND.

The following list will show that most of the lands in the original Township of Springfield were purchased of Government before the Township was organized; as well as furnish the names of most of the first settlers, and in what sections their lands were located:

UNITED STATES RANGE, TOWN TWO.

West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Charles Powell, 1834; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Wm. W. Wadsworth, 1834; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Jas. F. Ford, 1831; 340 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Charles Powell, 1834, 159 72 acres.
Whole Section 5, W. W. Wadsworth, 1834; 633.59 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Prudence Page, 1835; 80 acres.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Ambrose Rice, 1835; 40 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Wm. Berry, 1834; 157.29 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Joseph Quick, 1834; 80 acres.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, Lorenzo Abbot, 1833; 160 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, Brigham D. Abbott, 1833; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, C. C. P. Hunt, 1834; 80 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Charles Powell, 1835; 40 acres.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, John Cummins, 1834; 40 acres.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, John Mickle, jr., 1833; 80 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, John Cummins, 1833; 40 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Herman Ely, 1832; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast and East $\frac{1}{2}$ West $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, John E. Hunt, 1834; 160 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ West $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Athena Row, 1834; 80 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Surdam Bishop, 1834; 40 acres.
Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Matthew Byrnes, 1834; 40 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Benoni Newkirk, 1833; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Patrick Flynn, 1831; 80 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Matthew Byrnes, 1833; 120 acres.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Geo. Washington, 1834; 40 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, John Mickle, jr., 1832; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Sanford Prouty, 1832; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Ellison DeMott, 1832; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Charles E. Roby, 1832; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, John Mickle, Jr., 1831; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, John Wiltse, 1831; 80 acres.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Samuel Demott, 1833; 160 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Wm. Van Horne, 1833; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, James Dean, 1833; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, David Trumbull, 1833; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17, Wm. Traynor, 1844; 160 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Jeremiah Kimball, 1833; 120 acres.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 18, David Trumbull, 1833; 160 acres.
South $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, James Dean, 1834; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Thos. Dolan and H. McConray, 1844; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Joseph Hayes and Matthew Reiley, 1844; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Samuel Jay, 1844; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Alfred Rumsey, 1844; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, John Shehey and Samuel F. Cook, 1847; 80 acres.
Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, David Purdun, 1833; 40 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Jedediah Jessup, 1836; 120 acres.

West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Robert Ackland, 1843; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Mark Curtis, 1843; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, John Harrington, Jr., 1843; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Abraham VanWork, 1843; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, Martin Strayer, 1833; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, Hubert Holloway, 1843; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, Silas Baines, 1843; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, James S. Kitchell, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, Linus Frost, 1833; 40 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 27, Wm. Beals, 1833; 160 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Philip Zeigler, 1833; 120 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Levi Manley, 1843; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, Jeremiah A. Scott, 1836; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, Africa Spaulding, 1813; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, James Carliss, 1833; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, Philander Noble, 1833; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, John Strayer, 1833; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, Mary Ann Scott, 1843; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, Daniel F. Cook, 1846; 80 acres.

RANGE SIX, TOWN NINE.

East fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31, W. and J. James, 1835, 124.88 acres.
 West fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31, Eleazer Genson, 1834, 123.50 acres.
 Whole Sec. 32, W. W. Wadsworth, 1834, 258.60 acres.
 East part Northeast fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Charles Powell, 1834, 70.19 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 34, W. W. Wadsworth, 1834, 158 acres.

RANGE NINE, TOWN SEVEN.

Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, John E. Hunt, 1835, 240 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, T. J. Dobbins, 1835, 312.28 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, John Knaggs, 1836, 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, James M. Briggs, 1854, 160 acres.

RANGE NINE, TOWN EIGHT.

South $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 36, T. J. Dobbins, 1835, 320 acres.
 Northeast fraction, Sec. 36, Bingham D. Abbott, 1836, 130.50 acres.
 South part Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Jacob Falk, 1836, 80 acres.
 Northwest fraction, Sec. 6, T. J. Dobbins, 1835, 90.36 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 7, Africa Spaulding, 1839, 90.20 acres.
 North part Sec. 31, George Wilber, 1835, 73.41 acres.

A large number of those whose names appear in the above list never lived in Springfield proper. Some of them, as the Wadsworths, lived in the State of New York, some in Toledo, some in Perrysburg and some in Maumee.

EARLY TRANSFERS.

Among other early transfers of real estate in Springfield Township, the County records show the following:

Victory Jenison to J. E. Hunt, 1828.
 James Kitchell to Edmund C. Kitchell, 1821.
 Silas Barnes to Chloe Lees, 1831.
 Ephraim Wiltse to Dennis Sage, 1832.
 J. E. Hunt to Frauces Collius, 1833.
 Thomas Degane to Joel Butterfield, 1833.
 Samuel DeMott to William DeMott, 1833.
 David Purdon to Jacob Smith, 1833.
 James Henderson to Ira Gould, October, 1834.
 Christian Swartz to Cornelius Stage, July, 1836.
 Simpson Parks to Lewis Miles, October, 1836.
 Nathaniel Jones to Huntington Larabee, September, 1836.
 Jacob Smith to Sarah McGuire Parks, February, 1836.
 Joseph Devine to Selah Devine, April, 1838.
 Samuel Divine to Ephraim Kimball, December, 1838.
 Alfred McCoy to Josiah Ward, January, 1836.
 Norman Kimball to John Janes, June, 1837.
 Chloe Lees to John Janes, August, 1838.
 Jacob Gnagy to James Hammond, February, 1836.
 John Burdo to Lewis Rumsey, August, 1839.
 Solomon Cross to Horace Houey, October, 1836.
 David Trumbull to Henry Rose, January, 1840.
 Benj. G. Lewis to Levi H. Swan, March, 1839.
 David and Isaac Preston to Ezra Holt, August, 1839.
 Henry Zimmerman to Peter Mijung, July, 1839.
 Thomas Clark 2d to James M. Felt, March, 1843.
 David Trumbull to James Trumbull, March, 1839.
 Thomas Dolan to Edward Glinuen, November, 1843.
 Jacob Gnagy to John Spencer, 1843.
 Zimri H. Baxter to Lucius Carpenter, May, 1841.
 Mark Curtis to Peter Williams, April, 1841.
 Jacob Gnagy to Harmon Hubbell, January, 1841.
 George Paddock to Henderson W. Horton, July, 1844.
 State of Ohio to Hubert Holloway, October, 1843.
 Uriah Beach to Lewis Rumsey, December, 1844.
 George Loveless to Henderson W. Horton, May, 1840.
 Abram VanWert to Irvine Greene, October, 1845.
 Peter Waterbury to Joseph Walker, April, 1844.
 Thomas Clark 2d to James M. Felt, November, 1841.
 George Paddock to Lewis Rumsey, October, 1845.

Patrick DeLaney to the Township of Springfield, March, 1845, $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land in Section 17, for use as a public burying-ground.

Anthony L. Willard to School District No. 3, Springfield Township (Wm. McMillan, Michael DeBolt, and A. L. Willard, Directors), for School purposes, April, 1846.

Thomas J. Dobbins to Thomas Arnold, March, 1847.

Theron Hamilton to John Beals, October, 1846.

Thomas J. Dobbins to Mason Dobbins, September, 1846.

Abigail and Samuel Wood to Wm. Lees, November, 1841.

Jacob Gnagy to Martin Stevens, Absolon, Aaron and John Stevens, Directors of Springfield Township, a site for a School-house, February, 1847.

Henry D. Rose to Truman L. Pooler, December, 1845.

T. L. Pooler to Jacob Kirkendal, January, 1846.

James Lemkan to Michael DeBolt, December, 1843.

Samuel Devine to Charles Cooke, November, 1816.

Dennis Sage to Thornton Edlington, May, 1848.

Elisha Whittlesey to Wm. and John James, 1848.

John Wiltse to Jacob and Silas Wiltse, March, 1849.

Thomas J. Dobbins to William A. Perrin, September, 1816.

Wm. Traynor to David Trumbull, December, 1847.

In December, 1846, Ezra Holt decided to George S. Fewlas, Osman Gunn and David Perrio, Directors of School District No. 7, Springfield Township, a lot 75x75 feet, in the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section 29 in that Township, for School purposes.

May, 1848, James McKeelan decided to John Spencer, Michael F. Hill and Levi Manley, Directors of School District No. 5, Springfield Township, a lot in the Northwest corner of Section 23, said Township, for School purposes.

March, 1847, Dennis Sage decided to Thomas Wood and Peter Holloway, Directors of School District No. 4, Springfield, a lot 4x6 rods, being part of Sage's farm, and donated for School purposes.

In 1847, A. L. Willard, decided to School District No. 3, Springfield, a lot six rods square in Section 11, on the road from Miami to Sylvania.

In March, 1847, S. M. Young decided to School District No. 2, Springfield, one-fourth acre of land in Section 16 of said Township.

August, 1847, Benjamin Joy decided to Gardner Cooper, Remington Cooper and John Bellman, Directors of School District No. 4, Sylvania Township, a lot of 24 square rods, to be free so long as used for School purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It cannot now be learned definitely who was the first settler in Springfield Township. Dennis Sage was probably the first or among the first. He settled in the Township in 1829, and at the time of his death was the oldest living pioneer. He was for several years Treasurer of the Township. He was married with Sarah (Wood) Holloway, widow of Herbert Holloway. They had four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Ida (Mrs. A. P. Mann), and Thomas W. Sage, proprietor of an Agricultural Store at Holland. Dennis Sage died in 1887, aged 93 years.

Chloe Lees was an early settler, though it appears she did not purchase land till 1844. She had two sons, small boys, when she came to the country, viz.: Edmund and Simeon P. Lees. Peter Holloway remembers distinctly that the family lived in the Township when he came in 1834; and Simeon P. Lees is authority for saying that they were settlers as early as 1830. At this date the settlers consisted of two or three families. If the Lees family came in 1830, Simeon P. would have been but six years old, for he was born in Winstead, Connecticut, August 3, 1824. He was married in Maumee City, in 1854, with Anna M. Cullmore. As a citizen and a man, few are more highly respected. He is at present Treasurer of the Township, and has held the office some 10 years.

With the exception of Dennis Sage, the oldest resident pioneer in 1884 was Ellison DeMott, who died in the last mentioned year. His son

Clark W. DeMott, was noted as a successful Bee-keeper in Springfield. He was born in the Township December 27, 1852, but moved to Maryland, in 1885.

Among the early settlers in this Township was Peter Holloway, from whom the numerous family of that name are descended. In 1666, three brothers emigrated from Somersetshire, England, to Boston. They were ship-builders, and built and owned some of the fastest sailing Vessels then in the Colonies. Subsequently, one settled in Charleston, South Carolina; one in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Michael, the ancestors of the Northern branch of the Holloways, remained in Boston. Peter Holloway, the first, a descendant of Michael of the third generation, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, March 19, 1751; moved to Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1782; and from Taunton to York, Livingston County, New York, about 1815. He was the inventor of a machine for cutting and heading nails, and engaged in the business before and for part of the time during, the Revolutionary War. It is said that he was not in sympathy with the Puritan Fathers, and refused to pay the Minister's tax in the established Church of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; whereupon, they sued him and he allowed his family Bible to be sold for the tax. He had two brothers—George, Captain of a Privateer in the Colonial service, and William, Captain of a Merchant Vessel. Peter died in York in 1831. Peter Holloway, second son of the above, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, May 21, 1778; went to Taunton with his father in 1782; and from Taunton to Canandaigua, New York, in 1798. He was engaged in blacksmithing for the Indians, who were then much more numerous than the whites. He was married with Sophia Seymour, daughter of Ira Seymour, of Victor, New York, and formerly (1804) High Sheriff at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He removed to West Bloomfield the year of his marriage, where he was engaged in farming, kept a hotel and carried on blacksmithing. He volunteered in the Cavalry service in the War of 1812-15, got into Buffalo when the Town was burning and the British shipping just leaving port. At the close of the War he settled in York, Livingston County. In 1833 he moved with his family to Maumee, and the year following to the farm in Springfield Township, on which Charles B. Holloway now resides, where he died September 1, 1865, having spent 31 years on the farm. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters—Herbert, Abigail, Eliza S., Peter, Chester S., George G., Mary Ann and Charles B.; three of whom are now living, viz.: Peter, Chester S., and Charles B.

Charles B. Holloway represented Lucas County in the Ohio Legislature, 1879-81. He was born in York, Livingston County, New York, June 14, 1826; was married with Naney

Ann Gunn, daughter of Asman Gunn, a pioneer of Springfield Township, May 3, 1855. He took prominent part in the organization of the militia of his Township. As Captain of Company C, Fourth Regiment Ohio Militia, he was appointed by the Adjutant-General, Charles W. Hill, to take command of the Regiment till the organization was completed. At an election in Monclova in August, 1863, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, and received his commission from Governor Todd August 30, 1863. Mr. Holloway was active and efficient as a member of Assembly, and gained great credit, especially for the passage of his Telegraph bill, a measure designed to afford relief from the monopoly of the Western Union Telegraph Company by securing competition in the telegraph business. A report of the proceedings in the House says: "The Holloway telegraph bill, preventing Railroad Companies from giving the exclusive right of way to any one Telegraph Company, came up in the House this afternoon, and after a sharp fight, was passed by 80 yeas to no nays. In the authorship and enactment of the measure, Mr. Holloway has shown himself at once an able, skillful and useful Representative." The Holloway homestead, now owned and occupied by Charles B. Holloway, was entered by David Purdun in 1831, and by him transferred to John E. Hunt, of whom Peter Holloway obtained it in 1834. The present Peter Holloway resides on the adjoining farm, in the edge of Monclova Township. The land belonged to the State or Canal lands, which were chiefly sold in 1842. These lands extended into Springfield Township a mile and a half North of the Monclova line. Settlements were considerably retarded upon the Canal lands prior to 1842, the appraisement being too high to suit purchasers. In 1837, they were first brought into market.

In 1833 David Trumbull, ancestor of the Trumbull family of this Township, settled on the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section 17—the land on which William O., I. C. and R. H. Trumbull and A. S. Hovey now reside. Part of this is the somewhat noted Cranberry Farm. In October, 1870, James Trumbull, son of David, picked from three acres on this farm 400 bushels of Cranberries, which were worth \$3.80 per bushel in market, or \$500 per acre for the crop. They were picked upon shares (one-fifth), 250 pickers being on the ground at one time. His son, Rufus H. Trumbull, has raised as many as 1,600 bushels of these berries in one season, and in 1887 had 12 acres in this crop.

William O. and Rufus H. Trumbull, grandsons of the original settler, were Soldiers in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion.

Harrison Wood, a son of Thomas and Matilda Wood, came with his parents to Springfield, from Orleans County, New York, in 1835.

Mr. Wood served in the War of the Rebellion in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment O. V. L., and was wounded at Tallahoma, Tenn. Mr. Wood is a merchant at Holland and Clerk of the Township of Springfield. Perry, another son of Thomas and Matilda Wood, was born in Genesee County, New York, March 27, 1824, and came to this Township with his parents. He has served as Justice of the Peace.

The first Mill in the Township proper was built by John Gnagy on Wolf Creek, in 1834. John Walter built a Saw-mill on Swan Creek in the Southeast part of the Township in 1836.

The following were residents of the Township prior to 1834: Bingham D. Abbott, Jacob Falk, Jacob Gnagy, Isaac Silvers, John Walter, William Beals, Abraham Walter, John Birchfield, David Purdon, Philander Noble, John Strayer, James R. Ford, William Berry, Lorenzo Abbott, John Cummins, Herriek A. Rew, Patrick Flynn, Ellison DeMott, John Wiltse, William VanHorn, James Dean, David Trumbull, Jeremiah Kimball, Dennis Sage, James S. Kitchell, Joseph Divine, Samuel Divine, Linas Frost, Chloe Lees, Selah Divine, Jonathan Barlow, John Divine, Willard Barnes. All these are dead or removed from the Township, except John Strayer, who resides in that part of Springfield set off to Monclova in 1853. (See Monclova.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In accordance with the act of the Board of County Commissioners, erecting the Township of Springfield, the first election for civil officers was held at the house of William Ford, October 8, 1836. James Egnew, Thomas Wood and John Birchfield were chosen Trustees; Peter Holloway, Clerk; John Wiltse, Treasurer; William Ford, Constable; John Birchfield and John Spencer, Justices of the Peace.

March 5, 1838, the Trustees, James Egnew, John Birchfield and Patrick Flynn, settled with the Supervisors of Highways. No charges were made for services. The following were the Supervisors of the respective districts: No. 1—Wiley Hamilton; No. 2—Ephraim M. Parks; No. 3—Henry Dilgart; No. 4—John Spencer; No. 5—Samuel DeMott; No. 6—Lewis Rumsey; No. 7—James Dean; No. 8—James Egnew.

April 2, 1838, the electors of the Township held their annual election at the house of Samuel Divine. James Egnew, John Birchfield and Patrick Flynn were Judges; and Josiah Cressy and Lewis Rumsey, Clerks. The following officers were elected: Peter Holloway, Township Clerk; James Dean and Lewis Rumsey, Trustees; John Wiltse, Treasurer; Thomas Wood and Linas Frost, Constables; Dennis Sage and David Trumbull, Overseers of the Poor; John Wiltse, Wiley Hamilton and James Egnew, Fence Viewers; Samuel Divine,

Selah Divine and Lewis Rumsey, School Inspectors; Solomon Salisbury, John Birchfield, Samuel Divine, John Spencer, Samuel Jay, John Wiltse and Mason Dobbins, Supervisors of Highways.

The Road tax for the Township, in 1838, was \$9.38 and the Poor tax, \$5.10.

February 2, 1839, John Wiltse was appointed School Director for District No. 2, vice Hiram Wiltse, removed out of the District.

In 1836, the following School Districts were set off in the Township: No. 1—Commencing at the Northwest corner of the Township on Section six, and composed of the following sections: 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 29, 20, 17, 8, 5 and three-fourths of sections 4, 9, 16 and 21, and the whole of section 28. No. 2—Composed of Sections 22 and 15, with the addition of the quarter parts of Sections 16 and 21. No. 3—Composed of Sections 1, 12, 14, 11, 2, 10 and 3, with the East quarter of Sections 4 and 7½.

One of the earliest roads laid out in the Township was "the old County Road," running from Lewis Rumsey's to the five-mile tree. A petition was presented by Josiah Cressy and others to the Board of County Commissioners, March 7, 1837, praying for the alteration of this road so as to discontinue it from Josiah Rumsey's West to the house of Dennis Sage, making it intersect the road leading to the Maumee at the nearest point, and there terminate. It was ordered, that the road be so changed, and the Board appointed Thomas Leaming, Hezekiah Hubbell, Jarvis Gilbert and Mason Dobbins, as Viewers; and Erastus Briggs, Surveyor, "to appear at the commencement of said route on the 2d Monday in April and proceed to discharge the duties required of them by law."

February 6, 1838, the County appropriated \$140 to rebuild the bridge across Swan Creek, near Jacob Gnagy's in Springfield Township, which had been swept away by the freshet.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1836—1887.

CLERKS—Peter Holloway, 1836-40; Josiah Cressy, 1840; Samuel Divine, 1841-44; Anthony L. Willard, 1844-46; Herbert Holloway, 1846; Selah Divine, 1847; Hiram Wiltse, 1848; Selah Divine, 1849-52; Charles B. Holloway, 1852-54; Selah Divine, 1854; Charles B. Holloway, 1855; H. H. G. Smith, 1856; Philo Hall, 1857; Charles B. Holloway, 1858; Hiram Wiltse, 1859; Daniel P. Brown, 1860; Charles B. Holloway, 1861; E. L. Wood, 1862; Joseph Walker, 1863; S. W. Clark, 1864-66; Joseph Walker, 1866-68; Herbert Holloway, 1868; George W. Holloway, 1869-72; Harrison Wood, 1872; George W. Holloway, 1873-75; A. W. Files, 1875; Harrison Wood, 1876-81; Ralph McNees, 1884; David McNees, 1885; Harrison Wood, 1886-87.

TREASURER—John Wiltse, 1836-39; Lewis Rumsey, 1839; Wiley Hamilton, 1840; A. U. Hamilton, 1841; John Birchfield, 1842; Dennis Sage, 1843-45; John Birchfield, 1845-47; Dennis Sage, 1847-50; Solomon Salisbury, 1850; Dennis Sage, 1851; Solomon Salisbury, 1852; Dennis Sage, 1853; S. D. Wilcox, 1854-56;

John Burdo, 1856; Robert Clark, 1857; Dennis Sage, 1858-60; James Trumbull, 1860; Robert Lees, 1861; George Wilbur, 1862-65; Theron Hamilton, 1865; Joshua Birchfield, 1866-69; Simon P. Lees, 1869-73; George W. Holloway, 1873-76; Patrick Dowling, 1876-78; David Baylis, 1878; Simeon P. Lees, 1879-84; George W. Holloway, 1885-87; Simeon P. Lees, 1887.

TRUSTEES—1836—James Egnew, John Birchfield, Thomas Wood. 1837—James Egnew, John Birchfield, Patrick Flynn. 1838—James Egnew, Lewis Runisey, James Dean. 1839—Alfred Hamilton, James Dean, John Patten. 1840—Alfred Hamilton, Thomas Bull, John Patten. 1841—John Birchfield, John Patten, Herbert Holloway. 1842—Herbert Holloway, John Patten, William Price. 1843—Herbert Holloway, William Price, Osman Gunn. 1844—Osman Gunn, Harvey Kellogg, James Dean. 1845—Harvey Kellogg, Solomon Salisbury, Jacob Gnagy. 1846—Jacob Gnagy, Solomon Salisbury, Ezra Holt. 1847—T. J. Dobbin, Michael Debolt, John Strayer. 1848—John Taylor, Michael Debolt, Thomas J. Dobbin. 1849—John Taylor, James Dean, Michael Debolt. 1850—John Taylor, James Dean, Joseph Roop. 1851—James M. Sangston, George Wilbur, O. C. Wilson. 1852—James M. Sangston, George Wilbur, O. C. Wilson. 1853—James M. Sangston, Thomas Wood, Joseph G. Cass. 1854—O. C. Wilson, Jarvis Gilbert, James Dean. 1855—Jarvis Gilbert, O. C. Wilson, Hiram Wiltse. 1856—G. W. Norton, J. M. Sangston, George Wilbur. 1857—George Wilbur, Thomas Hamilton, Jacob Corssen. 1858—George Wilbur, Thomas Wood, L. R. Jerome. 1859—Thomas Wood, George Wilbur, Samuel Jay. 1860—Josiah Cressy, Hiram Hamilton, Dennis Sage. 1861—Theron Hamilton, John Burdo. 1862—Theron Hamilton, L. R. Jerome, James Jay. 1863—Charles B. Holloway, L. R. Jerome, James Trumbull. 1864—Charles B. Holloway, Perry Wood, J. W. Jerome. 1865—C. B. Holloway, J. W. Jerome, Perry Wood. 1866—C. B. Holloway, Edwin Hamilton, Hiram Wiltse. 1867—C. B. Holloway, Edwin Hamilton, N. B. McNutt. 1868-9—James Goodrich, Samuel Rudd, Patrick Dowling. 1870—Patrick Dowling, M. S. Hubbell, William Waterbury. 1871—M. S. Hubbell, William Waterbury, Coleman J. Cowell. 1872—M. S. Hubbell, Wm. O. Trumbull, C. J. Cowell. 1873-4—M. S. Hubbell, J. R. Barbour, W. J. Cressy. 1875—J. B. Griffin, C. J. Cowell, Robert Erwin. 1876—M. S. Hubbell, Thomas Wilkinson, Albert Dean. 1877—Wm. O. Trumbull, Thos. Wilkinson, Albert Dean. 1878—H. W. Case, Thos. Wilkinson, F. S. Hall. 1879—F. S. Hall, M. S. Hubbell, Frederick Hecht. 1880—Frederick Hecht, J. R. Barbour, R. M. Trumbull. 1881—M. S. Hubbell, James Barbour, John Shean. 1882—William Scott, N. B. McNutt, Frederick Hecht. 1883—N. B. McNutt, W. H. Scott, James Wood. 1884—C. J. Cowell, S. J. Cothrel, A. K. Rumsey. 1885—C. F. Hecht, Patrick Delany, Henry Davis. 1886—Joseph Champion, Wm. O. Trumbull, Cyrenius Hecht.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—1836—John Birchfield, John Spencer. 1842—Harvey Kellogg, Samuel Divine. 1846—Harvey Kellogg, Samuel Divine. 1850—Peter Holloway. 1852—Samuel Divine. 1853—Harvey Kellogg. 1855—Benjamin F. Cunningham. 1860—Hiram Wiltse. 1861—Levi Manley. 1863—Hiram Wiltse. 1864—James Trumbull. 1866—Perry Wood. 1867—James Trumbull. 1869-75—Perry Wood. 1875—Levi Manley. 1878-81—S. D. Wilcox. 1879-82—Perry Wood. 1884-87—A. W. Files. 1882-85—Rufus H. Trumbull.

TAX-PAYERS, 1838.

Following is a list of residents of Springfield, who were assessed for personal taxes in 1838:

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Barnes, Matthew.	Jeanes, Thomas.
Badgfield, John.	Gnagy, Jacob.
Cressy, Josiah.	Kimball, Ephraim.*
Demott, Samuel.	Kellogg, Harvey.
Demott, Ellison.	Kinney, Asa.
Divine, Sally.	Lewis, George C.
Divine, Samuel.	McMillan, William.
Dilgart, Henry.	Mahon, Patrick.
Drake, Hiram.	Martin, Patrick.
Dean, James.	Porter, John.
Egnew, James.	Preston, David.
Flinn, Patrick.	Preston, John.
Frost, Lewis.	Preston, Ira.
Gunn, Osmond.	Ramsey, Lewis.
Hill, Merchant.	Salsbury, Samuel.
Hammond, James.	Sage, Dennis.
Hubbell, Burnham.	Smith, Peter.
Hamilton, Wiley.	Trumbull, David.
Holloway, Peter.	Wood, Thomas.
Holloway, Halbert.	Wiltse, John.
Holt, Ezra.	Walters, Abram.
	Walters, Abram, Jr.

*Also taxed on merchant's capital, \$200.

MILITIA ROLL, 1844.

Following is a copy of "Rank Roll of Ohio Militia of Springfield Township, as returned by Michael DeBolt, Assessor, June 4, 1844."

NAME AND AGE.

Ezra Holt, 37.	C. M. Drummond, 22.
Eli Merritt, 40.	James Trumbull, 30.
Calvin Trumbull, 32.	Wilber Trumbull, 22.
Thomas Dobbin, 40.	Josiah Cressy, 37.
John Patten, 25.	Josiah L. Hill, 27.
James M. Felt, 33.	Daniel Divine, 30.
Joseph Debolt, 22.	Michael Debolt, 21.
Edward Lees, 21.	Patrick Lenehan, 31.
Matthew Byrns, 36.	George Hubbell, 23.
Patrick Park, 36.	Soliah Divine, 35.
Levi Manley, 27.	Silas Wiltse, 24.
Jacob Gnaggy, 37.	Jacob Fulk, 26.
Lucius Carpenter, 40.	Abraham Van Wert, 31.
John Burdo, 31.	Thomas French, 26.
Chester Holloway, 20.	Alfred Rumsey, 27.
James Dean, 43.	Herbert Holloway, 38.
Samuel Divine, 35.	Anthony L. Willard, 24.
Andrew Patten, 30.	Bartholomew Mahony, 43.
John Patten, 35.	Edward M. Martin, 23.
William Flynn, 23.	Michael Stover, 30.
Michael Walters, 21.	Solomon Salisbury, 43.
Martin Walter, 26.	John Strayer, 33.
Philip Coder, 22.	Warren B. Gunn, 23.
John Taylor, 26.	Osman Gunn, 44.
Peter Bateman, 27.	Peter S. Bell, 30.

CHURCHES—The Free Methodist Church at Holland was erected in 1870. It is a substantial brick structure. The first minister who preached the doctrines of this Church in the vicinity was Rev. L. T. Fink. His preaching was attended by a noted revival. The Green School-house was at first occupied for services, and then the Methodist Episcopal Church, prior to the erection of their own Church edifice.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield is located one mile Southwest of Holland, on part of the ground originally laid out by the Township Trustees for a Cemetery. The Church was built by Thomas Wood, who raised the subscription and erected the building. It

was dedicated in 1859. The first meetings were held in Thomas Wood's Tavern, and subsequently in the "Red School-house," as it was then called. Lewis Rumsey was one of the first Class-Leaders. He died in 1845. Among the old members, living and deceased, may be named Alfred Rumsey, Thomas Wood and wife, Matilda (deceased), Mrs. Sarah Sage (deceased), Mr. and Mrs. Barnet Miller (now living in Toledo). James Jay was a Class Leader from 1859 till his death in 1885.

SCHOOLS—The Township contains five Sub-Districts, each has a substantial brick School-house. The whole population of the Township is about 800. No. of persons of school age—males, 111; females, 104; 1 colored; total, 216. Board of Education in 1887—A. W. Files; James Dean, G. W. Holloway, Joseph Champion, John Hartzfelt.

In 1881, the amount apportioned to each district for Summer Schools was \$280; total for all the districts except No. 1, \$1,400. The aggregate apportionment for Winter Schools was \$1,818.33.

HOLLAND.

The Village of Holland is near the center of the Township. The plat on the North side of

the Main Street was made by Robert Clark, March 14, 1863. Hall's first and second Sub-Divisions constitute that part of the plat which lies South of the Railroad. The Village in 1887 contained three stores—those of Harrison Wood, Milan Perkins, and T. W. Sage & Co.—the latter agricultural implements. There is one Church (Free Methodist), a School-house, a Blacksmith Shop and Hotel. The Village was originally called Hardy, but was changed to Holland in 1867.

The Postoffice, when the mail was carried by stage, was kept by James Dean, at his hotel on the Toledo Plank Road, three miles West of Holland. Robert Clark was afterwards Postmaster, and Thomas Wood kept the office for a time at his hotel. Since its establishment at Holland, the Postmasters have been Thomas Dunn, A. W. Files, E. J. Potter, G. W. Corson and John Walker.

A local Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Holland July 31, 1881, with Mrs. S. A. Hovey as President; Mrs. D. Bayless, Treasurer; Mrs. Eliza J. Walker, Secretary; Vice Presidents—Mrs. S. D. Wilcox, Mrs. G. W. Corson, Miss Ellen Cressy.

SWANTON TOWNSHIP.

The present Township of Swanton bore the name of Wing from 1836 until 1851, the first election under the new name being held April 7th of the last named year.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Wm. Allman settled in the Township in October, 1834. He came from Pennsylvania and settled on Southwest quarter and South half of Northwest quarter of Section 29. He had three sons and two daughters. He sold out in 1860, and located at Centerville, Fulton County, where his wife died in 1869, and he in 1873. He was a very quiet man and universally respected. C. C. Allman, the elder son of William, for some years in Fulton County, went to Iowa, and died there some eight years ago. A. J. Allman, another son, was in mercantile business at Centerville, then in Delta, Fulton County. Subsequently he removed to Toledo, and died there in 1886. Daniel Allman was married with Elizabeth Broadsword, and still lives in the Township, owning a part of his father's old farm, and some 40 acres in Section 6. He has one son, Junius; and one daughter, Addie. Daniel, like his father, enjoys the respect of all. Agnes, the elder daughter, was married with a Mr. Wright, who has been dead some years. She has one daughter, with whom she now lives in Wauseon. Sarah was married with John Burts,

lived near Whitehouse several years, and then moved to Missouri.

William Barnes came to the Maumee Valley in 1823, and into Swanton in the Spring of 1834; removed to Illinois in 1838; returned in 1853; removed to Spencer Township a few years later, where he resided until his death, January 8, 1879, aged 71. His wife died November 25, 1881. They left 10 living children—6 sons and 4 daughters. Harriet (Smith), James and Charles, still live in Spencer; John, Ashbel and one daughter in Michigan; one daughter (Mrs. McNutt) in Minnesota; one daughter was married with a son of Thos. Sabin. Mr. Barnes was a kind, genial, upright citizen; always ready for a harmless joke. His children in these respects follow his example. The wives of Chandler Wing, David Mills and W. D. Herrick, and Aunt Sarah Marsh of Swanton, Fulton County, were sisters of Mr. Barnes.

Thomas Doren came into the Township about 1844, and located on Section 33. He died some years since. He had a family of seven sons and six daughters. John and Isaac are still in the Township.

Jacob Brindley came to Swanton in the Spring of 1841. He settled on the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 6. He came from Wurtemberg in 1838. He was married with Miss Langenderfer in the Fall of

1840; she coming from Prussia in 1838. They have seven living children—one son and six daughters, all married; having lost two sons and two daughters.

Peter Broadsword came in 1839; settled on South half of Southeast quarter of Section 20. He left the Township in 1854.

Henry Kizer settled in Swanton in 1853, Southwest quarter of Southwest quarter Section 21, and West half Northwest quarter Section 28. He died in April, 1874. His wife died in August, 1882. Three daughters now living—Nancy Jane, wife of J. Fraker of Delta; Susanna, wife of Mr. Huffine; and Eliza J., wife of John Shaffer, now on Kizer's old farm.

Erastus Brown came in the Spring of 1853, and settled on Northeast quarter of Section 7. He was born near Milan, Ohio. He purchased of Jesse Tyler and F. E. Kirtland, the East half of the old Huntington Larabee place, on which was the first Tavern in the Township—a rude log structure. Mr. Brown died in May, 1884, from accidental injuries. Mrs. Brown, with one son (Oscar) and two daughters, are still in the Township; one son (Charles W.) in Swanton Village; the oldest daughter (Mrs. John Cowling), in Monclova; and the youngest daughter (Mrs. Daniel J. Beard), in Toledo.

David S. Harriott came in February, 1835; settled on the Northwest quarter of Northwest quarter of Section 5; had several children, the eldest son dying in the Union Army. Two sons are living—Edwin in Spencer, a daughter in Metamora, Fulton County. Mr. Harriott died in July, 1869, aged about 67 years.

James Egnew came about 1840, and settled on the East half of Southeast quarter of Section 6, where he remained until his death, October 19, 1882, aged 84. He lost his wife soon after settling here, and was left with a large family. He remarried and had 10 children by a second wife—four sons and six daughters. One son was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., in July, 1863. One son in Toledo, and seven daughters are still living. Physically, he was a strong man, and was an obliging neighbor.

Benoni T. Geer came to Swanton, in the Spring of 1853, and commenced the practice of the law. He has six sons and three daughters. The oldest son (Frank B.) taught School some years, is now (1888) Deputy Sheriff. Another son (W. W.) and daughter (Laura) have been School Teachers for some years. Mr. Geer is a sound lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, and has been a prominent Republican since 1854. His sister, Betsey Ann Geer, came to Swanton about the same time, and made her home with him. She followed teaching for some years, and was married with W. H. Lacy, who died February, 1869. Another sister, Eliza, came soon after and made her home with him until married with Herman Thompson, in 1873. She died in January, 1875. A brother, Wakeley

Geer, was with him for some years, and died in the Fall of 1860.

Wm. D. Herrick came to Swanton in 1834; first settled on the West half of Southeast quarter of Section 6; and afterwards on the North half of Southwest quarter of Section 7, where he erected and kept a public house the most of the time until 1869. His first wife died before 1840, and he was remarried within a short time. For a few years he worked at the trade of a Blacksmith, a part of the time. Later he manufactured barrels. About 1860 he purchased a stock of goods and kept a country store. In many respects he was a genial and accommodating neighbor. By his first wife he had two daughters. The elder (Amanda) was married with Frederick S. Allen, who died in 1863, from the effects of a fall, caused by the giving way of a scaffolding used in erecting an Elevator building in Toledo. The younger daughter (Armarilla) was married with A. B. Wales. Both now reside in Toledo. W. D. Herrick died in February, 1869. His wife (Laura) died in March, 1888.

Wm. Houser was the keeper of the second public house, from the spring of 1836, and lived in Spencer a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife (Caroline Carlin), was born in Monroe, Michigan; came with her father (James Carlin) to Maumee in 1810; and died in August, 1887, age 80. She was universally respected.

Frederick E. Kirtland came to Swanton in 1846, and kept the house built by Maning. He was an energetic business man, and a respected citizen, dying in 1853. His wife visited friends in New England, and died there a few months later. Mr. Kirtland was supposed to have a promise from the Railroad officials to locate the Station of the Air Line Road one mile East of the West line of the Township; and it is thought had he lived it would have been so located. In such case, Swanton Village would have been in Swanton Township.

David Mills was one of the settlers of 1834, on East half of Southwest quarter of Section 7. He was on the River at Waterville and Maumee several years previous. He was married with Asena Barnes; had 12 children, eight boys and four girls; four boys and two girls now living. Four of his sons—Robert, Willard D., Wm. S., and Jefferson C.—were in the Union Army. Robert (in 100th Ohio Infantry) died from hardships endured while a prisoner at Belle Isle, Virginia. Jefferson (38th Ohio), and Wm. S. (130th Ohio) have since died from disease contracted in the service. Willard D. is now in Fremont, Ohio. The older son (Arthur) died some 2 or 3 years since in Fulton County. Oscar F. and B. Franklin live in Swanton. James is in Wood County. The youngest daughter (Mrs. Reed) resides in Delta. David Mills kept a public house, built by

Huntington Larabee, for some years in early times. He acceptably filled various offices of the Township, and was widely known when the country was new. Mrs. Mills was an energetic, useful woman, always ready to help those in need. She died in March, 1882, the husband following her in April, 1883.

Andrew Regenold settled in the Township in 1844, on South half of Northeast quarter Section 6, bought of Thos. S. Sabin. He was German born; has seven living children—three sons and four daughters.

Philo B. Scott came to the Township in April, 1835, and settled on the Southeast quarter of Section 5. He was born in the State of New York; and came to Painesville, Lake County, in 1807, with his father. He was married with Emelia Brown, step-daughter of Gen. Edward Paine, for whom that place was named. With a brother-in-law, Henry H. Brown, he removed to Fairfield, Huron County, 1819 or '20; from there to Thompson Township, Seneca County, in 1826; and thence to Swanton. He had 10 children, of whom there are now living—Wm. A., Charles J. and Rufus C. A man of pronounced opinions, and expressed them fearlessly. He was a Whig up to 1854, and then a Republican. He was Superintendent of the Lucas County Infirmary from March, 1845, to March, 1848. With Jeremiah Stutts, he built ten miles of the Toledo and Angola Plank Road, from Swanton to near Holland, in 1850-53. His father (Joel Scott) and an older brother (Rufus), came to Swanton with him in 1835. Both died the following Fall, and were the first interred in Swanton Cemetery, on Section 8. Soon after coming to this State, Joel Scott put up, at Painesville, the first Flouring and Saw Mills in Northern Ohio. He made the gearing of wood; took the stone from the quarry and dressed them for the Grist-mill. P. B. Scott's brother Chester, and sister Persis, came to Swanton in 1838 or '39, and lived with him until their death. The latter died in January, 1861, aged 62; and the former in August, 1868, aged 78. His wife (Emelia) died in April, 1865, aged 58, and he in April, 1874, aged 73—all dying on the old homestead.

W. A. Scott was born August 21, 1823. Came to Swanton with his father in April, 1835; commenced the study of medicine in 1844, the most of the time with Dr. Calvin Smith, of Toledo; attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland; taught several terms of School—two of which were in Toledo, while studying; was Physician for the Lucas County Infirmary 15 months; and served as clerk in Thomas Daniels's Drug Store, Toledo, one year; and practiced medicine for a few months at Vienna, Michigan. In April, 1850, he was married with Eleanor Johnson, and started with his brother Charles J. and others for California, by the overland route; returned *via* Panama and New

York, in December, 1852. He had some rough experiences, quite different from crossing the continent by rail. With his brother (Charles J.) he purchased the greater part of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, in Swanton; made over the building put up by Luther Dodge for a store and residence, and got into it in the Spring of 1853, where he has resided and practiced his profession until the present time, save an absence of about five years. He has had five children—three daughters and two sons. The daughters are deceased. The elder son, Wm. A., Jr., is in Swanton, Fulton County, and the younger one at home.

Charles J. Scott was born October, 1827, in Seneca County, Ohio. Came with his father (P. B. Scott) to Swanton in 1835; went to California in 1850, and returned in December, 1852; in 1855 went to Minnesota and remained three or four years, and then returned. He was in the Union Army about one year; was married with Eliza Ann Cowling, daughter of James Egnew, in 1867, and has three sons. In November, 1886, he removed to Kansas.

Rufus C. Scott was born in March, 1845, in Lucas County. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ohio Infantry, and served to the close of the War. In March, 1867, he was married with Harriet Rogers. He has three children—two sons and a daughter. He now is on P. B. Scott's old farm.

Ira Wilcox came to Swanton about 1840; peddled clocks for some years; located on the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section 7; was married with David Mills's oldest daughter; had three children. One son, George, was killed while serving in the 100th Ohio Infantry, during the Rebellion. William D. lives on a part of his father's old place, and is an energetic and prominent citizen of the Township. A daughter (Cornelia), with her husband (Wm. Maby), lives on a part of her father's farm. Ira Wilcox died about 1858.

Ezra Wilcox came about 1838 or '39, and followed peddling clocks for some years. He purchased and built on the East half of Southwest quarter of Section 8. After the death of his brother Ira, he was married with the widow, and had one son (Ed.), who, with his mother are in Swanton, Fulton County. The father died about 1865.

Following is a list of other early settlers of Swanton, with the date and location of settlement:

1834. Chandler L. Wing, West half S E qr. Sec. 7.
Hiram P. Barlow, West half S W qr. Sec. 7.
David Purdun, Northeast qr. Sec. 7.
Edward Flint, Southwest qr. S W qr. Sec. 4.
Harvey S. Flint, East half S E qr. Sec. 4.
Wm. J. Ketcham, Northwest qr. S W qr. Sec. 4.
Amos Loop, Northeast qr. S E qr. Sec. 6.
David Clute, West half Northwest qr. Sec. 7.
Nelson Merrell, West part West half Sec. 32.
Abraham Shepler, North half N W qr. Sec. 29.
Minor Septon, Northeast qr. S E qr. Sec. 19.
John Lee, East part Northwest qr. Sec. 32.

1834. Amos Reynolds, South half S W qr. Sec. 4.
 1835. Thomas S. Sabin, South half N E qr. Sec. 6.
 Daniel S. Westcott, N W qr. N. W. half Sec. 3.
 Jonathan Wing (brother of Chandler).
 James Lindsley (Bachelor), died 1870.
 Lyman Parcher, S W qr. N E qr. Sec. 9; (put up log house, but did not occupy it).
 Geo. Robinson, Southwest qr. Sec. 18.
 Isaac Cooper, S W qr S W qr. Sec. 21.
 James Williams (Blacksmith), part East half N E qr. Sec. 7, S Range.
 Huntington Larabee, (left March, '36).
 1836. Asa Beal, N W qr. S E qr. Sec. 6. (Loop place.)
 1837. — Affalter, (married Dolly Ray).
 — Ray (old Herrick place).
 Charles and John Eccles.
 Lewis L. Gage, W half N E qr. Sec. 20. (left '16.)
 Luther Dodge, left about 1842.
 — Bass, (Blacksmith).
 1838. James McKay, West half N E qr. Sec. 20.
 Herman Curtis and D. Lyman bought of A. Shepler; Curtis remained short time.
 1839. E. Fairchild (died in 1844 or '45).
 1840. James O'Neil, West half S E qr. Sec. 5.
 Robert Fullerton, part N E qr. Sec. 8. (Died in 1849.)
 Enos Birch; went to Indiana; in Union Army; died of wounds.
 Jerry Sluts, N half S W qr. Sec. 29.
 Philo Carter, East half N W qr. Sec. 19.
 Dennis Lineham, East half N W qr. Sec. 36; died in Spencer in 1884.
 — Haley (very tall), E half N W qr. Sec. 6.
 1841. John Shepler, West part Sec. 32; died recently.
 1842. Matthew White, S E qr. S E qr. Sec. 19.
 Geo. and Sam. Cable, Northwest qr. Sec. 30.
 Harvey Kimber, Sec. 33; to California in '49, and died there.
 James Manning, (built Geer House).
 James Linehan, N W qr. N E qr. Sec. 6; died 1880.
 1843. Geo. and John Kelso, N E qr. S E qr. Sec. 6.
 1844. Wm. Pray, S W qr. Sec. 28; left in 1846.
 John Reuben; removed in 1847.
 1845. — Bucks, part East half Sec. 8; left 1856.
 Anson A. Streater; kept log tavern.
 A. Deck, Southwest qr. Sec. 6.
 Robert Moore, lived on West half N E qr.
 Augustus F. Hull; kept Herrick's tavern.
 1846. Jesse Tyler, N E qr. Sec. 7; left in 1853.
 David T. Marriott; removed 1848.
 Francis H. Dickinson, on W half N E qr. Sec. 20.
 Daniel Weed, in the Township short time.
 Samuel Kelso, with other Kelsos.
 1847. Peter Bird, East part S W qr. Sec. 20; died 1870.
 1848. Zebina Bathric, S W qr. S E qr. Sec. 4; died of cholera in 1854.
 1851. Ludwig Schaffer, N E qr. N W qr. Sec. 5.
 John W. Harter; went to Iowa.
 1852. Burr and Fred. S. Allen, E half N E qr. Sec. 8;
 Burr and wife now living near Delta.
 D. F. Clawson, E half E half; died in '81; son (David W.) still on the place.
 J. Hartzell, S half S E qr. Sec. 5; now living in Monclova.
 Carlos M. Keith; owned several parcels; left about 1860; now in Toledo.
 Miles Hayes, E half S W qr. Sec. 7; died few years since at Al.
 1853. Geo. Russell; he and wife died in Swan Creek Township, Fulton County, 1879.
 Thos. Russell, S E qr. S W qr. Sec. 3; one son and three daughters still there.
 Wm. Drayton; left about 1862.
 Geo. Girdham, W half S W qr. Sec. 20; still there.
 John G. Wales, on part N E qr. Sec. 7; now in Swanton Village.

- Cyrus Livermore, left 1862; died 1885.
 James Newell; there two or three years.
 James Mullen, N half S E qr. Sec. 5; left 1855.
 John H. Brown, N E qr. S E qr. Sec. 6; left 1855.
 1854. John White; soon went to Fulton County.
 Dr. R. H. Hoyt; left about 1859.
 Nathan Jones, left 1856.
 Levi Roscoe, N W qr. Sec. 17; left in 1855.
 James C. Wales, N E qr. N E qr. Sec. 19; died at Whitehouse, in 1883.
 1856. Daniel Wicks, S E qr. N E qr. Sec. 5; died in 1879; widow and son there.
 John Atkinson, part E half Sec. 8; died in June, 1878.
 1857. Thos. Howlett; left in 1862.
 Melchior Schlatter, part W half E half N W qr. Sec. 6.
 1859. W. H. Lucy; died February 16, 1869.
 1860. M. J. Esterly, N E qr. S E qr. Sec. 6.
 S. Rogers, part E half N W qr. Sec. 8.
 J. C. Sherwood, E half S W qr. Sec. 7.
 S. D. Rearick, 60 acres N half N W qr. Sec. 4.
 Jacob Hertzog, West half East half Sec. 17.

BEGINNINGS.

The first house built in Swanton Township was of logs and as a residence for Chandler L. Wing. It was constructed in the Spring of 1834, and was located on the West bank of Swan Creek, and on the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 8.

The first frame house in the Township consisted of the dwelling and store of Luther Dodge, on the East bank of Swan Creek, and on the Northeast quarter Section 5, near the junction of the Northeast and Northwest branches of that stream. This was in 1837.

The first frame barn was put up by Lewis Gale, for — Pray, of Waterville, in 1840. It was on the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Southeast quarter of Section 29.

The first frame building for a dwelling, exclusively, was that of William Allman, built in 1840, near the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 29.

The first Road opened in Swanton Township was what is now known as the State Road, running from Maumee to the Town of Swanton, and on to the State line. It was located in December, 1835, P. B. Scott being one of the Viewers appointed for that purpose.

The first bridge was across Swan Creek and on the State Road, and was built during the Winter of 1836-37. It was located 25 rods East of West line of Section 8. It was built by Samuel Barrett.

The first attempt at fruit growing consisted of the small orchard of P. B. Scott, set out in the Spring of 1835.

The first Blacksmith Shop in Swanton, was that of James Williams; the next by — Bass; and the third by W. D. Herrick. The first and third were on the lot now (1888) owned by B. T. Geer, and the third on the Herrick place, near Scott's Corners (South end of East half of Northeast quarter of Section 7.)

The first Wagon Shop was that of Chester

Scott; the second that of A. B. Wales; and the third of James C. Wales. The first and second being located on P. B. Scott's farm (Scott's Corners), and the third on the Herriek place.

The first Saw-Mill in the Township, was that of William Taylor, built about 1858, on the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 6. Thomas Howlett and Robert Taylor were afterwards connected with it.

The first and only Town plat within the limits of Swanton, was laid out in 1836, by James Jackson and James H. Forsyth, of Maumee. The plat was located at the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, and embraced what is now known as Scott's Corners. Nothing beyond the platting ever became of the enterprise.

The first public house or tavern within what now is Swanton Township, was kept by Huntington Larabee, as early as 1834. He left in the Spring of 1836. The second house was that of William Houser, in 1836. The third, that of David Mills, in 1836-37. Following these were A. A. Shester, 1845; Jesse Tyler, 1846-53; Wm. D. Herriek, 1840-69. In 1842, James Manning built the house in which B. T. Geer now lives (Scott's Corners). Renben Hastings kept both store and tavern in 1844-46. F. E. Kirtland, Wm. Fullerton and others followed. At the time of the first settlement of Swanton Township, the travel through it was comparatively heavy—consisting mainly of "movers," as the emigrants from the East to the West were called. The housing of these and the care of their teams constituted the chief business of the large number of small taverns found along the line of such travel. The cloth-covered wagons of the emigrants often indicated destination. Thus, families going to Southwestern Michigan and Northern Indiana, carried the long-familiar sign, "Bound for St. Jo."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the practices of former times now seldom found, was that of "binding out" children. A case of this kind is recorded in Swanton Township. In 1844, Henry Knavel, guardian of William Notage, entered into contract with George Curtis, whereby young Notage, then 14 years of age, was bound to Curtis until his majority, "to learn the trade and occupation of a Farmer." Notage was "to faithfully serve said Curtis and correctly demean himself during the term of his apprenticeship;" while Curtis covenanted to "teach the said Notage the said trade and occupation, and provide him with meat, lodging, medicine, washing, clothing, and all other necessities suitable for an apprentice; and send him three months in a year to School for the first six years; and at the expiration of said term of service, will furnish him with a new Bible, at least two suits of good new home-made wearing

apparel, and one young horse to be worth fifty dollars."

Another of early-time usages now rarely met, was that of "warning out of Town" in-comers "without visible means of support," the object being thereby to protect the tax-payers from the charges of such indigent visitors. Thus, in Wing Township, as early as March, 1842, we have record that the "Poor Masters," as Overseers of Poor were usually called, issued their warrant, directing the Constable "to warn the Neger Gurl Merfey (meaning possibly Negro Girl Murphy), to depart the Township forthwith," which order was served "by reading service," with charge of 25 cents therefor, and 10 cents for traveling fees.

Previous to the formation of Fulton County, Swanton was the most central point in Lucas County, and as such was the usual place for holding political conventions and other County assemblages.

For several years after the settlement of Swanton, game was quite abundant. Deer were numerous, with some Wolves and Wild Cats, and an occasional Bear. Elk horns were found in large number, showing the former presence of that animal. Also, a few Moose horns.

In the Summer of 1837, and for years thereafter, Ottokee, Chief of the Ottawa Indians, with a part of his tribe lived on the North half of the Southeast quarter of Section 5. He owned the place, and occupied a house thereon. It was built by one Halford in 1834 or '35. The Indians hunted, and sometimes sold a ham of venison for 25 cents, and often traded for vegetables; but the most of the trading in this direction was done by the squaws. Whortleberries were plenty, and the squaws and children picked them. The Indians kept many ponies and dogs. There were some patches of ground in different localities, which formerly had been cultivated, the crop raised probably was corn. The Indians protected the graves of their dead by means of a pen of logs similar in shape to a house. The Ottawas were generally honest. Ottokee was a fine looking Indian, and when the balance of his tribe were removed West, he refused to go. He loved whiskey, as did most of the Indians, and died from freezing while drunk.

On the Northwest quarter of Section 8 (near the original Swanton), was found a mound some three or four rods across, and about two feet high, which was filled with human bones, some of which were found but a few years since—probably the remains of Indians slain in a fierce Indian battle.

Near the line between Sections 5 and 8, on the West bank of the Northeast branch of Swan Creek, were found in 1835 remains of a stockade some six or eight rods across. It was round, built by digging a trench and setting in upright timbers, some of which were halves of

logs 15 to 18 inches in diameter. As to the builders, no record is found. Possibly, it was built by a detachment of "Mad Anthony's" men, in 1794, or by Americans or British, during the War of 1812-15.

The soil of the Township is sandy; that of the Northwestern portion being mixed with clay, the latter being better soil than the most of the balance. The timber in the Northwestern portion was White and Burr Oak, Elm, with some Sycamore, Hickory, Black Walnut, Whitewood, Sassafras and Soft Maple. The timber of the balance of the Township is mostly White, Yellow and Pine Oak. The Township is drained by Swan Creek and its branches. The Creek bottoms and much of the prairies were formerly covered with water in the Spring and early Summer; while the Creeks, having mud bottoms, with serious obstructions from logs, etc., were the source of great extent of malarial diseases, which seriously affected the early development of the Township. But since the Northeast branch, heading in a prairie in Spencer, was improved in 1881, malarial sickness has nearly disappeared, and the Township comparatively free from malignant diseases.

SCHOOLS.

Swanton was not behind other localities in the provision of educational facilities for the young, although these new seem meagre, as do like means in the cases of most early settlements. The first School-house was built in 1835 in the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section four. It was a rude structure, of logs. It was seated with long benches made of slabs, supported by wooden pins for legs. Along each side was a desk, made of rough boards, in front of which was a long bench, as before described. The room was heated with an open fire-place, capacious enough for large logs of wood.

The first School was taught by Daniel S. Westcott, for a few weeks, during the Winter of 1835-36. That gentleman subsequently was Surveyor of Lucas County.

Mrs. — Chamberlain taught a School during the same Winter in a house built by Willard Barnes, on the North bank of the Northwest branch of Swan Creek, in the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section 7, where she and her husband then lived.

The subsequent Teachers of this School, so far as the record supplies their names, have been as follows: 1839-41, Samuel Durgin; 1841-42, Fred. Curtis; 1842, Persis Scott; 1843, Mary S. Crosby; 1843-4, Morris Curtis; 1844, Caroline Wood; 1844-5, Lemuel Johnson; 1845-6, Harvey McCoy; 1846, Wm. Lewis. This School was held for most of three years, in a log-house built by Charles and John Eckels for a shop, while putting up a Saw Mill frame for Jackson & Forsyth and Luther Dodge joint dwelling and store, in 1837.

During the Winter of 1836-37, a second School was held in a log-house West of the Township line and a few rods South of the East and West center of Section 7 (near Scott's Corners); such School for most of that time having been taught by Mrs. Chamberlain. In the Winter of 1838-39, Peter Holloway, now of Monclova, was Teacher of this School.

Subsequent Teachers in this District were as follows: 1839-43, Samuel Durgin; 1841-42, Fred. Curtis; 1843-44, Morris Curtis; 1844-45, Lemuel Johnson; 1852-53, Lizzie Emery; 1853-54, Miss M. H. Earl, Mrs. Eleanor J. Scott and W. A. Scott; 1854-55, Nathan Jones; 1855-56, Jonah Brewster; 1856, Mary E. Durgain; 1857, Cynthia Curtis; 1858, Mary Merrill; 1859-60, B. A. Geer, Cynthia Curtis; 1861, C. J. Hunt, Cynthia Curtis; 1861-2, Jesse Kerr, S. Mills; 1862-63, Eliza E. Scott, C. B. Wood, B. A. Geer; 1863-64, B. A. Geer; 1865, Mary J. Taylor, Eliza E. Scott, B. A. Geer; 1866, E. E. Scott; 1866-67, B. A. Geer, E. E. Scott; 1867-68, B. A. Lacy; 1868-69, B. A. Lacy, Maggie Emery; 1869-70, Maggie Emery, A. Warren, Addie Bennett.

The first School-house in what is now District No. 2, was built about 1837 by William Allman, Abraham Shepler and Jacob Yount, who hired and paid the first Teacher (Carl C. Allman) for the two winter terms of 1837-8, and 1838-9, at \$10 per month.

Subsequent Teachers of the School were paid in part with public money, and in part by voluntary subscriptions of citizens; and after the establishment of the present School system, wholly with public money.

The following named persons taught in this District at the dates stated, viz: 1840-41, Cyrus H. Coy (now of Toledo); 1841-42, Moses Sargent; 1842-43, Peter Van Blackham; 1843-44, Isaac J. Spinger (now of Wauseon); 1844-45, Ozeke Merrill (now of Ai); 1845-47, Samuel Johnson (now of Des Moines, Iowa); 1853-4, Anna Carter; 1855, Anna Trowbridge; 1856, Sarah E. Gardner; 1857, Jesse Norton, Maria Nort; 1857-8, Matilda Matterson; 1858-9, R. P. Bailey; 1859, Pamela Lefty, H. E. Geer; 1859-60, R. C. Quiggle, Sophia P. Thompson, Armenia Quiggle; 1860-61, J. W. Shaffer; 1861-62, J. W. Bissell, Cynthia Curtis, Frances Bennett, Maria Haynes; 1863, Maria Haynes, Louisa Winslow, H. C. Norton; 1864, R. H. Calkins, Addie Bennett; 1865, Sarah Gillett, Mary Nobbs; 1866, M. S. Nobbs; 1866-67, John Shaffer; 1867-68, R. H. Calkins, Maggie Emery; 1868-69, R. H. Calkins, Anna Richardson; 1870, Ira Hanam, Anna Richardson.

Sub-District No. 3, was organized in the Spring of 1862. The contract for the School-house was let to Fred S. Allen, May 17, 1862, and was completed in December, following.

The first Teacher in this District was Elizabeth Russell, who taught during the winter of 1862-63, and until the Spring of 1864; 1864 (at

\$8 per month), S. H. Smith; 1864-65, Virginia M. Bows, Norana Owen; 1865-66, Julia Eberly, Abbie M. Coggsell; 1866-67, B. M. Burge, Cynthia Curtis; 1867-68, Margaret A. Saxton, E. E. Scott; 1868-69, Winfield Scott, Josephine Parks; 1869-70, Orville J. Hatch, Maggie Emery.

Sub-District No. 4 was organized in 1867, the first Teacher having been Clara M. Norton, in 1867 and 1868. She was followed by Mary J. Norton in 1868; Addie Bennett, in the Winter of 1868-69; W. S. Mills in 1870; and Flora Carter in 1870.

School-houses are now (1888) located in the several Districts of Swanton Township as follows:

District No. 1. Near corners Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8.

District No. 2. On line between Sections 29, and 32, and North and South center line.

District No. 3. Near corners of Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10.

District No. 4. Near corners of Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20.

District No. 5. Corner of Sections 15, 16, 19, and 20.

The Township Board of Education was constituted as follows for the years stated, to wit:

- 1854. W. A. Scott, James Newell.
- 1855. C. M. Keith, James Newell.
- 1856. B. T. Geer, J. C. Wales.
- 1857-59. W. D. Herick, J. C. Wales.
- 1860. Erastus Brown, J. C. Wales.
- 1861. J. C. Wales, J. G. Wales.
- 1862. J. C. Wales, J. G. Wales, G. N. Gardner.
- 1863. J. G. Wales, Dan. Allman, G. N. Gardner.
- 1864. W. A. Scott, John Down, O. F. Mills.
- 1865. W. A. Scott, D. Allman, S. D. Rearick.
- 1866. W. A. Scott, John Down, F. S. Allen.
- 1867. B. T. Geer, J. E. Hatch, F. S. Allen, Parley Parks.
- 1868. B. T. Geer, D. Allman, F. S. Allen, W. S. Mills.
- 1869. E. F. Gibbs, D. Allman, J. H. Besson, W. S. Mills.
- 1870. E. F. Gibbs, Henry Kizer, J. E. Barnes, J. W. Parker.
- 1871. E. F. Gibbs, D. Allman, J. E. Barnes, Wm. Berry.
- 1872. Lucius Horner, D. Allman, L. Russell, Wm. Berry.
- 1873. Lucius Horner, D. Allman, L. Russell, Martin V. Morse.
- 1874. John Wagner, Aaron Jewell, L. Russell, W. A. Parker.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first election in Wing (now Swanton) Township, was held April 4, 1836, when David Clute, Huntington Larabee and Philo B. Scott acted as Judges, and Harry S. Flint and Russell Tavernor as Clerks. The election was for Township officers solely, the following named persons having been chosen: Trustees—Huntington Larabee, James Lindsley, Willard Barnes. Overseers of Poor—Edward Flint, Wm. Houser. Fence Viewers—David S. Harriott, Wm. Houser, Edward Flint. Treasurer

—David Mills. Constables—David Mills, Russell Tavernor. Supervisors of Highways—Wm. Houser, Wm. J. Ketcham. Clerk—Thomas S. Sabin.

Other Township officers were chosen as follows:

Trustees.—1837. David Mills, Aaron H. Cole, Eli Munson. 1838. Wm. D. Herrick, Luther Dodge, Philo B. Scott. 1839. Wm. D. Herrick, P. B. Scott, David Mills. 1840. Robert Fullerton, David Mills, Philo Carter. 1841. Elias Fairchild, Robert Fullerton, David Mills. 1842. Elias Fairchild, James Dean, James Egnew. 1843. James Egnew, Wm. Allman, Asa Beal. 1844. Wm. Allman, T. S. Sabin, Simon Bartley. 1845. Harvey Kimber, James Egnew, Reuben Hastings. 1846. Wm. Allman, James Egnew, Ira Wilcox. 1847. Reuben Hastings, Peter B. Bateman, James Lindsley. 1848. W. D. Herrick, James Egnew, Jeremiah Slatts.

Clerks.—1837-41, Thos. S. Sabin. 1842-44, Lewis L. Gale. 1845, A. F. Hull. 1846, Wm. K. Pray. 1847-49, Ezra Wilcox, Zebina Bathrick. 1849-50, Ira Wilcox. 1850, Ezra Wilcox. 1851-54, Daniel Allman. 1854-55, John G. Wales.

The poll-book for April, 1846, contained the names of the following persons as then voting: Philo Carter, David Harriot, W. D. Merriek, Seth Sweatland, George Kelso, John Kelso, Zebina Bathrick, Weaver Sheplar, Robert Fullerton, Ezra Wilcox, James Doran, John Sheplar, Jacob Youts, Lewis L. Gale, A. A. Streator, Ira Wilcox, H. N. Cooper, James Egnew, Harvey Kimber, Jeremiah Slatts, Wm. Allman, R. Hastings, Wm. K. Pray, A. F. Hull, Chester Scott.

Following is a list of the Trustees and Treasurers of Wing and Swanton Townships, since the organization of the former:

- 1836. Trustees, Willard Barnes, Huntington Larabee, James Lindsley. Treasurer, David Mills.
- 1837. Trustees, David Mills, Aaron H. Cole, Eli Munson. Treasurer, Thos. S. Sabin.
- 1838. Trustees, William D. Herrick, Luther Dodge, Philo B. Scott. Treasurer, James Lindsley.
- 1839. Trustees, Wm. D. Herrick, Philo B. Scott, David Mills. Treasurer, Elias Fairchild.
- 1840. Trustees, Robert Fullerton, David Mills, Philo Carter. Treasurer, Elias Fairchild.
- 1841. Trustees, Elias Fairchild, Robert Fullerton, David Mills. Treasurer, Asa Beal.
- 1842. Trustees, James Dean, James Egnew, Elias Fairchild. Treasurer, Thomas S. Sabin.
- 1843. Trustees, James Egnew, William Allman, Asa Beal. Treasurer, Thomas S. Sabin.
- 1844. Trustees, Wm. Allman, Thomas S. Sabin, Simeon Bartley, Robert Kirkwood (appointed). Treasurer, Robert Fullerton.
- 1845. Trustees, Harvey Kimber, James Egnew, Reuben Hastings. Treasurer, Robert Fullerton.
- 1846. Trustees, William Allman, James Egnew, Ira Wilcox. Treasurer, Robert Fullerton.
- 1847. Trustees, Reuben Hastings, Peter P. Bateman, James Lindsley. Treasurer, Robert Fullerton.
- 1848. Trustees, Wm. D. Herrick, James Egnew, Jeremiah Streeter. Treasurer, Robert Fullerton.
- 1849. Trustees, James Egnew, David Mills, Jeremiah Streator. Treasurer, Robert Fullerton.
- 1850. Trustees, James Egnew, David Mills, Jeremiah Streeter. Treasurer, James Lindsley.
- 1851. Trustees, James Egnew, David Mills, Peter Broadsword. Treasurer, James Lindsley.

1852. Trustees, Jeremiah Streeter, Wm. Fullerton, Jacob Brown. Treasurer, George Curtis.
 1853. Trustees, James Egnew, Wm. Fullerton, N. B. Carter. Treasurer, George Curtis.
 1854. Trustees, Wm. Allman, Burr Allen, Philo B. Scott. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1855. Trustees, Burr Allen, Wm. Allman, F. Russell. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1856. Trustees, Philo B. Scott, Wm. Allman, David Mills. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1857. Trustees, Wm. Allman, Abraham Deck, Wm. Fullerton. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1858. Trustees, Wm. Allman, Wm. Fullerton, Abraham Deck. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1859. Trustees, Jacob Brown, George Russell, Peter Bird. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1860. Trustees, Jacob Brown, James C. Wales, Jacob Brindley. Treasurer, Thomas Howlett.
 1861. Trustees, James Egnew, Oscar Mills, James C. Wales. Treasurer, Thomas Howlett.
 1862. Trustees, Erastus Brown, Andrew Regennold, Henry Kizer. Treasurer, W. A. Scott.
 1863. Trustees, Jacob Brown, James Pegdon, Thomas Russell. Treasurer, W. A. Scott.
 1864. Trustees, Jacob Brown, Daniel Allman, W. A. Scott. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1865. Trustees, Jacob Brown, Daniel Allman, W. A. Scott. Treasurer, Wm. D. Herrick.
 1866. Trustees, Erastus Brown, Marvin Mosher, Oscar F. Mills. Treasurer, W. A. Scott.
 1867. Trustees, Oscar F. Mills, Marvin Mosher, Jacob Brown. Treasurer, W. A. Scott.
 1868. Trustees, Marvin Mosher, Jacob Brown, Oscar F. Mills. Treasurer, Urquilla B. Wales.
 1869. Trustees, Jacob Brindley, John Doren, H. O. Horner. Treasurer, Robert W. Taylor.
 1870. Trustees, Daniel Allman, Thomas Russell, Sebastian Brown. Treasurer, John H. Besson.
 1871. Trustees, Charles J. Scott, Thomas Russell, George Girdham. Treasurer, John H. Lewis.
 1872. Trustees, John H. Besson, Andrew Regennold, Lewis Odell. Treasurer, Rouse Curtis.
 1873. Trustees, Andrew Regennold, John H. Besson, George Girdham. Treasurer, Lucius Horner.
 1874. Trustees, John H. Besson, Andrew Regennold, Aaron Jewell. Treasurer, Rouse Curtis.
 1875. Trustees, Aaron Jewell, Charles J. Scott, Thomas Russell. Treasurer, Lucius Horner.
 1876. Trustees, Daniel Allman, Andrew Regennold, Charles J. Scott. Treasurer, Lucius Horner.
 1877. Trustees, Jacob Brown, Lewis Odell, John Doren. Treasurer, Benj. D. Angell.
 1878. Trustees, Lewis Odell, John Doren, Jacob Brown. Treasurer, Benj. D. Angell.
 1879. Trustees, Jacob Brown, Amos S. Trout, Z. A. Barker. Treasurer, B. D. Angell.
 1880. Trustees, Samuel Baker, Z. A. Barker, Thomas Girdham. Treasurer, B. D. Angell.
 1881. Trustees, Thomas Girdham, Daniel Bordner, Samuel Baker. Treasurer, B. D. Angell.
 1882. Trustees, Thomas Girdham, John Doren, Samuel Baker. Treasurer, B. D. Angell.
 1883. Trustees, Samuel Baker, J. B. Richardson, Dwight Purdy. Treasurer, B. D. Angell.
 1884. Trustees, Dwight Purdy, R. C. Scott, Z. Sherburne. Treasurer, Nelson Hagerman.
 1885. Trustees, Andrew Bratton, Leroy Beecher, Thomas O. Fretter. Treasurer, M. K. Lee.
 1886. Trustees, Leroy Beecher, 3 years; O. M. Hatch, 2 years; Jay Adams, 1 year. Treasurer, M. K. Lee.

1887. Trustees, Leroy Beecher, O. M. Hatch, Henry E. Brown. Treasurers, M. K. Lee, John H. Besson.

1888. Trustees, Leroy Beecher, Henry E. Brown, William Bird. Treasurer, John H. Besson.

Record is found of the following named persons serving as Township Clerk for the years named:

1836 to 1842, Thomas Stanton Sabine.
 1842 to 1845, Lewis L. Gale.
 1845 to 1846, Augustus F. Hill.
 April to September, 1846, W. K. Pray.
 September to November, 1846, A. A. Streater.
 1846 to 1847, F. E. Kirtland.
 1847 to 1848, and April, 1850, to Sept., 1851, Ezra Wilcox.
 1848 to 1849, Zebina Bathrick.
 1849 to 1850, Ira Wilcox.
 1850 to 1851, J. W. Harter.
 1851 to 1854, Daniel Allman.
 1854 to 1859, John G. Wales.
 1859 to 1862, Benoni T. Geer.
 1862 to 1866, Harmon Farnier.
 1866 to 1868, Wm. St. Clair Mills.
 February to April, 1868, Fred. S. Allen.
 1868 to 1870, Wm. D. Wilcox.
 1870 to 1876, Wm. A. Scott.
 April to September, 1876, Frank B. Geer.
 September, 1876, to April, 1878, Wm. A. Scott.
 1883 to 1884, Daniel J. Beard.
 1884 to 1885, Amos S. Trout.
 1885 to 1888, Wm. D. Wilcox.

The following is a list of Justices of the Peace for Wing and Swanton Townships:

1835—Chandler L. Wing, P. B. Scott.
 1836—David Mills, Huntington Larabee.
 1837—P. B. Scott, Benj. Fairchild.
 1839—Luther Dodge.
 1840—Thos. S. Sabin.
 1842—Elias Fairchild.
 1844—P. B. Scott.
 1845—Lewis L. Gale, Elias Fairchild.
 1846—A. A. Streater, W. D. Herrick.
 1848—Philo Carter.
 1852—John Shepler, W. D. Herrick.
 1854—John Shepler.
 1855—W. D. Herrick.
 1857—John G. Wales.
 1858—B. T. Geer.
 1859—John G. Wales.
 1865—John G. Wales, Jesse E. Hatch.
 1868—J. E. Hatch, W. H. Lucy.
 1869—J. G. Wales.
 1871—William Beery.
 1872—John H. Lewis.
 1873—Daniel Allman.
 1874—Wm. A. Parker.
 1875—John H. Lewis, Geo. Walters.
 1878—John H. Lewis, Wm. Stone.
 1880—Wm. A. Scott.
 1881—Jeremiah E. Hatch.
 1883—Henry O. Zeigler.
 1884—Philo B. Adams.
 1886—Wm. A. Scott.
 1887—John H. Lewis.

SYLVANIA TOWNSHIP.

Sylvania Township, No. 9, of the original survey, lies in the Northern tier of Townships of Lucas County. It is bounded on the North by the State of Michigan, East by Washington Township, West by Richfield, and South by the Townships of Adams, Springfield and Spencer.

The surface of the Township is chiefly rolling upland, broken only by the Ottawa River (Ten-Mile Creek) and its tributaries, which pass through the Township in a circuitous course from West to East.

Sylvania was originally noted for its fine woods; hence the name. The timber is mostly gone, and well-cultivated farms have taken the place of ancient forests with which the early settlers battled sturdily for the thrift and independence enjoyed by the present generation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As showing something of who were the pioneer settlers of this Township, the approximate dates of their arrival, and where they located their lands purchased of the Government, is introduced the following record of original entries of land in the Township of Sylvania, covering a period of three or four years from the date of the first arrival.

TOWN NINE, RANGE FIVE.

West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, David White and Wm. Wilson, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, David White, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Augustus Prentice, 1832; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, John Leonardson Jr., 1832, 240 acres.
 Northwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, James Dean, 1832.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Cornelius Mercereau, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Silas Smith, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Erastus Cone, 1832; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Peter Lewis, 1832; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Fred. Leonardson, 1832; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Adam Gordinier, 1832; 240 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Wm. Wilkinson, 1833; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, John Lambert, 1833; 160 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Jackson Hoag, 1833; 160 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Silas Smith, 1833; 160 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Adolphus Majors, 1833; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Lyuan Smith, 1833; 80 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Philo Stevens, 1833; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Jacob Harwood, 1833; 80 acres.
 Northwest fract. Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Edward May, 1834.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Abraham Ritter, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Enos Beall, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, James F. Worden, 1834; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Wm. Brock, 1834; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Russell Rowe, 1834; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Jacob Harwood, 1834; 40 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Wm. McLain, 1834; 160 acres.
 Southwest part southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Zephaniah Shaw, 1834.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Joseph S. Cabott, 1834.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Adolphus Majors Jr., 1834; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Isaac Doty, 1834; 40 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Innis Lewis, 1834; 40 acres.
 Part (old survey) Sec. 3, David White, D. R. Miller, 1834.
 Northwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Abner Howe, 1835.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest fract. Sec. 1, Wm. Filkins, 1835.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Wm. Prentice, Marcus Baldwin, 1835.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1, Sheldon Lum, 1835; 160 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Allen E. Wilcox, 1835; 80 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Samuel Flemming, 1835; 80 acres.

West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, James M. Whitney, 1835, 120 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Stephen L. Wilkins, 1835.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 6, Edward Doty, 1835; 40 acres.
 Northeast fract. $\frac{1}{4}$, or Northeast Subd. (new map) Sec. 3, John B. Gee, 1836.
 East Subd. Northwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ (new map) Sec. 3, Guillianie Fournier, 1836.
 West Subd. Northwest fract. $\frac{1}{4}$ (new map) Sec. 3, Lewis Moran, 1835.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Hiram Mosher, 1835; 40 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, James S. Cabot, 1834; 160 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Mary Ann Bancroft, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Wm. Bancroft, 1834; 200 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Erastus G. Back, 1834; 160 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Philo Holt, 1834; 240 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, E. G. Back, 1835; 40 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Cyrus Holloway, 1835; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, R. Palmer, 1835; 40 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Ivin Green, 1833; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Zenas Leonard, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, John R. Ynolds, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, E. G. Back, 1835; 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Elizabeth Leonard, 1834; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Joseph Stow, 1834; 160 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Hiram Smith, 1834; 120 acres.

TOWN NINE, RANGE SIX.

Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Russell Rowe, 1834; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, William Felkins, 1835; 75 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Abner Howe, 1835; 188 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Russell Rowe, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Enos Beall, 1834; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Cornelia Mercereau, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Augustus Prentice, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Uriah Young, 1832; 76 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, James Dean, 1832; 152 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Wm. K. Merritt, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, David White, 1832; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Adam A. Gardiner, 1832; 160 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Fred. Leonardson, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, A. G. Gordinier, 1832; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Nathaniel Silsbee, 1832; 30 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Joseph S. Cabot, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, John Leonardson, 1832; 288 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Samuel Fleming, 1835; 70 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Allen E. Wilcox, 1835; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest fract. Sec. 7, Joseph S. Heyden, 1835; 76 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, Benjamin Joy, 1835; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest fract. Sec. 7, Robert McBride, 1835; 76 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, Bridget Drake, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, John Drake, 1834; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, John A. Gordinier, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, James Berthoff, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, David Lewis, 1832; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, Abram Van Alstine, 1832; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Aaron B. Watkins, 1834; 40 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Nathaniel Alden, 1834; 40 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Benjamin Tibbs, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Enos Beall, 1834; 40 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Aaron B. Watkins, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Stephen Watkins, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Eliza Ballott, 1832; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Wm. N. Hudson, 1832; 40 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Daniel Brown, 1832; 44 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Ira Fancher, 1834; 160 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Oliver Olney, 1833; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Philander Cogswell, 1834; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Curtis Cogswell, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Rufus Condit, 1833; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Thos. Garfield, 1834; 160 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Alson Wing, 1834; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Sardius Welen, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Townsend Ellis, 1835; 40 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, William Coats, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Joseph A. Coats, 1834; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Ralph Coats, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Rufus Condit, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Amos Miner, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Nelson B. Rowley, 1834; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Adna Rowley, 1834; 160 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Eli Bancroft, 1833; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Harvey Hinman, 1834; 80 acres.

East $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Oliver Miller, M. B. Savage, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Joshua Morton, 1831; 40 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Wm. Bancroft, 1832; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Walter Crafts, 1834; 324 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Philander Parker, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Samuel D. Wiggins, 1834; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Jacob Gordinier, 1835; 120 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Remington Cooper, 1834.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, George W. Bullock, 1833; 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, George D. Bascomb, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, John Young, 1831; 80 acres.
 Whole Section 29, C. E. Dudley, S. P. Jermain, 1835; 640 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, Erastus G. Back, 1835; 78 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, David Colwell, 1834; 77 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Phelini Parker, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest frac. Sec. 18, 1835; 78 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Charles McCormick, 1835; 80 acres.
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Milton M. Morris, 1835; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Gardner Cooper, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Remington Cooper, 1834; 40 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Warren Burnham, 1834; 158 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, George Galloway, 1834; 158 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Goodrich Griffin, 1834; 79 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ and Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Zenas Leonard, 1834; 79 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Joon C. Percival, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, George Pick, 1834; 79 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Calvin Tremaine, 1834; 119 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Isaac Tremaine, 1834; 39 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Silas Long, 1834; 34 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Luke Draper, 1835; 80 acres.
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, C. Halloway, John Hinman, 1834; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, Jos. D. Hayden, 1835; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, W. and J. James, 1835; 160 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, B. Blackledge and Stont, 1834; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, Blackledge and Stout, 1834; 80 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, Eli Hubbard, 1833; 160 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Daniel S. Bacon, 1835; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Brice Dille, 1835; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Jedediah Jessup, 1833; 240 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Augustus T. Andrews, 1835; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Geo. D. Bascomb, 1834; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Justus Brown, 1833; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Charles Allen, 1834; 40 acres.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Many names in the above list became prominent in the affairs both of Sylvania Township and the County.

Adam A. Gordinier was nearly 100 years old when he died in 1881. Until his death, he was a lessee of land on the Mohawk River, New York, which he had held from an early time at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre per year. His son, Edward Gordinier, was one of the Commissioners of the State for the erection of the Northwestern Ohio Insane Asylum, and is now (1888), unbaptized, an inmate of that institution. He is a man of pure life and much usefulness.

Enos Beutl removed to Lagrange, Indiana, where he became Probate Judge. He died at Fremont in that State. William was a Surveyor by occupation; and from about 1834 to 1857 was engaged largely in surveying in this section of country. He died at Blissfield, Michigan, about 1860. The only one of his children now surviving in this County is his daughter, Mrs. Fitch Dewey, of Toledo.

Benjamin Joy came to Sylvania from Genesee, N. Y., as agent for the lands of Messrs. Wadsworth, who were among the most

enterprising and wealthy residents of the Genesee Valley. One of Mr. Joy's daughters (Mrs. Earle) is residing near Sandusky, Ohio.

Eli Hubbard was a leading man in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held many offices of responsibility and trust in the Township. He was universally respected and esteemed for his probity and character. He died before the War of the Rebellion.

Haskel D. Warren was a useful and highly esteemed citizen. Few men have been more public spirited or generous to the poor. He was one of the earliest Merchants of Sylvania, having followed that business continuously from 1835 till 1870, in which year he died. He was interested both in Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and was a Knight Templar. Mr. Warren was noted for his liberality to many poor settlers, who purchased goods of him on trust when the settlements were new and money scarce.

William B. Warren, of Sylvania, for many years an active Railroad man and Merchant, and Foster R. Warren, are the two remaining sons of Haskel D. Warren. They are among the most prominent of the older citizens of the Township. Of the brothers and sisters, Horace resides in Dakota; Joseph in Fulton County, Ohio; Alfred and Susan in Toledo; and Julia, wife of Miles Lathrop, resides in Sylvania.

Peleg T. Clark, long an active man in the business and affairs of the Town, was born in Waterville, Maine, in 1809. In May, 1832, he went to Flat Rock, Michigan, where for nine years he was a trader among the French and Indians. He came to Sylvania in 1841. In 1836 he was married with Clarissa P. White, youngest daughter of Gen. David White. They had six children. Mrs. Clark died in 1851. He was married with his second wife, Mrs. Schofield, of New York, in 1860. They had one daughter. He was Clerk of the Courts of Lucas County from 1858 to 1864. His second son, James W. Clark, was his Deputy in the Clerk's office. He was a promising young man and had nearly finished his course at Harvard when he sickened and died, much lamented by his parents and friends. Mr. Clark died in 1887.

John Usher Pease died at Sylvania, February 12, 1870. He was born at Parsonsfield, Maine, August 2, 1796. In his 17th year he "bought his time" (the remaining four years of his minority), of an uncle, and enlisted as a Drummer Boy in the War of 1812. He was at the battle of Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain. With limited School privileges, he fitted himself to teach, which he did in Western New York, where he was married with his first wife, who soon died, bearing one child, a daughter (Mrs. Hetty C. Wilson). His second wife was a daughter of Gen. David White, who with Judge William Wilson, were the founders of Sylvania Village, where in 1835, Mr. Pease and family settled.

He engaged in merchandize trade with Wm. Bancroft, whose wife cooked the first meal of vituals prepared by a white woman at "the Forks," as Sylvania was then called; while their daughter (Mrs. Dr. Joel Green) was the first white child born at that place. Mr. Pease soon became prominent in political affairs, acting with the Democratic party, and held several public offices, including County Treasurer, Associate Judgeship, and Justice of the Peace. Of decided Anti-Slavery sentiment, he co-operated with the Free Soilers and then with the Republican party, until deafness and general decrepitude compelled cessation of active life. He was a Free Mason, though not affiliating with the order during his latter years. Though too old for military service at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was the first one at Sylvania to give a bounty to an enlisted Soldier. He suffered much, but patiently, during the last months of his life.

About 1835 Erastus Morse and wife came to Lucas County and settled where now stands the Village of Sylvania. At first he was engaged in farming and lumbering; but about 1848, he erected a large stone Tavern near the center of the Village, which he kept for several years, but afterwards sold out and went to Missouri. When the Rebellion broke out he raised a Company which was attached to the 22d Missouri Regiment. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and on the 20th of December, 1862, while out with a detachment of troops on a scout along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, he was killed by a volley of Rebel bullets. Mrs. Morse survived him, returning to the neighborhood of Sylvania, where she died of dropsy, in September, 1863, aged 55 years.

Andrew Printup died at the residence of his daughter, in Adams Township, April 6, 1870, aged 67 years and 5 months, leaving two sons and three daughters. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., October 23, 1802, and came to Toledo in September, 1835, settling on his farm a little West of Sylvania. His grandfather was a Revolutionary Soldier. He was active and enterprising in the improvement of his farm. He began his religious life in 1837, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held several official positions. About 1865 he united with the Congregational Church at Sylvania, holding such relation at the time of his death. He had been Justice of the Peace and Postmaster at Sylvania. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Russell C. Thompson died in Philadelphia, September 27, 1876. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1809. His chief educational privileges were limited to a single term in a country School. Bred to farming, he continued in that calling. In 1831 he was married with Miss Matilda Clendening in the State of New

York, where he resided until 1844, when he removed to Adrian, Mich. In 1846 he came to Sylvania and located on the farm which constituted his home until his death. He was appointed Superintendent of the County Infirmary in 1850, and acted as such until 1860. About 1856 his wife died, and in 1858 he was married with Mrs. Jeannette Knapp, who yet survives him. For four years he was President of the County Agricultural Society. About 1861 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1871 as Representative in the Ohio Legislature, in both of which positions he continued until his death. He was a man of remarkable energy and industry, with a knowledge of human nature which qualified him for special influence with his fellow men. His death was sudden and unexpected, although his health had been delicate for some time.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first log-house in Sylvania Township was built by General David White in 1832. It stood upon the North bank of Ottawa River, in Sylvania Village, near the site of his later residence, since owned by Peleg T. Clark.

The first frame building erected was a store, built by Elkanah Briggs, and occupied by H. D. Warren.

The first stone building was erected by Judge William Wilson, for a store, and occupied by himself and W. F. Dewey, firm of Wilson & Dewey.

The first orchard was planted by Gen. David White.

The first Durham or improved stock were introduced into the Township by the Wadsworths, through their agent, Benjamin Joy.

The first interment in the present Cemetery was that of the remains of John Harroun in 1835. The grounds were purchased of S. W. Allen. Previous to the laying out of this burial place, some bodies had been buried on a sandy knoll South of the River, where, also, some Indians had been buried.

Indians were numerous here when the first settlers came, and when it was decided that they should be removed to the West, the remnant of them came and made night hideous with a farewell dance around the graves of their kindred.

The first white child born in the Township was Libbie Bancroft, in 1834. She was married with J. Wing Allen, and is now a widow, residing in Kansas.

The first School-house was built by General White at his own expense. It was a frame building, about 18x24 feet in size, and stood on land owned by J. H. Parker, in the rear of the present High School building. It was used also as a Meeting-House; but when the Railroad was built in 1836, the running of cars on Sunday, in close proximity, so annoyed General

White, that he had the building removed to the opposite side of the Town, where it served as Church and School-house for several years.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The first Town meeting of which we find record, was held April 2, 1838, when the following officers were elected:

Trustees—Pliny Lathrop, Andrew Printup, Elijah Rice.

Supervisors of Highways—District 1, Samuel D. Wiggins; 2, William M. Nelson; 3, William M. Leonardson; 4, John Harroun; 5, Benjamin Joy; 7, George Gaby; 8, David Hendrickson; 9, Marcus Bennett.

Clerk—William M. White.

Treasurer—Daniel L. Westcott.

Overseers of Poor—David White, Joel Green.

Fence Viewers—John Harroun, Benjamin Joy, Elkanah Briggs.

Constables—Porter Kelsey, Adolphus Majors, Oliver Root.

At this election 91 votes were cast.

At a Town meeting for the election of Justices of the Peace for the Township of Sylvania, held May 5, 1838, the following named persons were elected: Pliny Lathrop, John U. Pease. The Judges of election—Andrew Printup, Pliny Lathrop, Wm. M. White, "certify that the number of electors at this election amounts to thirty-four."

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

We give below a list of Justices of the Peace, Clerks and Treasurers elected for the Township since 1838, with dates of service:

1838, Pliny Lathrop, John U. Pease. 1839, Andrew Printup, Pliny Lathrop, Wm. M. White. 1840, James White, John Harroun. 1841, John U. Pease. 1846, James White, Russell C. Thompson. 1849, John B. Corey. 1850, David Harroun, Samuel Gordinier. 1851, Stephen Porter. 1853, Andrew Printup, Peleg T. Clark. 1857, Daniel Brown. 1858, Moses King, Anthony Bordeaux. 1868, Wm. Bryan. 1869, Reuben Sawyer. 1871, R. C. Thompson. 1873, O. Holloway. 1874, R. C. Thompson, Peleg T. Clark. 1875, O. Stickney. 1878, Peleg T. Clark. 1881, Theodore P. Hoadley. 1883, Miles Lathrop. 1884, Aaron B. West. 1885, George Vetter. 1887, Aaron B. West.

CLERKS.—William M. White, 1838-42; John B. Corey, 1842-45; William F. Dewey, 1845; Clark D. Warren, 1846; Washington H. Huling, 1847-49; Horace Green, 1849-51; Joel Green, Jr., 1851; Peleg T. Clark, 1852-58; John U. Pease, 1858; Don A. Pease, 1859; W. H. Huling, 1860; W. F. Dewey, 1861-65; Francis H. Brown, 1865; Isaac Thorp, 1866; William Bryan, 1867; Charles H. Green, 1868-70; William Bryan, 1870-81; Calvin H. Haggaman, 1882; Aaron B. West, 1883-87; Lester B. Decker, 1887.

TREASURERS.—The following served as Township Treasurers for the years named:

D. L. Westcott served as Treasurer till 1841, when Dr. Horace Green was chosen to fill the office. Haskell D. Warren was elected in the place of Dr. Green April 5, 1847, and served till 1852, when Foster R. Warren was elected Treasurer and served till 1857, when Fitch Dewey was elected, who filled the office two years. Foster R. Warren was again elected in

1859, and held till 1861, when W. D. Moore was elected. He served till 1868, when W. H. Huling was elected. Mr. Huling served in the office till 1872. W. D. Moore then took his place and was Treasurer till 1880, when Foster R. Warren was elected and held till 1884. Washington H. Huling was then elected and served one year. A. W. Bellows, 1885-7.

This Township has been well represented in the offices of Lucas County, having had three County Treasurers—John U. Pease, Benjamin Joy, and Foster R. Warren. Peleg T. Clark was Clerk of the Courts six years, and William F. Dewey served as County Auditor.

PIONEER MEETING.

February 22, 1859, pioneers of the Township of Sylvania and Richfield, Lucas County; of Amboy and Royalton, Fulton County; and of Whiteford, Michigan, met at the house of Ellis Parker, in Sylvania, the same being "married persons, who had emigrated there prior to 1836." There were present 60 persons, pioneers. After a dinner, the meeting was addressed by different members. A historical account of the settlement of that region was read by Wm. M. White, when the time was occupied by others in brief statements of their several experiences and hardships.

The first settlement of any of the Townships named, was made by Gen. David White and Judge Wm. Wilson, in the Spring and Summer of 1832. They made their location at the mouth of the three forks of the Ottawa River, now Sylvania, then entering the lands on which that Town stands. During that time 10 or 15 families came into the Township of Whiteford, then under the jurisdiction of Michigan—including what are now Sylvania, Richfield, part of Springfield to the Fulton County line, and Whiteford. They laid out Sylvania and Whiteford Villages. In 1833-34 considerable additions were made to the settlement, the increase continuing for 20 years.

"The Toledo War" came on soon after the settlement of that section had fairly begun, in which conflict most of the settlers were "good and loyal subjects of the Sovereign Territory of Michigan;" and they have been of Ohio, since by law they were set off to that jurisdiction.

It was resolved by the meeting to hold such a meeting annually, and to include Washington Township, Lucas County, within their circle. For this purpose John U. Pease, Wm. F. Dewey and Wm. W. White were appointed a committee of arrangements. No record is found of such subsequent meeting.

TRANSFERS OF LAND IN SYLVANIA.

Adam Gordinier to Jacob Gordinier, 1831.
Ezra Brailley to Benjamin Tibbles, 1834.
Chas. McCormick to Benjamin Joy, 1835.
Rebecca Bell to Wm. Bineroff, Amos Miner and Delavan Dewey, July, 1836.
Augustus Prentice to Cornelius Mercereau, 1831.
Eli Hubbard to Orlando Rathwell, 1834.
Eli Doty to James Ready, October, 1835.
Benj. Thorp to D. M. Severance, April, 1835.
Horace Thacher to Abram Hitchings, August, 1835.

David White to David Harroun, October, 1835.
 Stephen Watkins to David Harroun, October, 1836.
 Peter Lewis to Henry Phillips, April, 1836.
 John A. Gardiner to H. D. Mison, March, 1836.
 Cyrus Holloway to Luke Draper, November, 1835.
 Wm. Wilson to Wm. F. Dewey, May, 1836.
 Same to Wm. Bancroft, May, 1836.
 Same to Beche Comstock, February, 1835.
 Estate of Wm. Wilson to W. W. Wilson, March, 1811.
 Same to Elijah Rice, March, 1843.
 Same to Amos Miner, March, 1841.
 Same to Joel and Timothy Green, July, 1840.
 February 19, 1819, H. D. Warren leased to Sylvania Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a room in the second story of the building on lot No. 3, Sylvania Village, for 10 years.
 Darius Mills to Orin D. Hill, December, 1835.
 Elijah Rice to Sylvester Bennett, February, 1837.
 Squire B. Johnson and George Hale to Sylvester Bennett, April, 1837.
 David White to Wm. F. Dewey, February, 1837.
 Thos. Corlett to Isaac Street, January, 1837.
 Benj. Koop to W. D. and Wm. Wilson, January, 1837.
 W. McMillan to Peter Smith, February, 1836.
 Elkanah Briggs to Wm. Y. Smith, July, 1836.
 An addition to the Town plat of Sylvania was filed March 24, 1837, by Delavan D. Hawes, Coleman I. Keeler, and Davis. It contained 31 lots.
 Cyrus Holloway to Wm. Bancroft, October, 1837.
 Hezekiah Culver to Timothy E. Green, December, 1837.
 Elijah Rice to Elisha K. Brown, February, 1837.
 Same to Bennett Wightman, February, 1837.
 James A. Crafts to Warren Burnham, December, 1837.
 Wm. F. Dewey to Asa Minor, May, 1836.
 Samuel Alcott, John Van Blaricum and Ira Smith to George H. Rich, August, 1836.
 Wm. F. Dewey to Waters Shepley, August, 1837.
 Harvey Herman to D. L. Westcott, October, 1838.
 Jedediah Tuttle to Daniel Tuttle, January, 1836.
 Wm. F. Dewey to Wentworth West, September, 1837.
 Luke Draper to Israel L. Converse, December, 1838.
 James Wilkinson to Lyman G. Hoxie, February, 1839.
 Hezekiah Culver to Heman H. Smith, April, 1839.
 David White to Aaron Cadwell, February, 1839.
 Elijah Rice to Elkanah Briggs, April, 1839.
 John U. Pease to James Dean, Andrew Printup, Isaac Lewis and Townsend Ellis, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sylvania, lot 63, Whiteford; price \$50; April, 1837.
 David White to Ambrose Beebe, June, 1839.
 Isaac Washburn to Thos. P. Child, July, 1839.
 Wm. Knox to Thos. J. Cromwell, September, 1839.
 United States to Irvine Green, October, 1835.
 John A. Gordinier to John A. and Garrett Vrooman, November, 1839.
 Herman H. White to Thomas Van Fossen, June, 1839.
 Levi W. Bradley to Andrew Printup, March, 1842.
 Coleman I. Keeler to James and Barthena White, Executors of the estate of David White, August, 1831.
 Delavan D. Hawes to Susan Phillips, October, 1841.
 Treasurer Monroe County, Michigan, to Carlos Colton, 40 acres, for \$1.13 delinquent taxes, 1838.
 Joseph Roop to George Parker, August, 1841.
 Daniel Tuttle to Geo. and Geo. W. Clark, March, 1812.
 David W. Hawley to Marion Wilson and Lavoney Wilson, October, 1840.
 Isadore Burdo to John Burdo, May, 1836.
 S. W. Allen to Thomas C. Allen, January, 1842.
 Levi W. Bradley to Hiram Parker, March, 1843.
 David White to Cyrus Holloway and John Harroun, April, '34.
 Cyrus Holloway to Oristen Holloway, September, 1841.
 Emily Decker to Martha Huling, October, 1843.
 H. D. Warren to Erhan Streeter, January, 1843.
 Hiram A. Newcomb to George Redding, Oliver Custer, Ira S. Clark and James White to Sarah Newcombe, June, 1831.
 United States to Sheldon Lum, March, 1844.
 Julia Wilson to Horace Green, April, 1843.
 Estate of Elkanah Briggs to Samuel L. Briggs, September, '43.
 Adam Clum to John U. Pease, January, 1844.
 County Auditor to Adam Haas, March, 1844.
 Daniel B. Curtis to John U. Pease, April, 1844.
 Horace Green to Wm. Cory, May, 1844.
 Ambrose Salisbury to John B. Cory, June, 1844.
 John B. Cory to Robert Talbert, July, 1844.
 Horace Hollister to James Hollister, Oristen Holloway and Horace Hollister, Directors of School District No. 6, Sylvania Township, a donation of 9 square rods of land in Section 13; October, 1844.
 Blandina Dudley and Sylvanus P. Jermain to Frederick Bissell, December, 1843.
 John U. Pease to Andrew Printup, Eli Hubbard Thos. S. Cosgrove, S. W. Allen and Gardner Cooper, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, in the Sylvania Circuit, for \$140, lot 54 in the Village of Whiteford, on which Rev. Mr. Yourtee then resided; June, 1844.
 Estate of David White to Wm. Andrew, September, 1845.
 Erastus Morse to A. W. Newcombe, May, 1844.
 Elliott Acres to Nathaniel Crockett, July, 1845.
 Alfred Hopkins to Abda Dolph, October, 1845.
 Horace Green, for \$35, to Sylvania High School Company, (H. D. Warren, David Harroun, Benj. Joy, Wm. M. White and Horace Green, one-half acre of land on Ohio Avenue, Village of Sylvania, September, 1845.
 Abram Jessup to Lyman B. Stone, February, 1840.

John A. Vrooman to Rhial B. Vrooman, September, 1844.
 Horace Green to Erastus Pitcher, June, 1846.
 Peter Bertholf to Isaac Bertholf, March, 1846.
 Horace Green to Charles Anderson, February, 1846.
 Milton P. Pomeroy to Daniel Christy, June, 1847.
 Phebe Hopkins to Milton P. Pomeroy, January, 1845.
 Adam A. Gordinier to Edmund Gordinier, December, 1844.
 Estate of Lyman B. Stone to Ephraim R. Thorout, Jan., '45.
 Walter Crafts to Phebe Hopkins, April, 1844.
 Matilda Miller to Giles W. White, October, 1847.
 Erastus Pitcher to Washington H. Huling, December, 1846.
 Horace Green to Charles Amerson, February, 1846.
 Elijah Rice to Samuel Pershall, October, 1846.
 Robert D'Isay to School District No. 7, Sylvania Township (Daniel Brown and Wm. Watson, Directors), a lot 1 rods square, in Section 25, Sylvania, donated for School purposes, May, 1848.
 Nathaniel Crockett to Almon D. Ellis, September, 1847.
 Horace Green to Rufus Squires, June, 1848.
 Ezra B. Bradley to Isaac Denman, April, 1847.
 H. D. Warren to Smith G. Warren, December, 1847.
 James White to Mary Clark, October, 1846.
 J. U. Pease to Elijah A. Warren, September, 1848.
 Almon D. Ellis to Socrates Howard, November, 1847.
 Dorus Dessenbury to Socrates Howard, November, 1848.
 Jednthan E. Scott to Wm. Ripley, February, 1849.
 Joel Green to Wm. H. Cooper, September, 1848.
 Mary Bywater to Elisha Benton, March, 1849.
 Cyrus Holloway to John Harroun, April, 1835.
 Geo. B. Miner to Ellis Parker, July, 1849.

TAX-PAYERS IN 1838.

Following is a list of residents of Sylvania Township, who were taxed on personal property in the Spring of 1838:

ON HORSES AND CATTLE.

Ali, John.	Leonardson, Wm.
Allen, Shadrack W.	Leonardson, Frederick.
Bartholf, Peter.	Lewis, Isaac.
Briggs, Elkanah.	Langenderier, Catherine.
Bird, Thomas and Charles.	Lathrop, Lucian B.
Bennett, Marcus.	Lathrop, Pliny.
Comstock, Beebe.	Lathrop, Emma.
Cooper, Gardiner.	Melona, William.
Cooper, Remington.	Minor, Amos.
Clark, Joseph.	Manly, Elias.
Cadwell, Aaron.	Munson, Eli.
Cory, J. B.	Printup, Andrew.
Coe, Enoch.	Pease, John U.
Cosgrove, H. T.	Parker, Hiram.
Cole, Aaron H.	Parker, Simeon.
Carson, Charles.	Percival, James.
Dewey, Wm. F.	Root, Oliver.
Durfey, Daniel.	Roop, Joseph.
Ellis, Townsend.	Sperling, Charles S.
Fairchild, Benjamin.	South, Benjamin.
Fairchild, Leonard.	Stow, Dwight F.
Fuller, Willard J.	Smith, Hiram.
Farley, James.	Saxon, Henry.
Gardner, Adam.	Snyder, David S.
Green, Joel.	Titworth, Joseph.
Green, Horace Dr.	Tumilson, William.
Harwood, Henry.	Taylor, William.
Higgins, Samuel B.	Van Alstine, Abram.
Harroun, David, Jr.	Worden, Zerah.
Harroun, John.	White, David.
Hawes, Delavan D.	White, William M.
Horton, Caleb.	White, James.
Hinman, Harvey.	Westcott, Daniel L.
Hubbard, Eli.	Warren, H. D.
Hawley, David W.	West, Wentworth.
Holloway, Cyrus.	Wilson, Julia.
Hollister, James.	Wilson, William.
Hendrickson, J.	Wadsworth, W. W.
Hendrickson, David.	Wolflinger, Jacob.
Jesup, Jedidah.	Yates, Abram R.
Kelsey, Porter.	

MERCHANT'S CAPITAL AND MONEY.

Bancroft, Wm., \$50.	Paige, James S., \$200.
Dewey, & Green, \$300.	Rice, Elijah, \$500.
Lee, William, \$500.	Warren & Westcott, \$1,000.

PHYSICIANS.

Green, Horace. Minor, Amos.
Smith, Hiram.

MILITIA ROLL, 1844.

List of persons liable to military duty in the Township of Sylvania in 1844:

John Bellman.	Isaac Lewis.
George Rogers.	Abraham Ware.
Levi W. Bradley.	Jedediah Jessup.
Ira E. Lee.	J. L. Hendrickson.
Clark D. Warren.	William Lee.
Isaac Bartholf.	Beebe Comstock.
Ira C. Smith.	Alexander Fox.
William Cooper.	Almond Ellis.
Zurial Cook Jr.	Stephen Porter.
Henry Fisher.	John Showler.
Horace Hollister.	William Seely.
Sherwood Snyder.	E. R. Thornton.
William Comstock.	Charles Straight.
Elisha Pleastead.	Warren Parker.
William Melony, Jr.	Horace Green.
Stephen Ripley.	Wm. P. Hopkins.
Joseph Kemble.	James Van Horn.
Hiram Parker.	John Van Horn.
Hiram A. W. Newcomb.	Alonzo Parker.
Ellis Parker.	Adolphus J. Majors.
John I. Gordinier.	Timothy E. Miner.
Erastus Williams.	Fred Leonardson.
Erastus Morse.	Wm. M. Leonardson.
Harris Huling.	John S. Leonardson.
William Wiggins.	William Gordinier.
Daniel B. Curtis.	Benjamin Joy.
Elijah Durfee.	Richardson Lester.
Cornelius Mersereau.	John Call.
Foster Warren.	Rhial B. Vrooman.
Charles Anderson.	Elisha Kimble.

TOWN PLATS.

The original plat of Whiteford was laid out by General David White, and recorded by him July 11, 1835. It lay on the East side of what is now Division Street, Sylvania, that being the dividing line between the lands of General White and William Wilson, on the West. The plat of Whiteford contained nine Streets—South, Main and Erie, running East and West; and Saline, Clinton, Church, Eagle, Summit and Division, running North and South. The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad (now the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) passed through Main Street, which was made to conform to the tract of that Road. There were 138 lots in the plat.

The original plat of Sylvania, made by Wm. Wilson, L. W. Allen, William F. Dewey and D. D. Harris, was acknowledged before C. D. Wing, Justice of the Peace, June 13, 1836. The plat bears the signature of Samuel Divine, County Surveyor. It has five Streets running North and South—Ohio Avenue, Railroad Street, Michigan, Elm and Poplar; and eight running East and West—North, Indiana and Mill Streets, North of the River; and High, Spring, Market and South Streets, South of the River. The lots, mainly, are 4x10 rods.

An addition to the Town plat of Sylvania

was made by Delavan D. Hawes, Coleman I. Keeler and others, March 24, 1837.

The business part of the Town has been chiefly built on the Wilson plat. Both of the original Towns, with large additional area, are included in the present incorporated Village of Sylvania.

VILLAGE OF SYLVANIA.

The Village of Sylvania was incorporated in April, 1867, the first charter election being held on April 17th, at which the following officers were chosen: James W. Clark, Mayor; Wm. Bryan, Clerk; George M. Crandall, Jason McGlenn, Foster R. Warren and J. J. Ritchie, Councilmen. The Council was duly organized April 20, 1867. The following named persons have served as officers of the Village:

Mayors—James W. Clark, 1867; O. Holloway, 1868; Wm. Bryan, 1869; R. Sawyer, 1870-71; Smith G. Warren, 1872-73; O. Holloway, 1873-76; Miles Lathrop, 1877-80; Stephen G. Bennett, 1881-82; Miles Lathrop, 1883-84; F. O. Peak, 1885-87.

Clerks—Wm. Bryan, 1867; O. Holloway, 1868; G. H. Green, 1868-70; Wm. Bryan, 1870; C. H. Hagaman, 1871-76; Wm. Bryan, 1876-82; C. H. Hagaman, 1882-84; J. M. Hopkins, 1884; L. B. Decker, 1885-87.

Officers for 1887: Treasurer, A. W. Bellows; Councilmen, R. Blanchard, T. Cosgrove, E. Harroun, T. B. Hank, E. M. Hogan, A. Reger; Marshal, Albert Carls; Street Commissioner, Patrick Hogan.

SCHOOLS.

The first School in the Township was taught in a frame house built at Whiteford by General David White, in 1834. Few Districts were laid out until after the passage of the School law of 1837. We find in the Township records the following certificate under date June 28, 1838:

I have appointed Lucian B. Lathrop, Pliny Sanderson and Oliver Root, to act as School Directors in District No. 5, in the Township of Sylvania, till the annual election in September next, according to the provisions of the new School law for organizing new School Districts.

WM. M. WHITE, Township Clerk.

Eli Munson and Benjamin Fairchild received a like appointment for School District No. 8, January 4, 1839.

The number of Districts in the Township in 1888, is six. The average number of persons of School age in the Township for the decade ending with 1886, was 300 (12 being colored); showing an average of 50 for each District.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1844 John U. Pease, Haskell D. Warren, William Bancroft and Horace Green, associated themselves for educational purposes, and procured a charter from the State Legislature, under the name and style of "The Sylvania High School Company." The object of the association was declared to be "the establishment of a High School in the Town of Sylvania, and to promote and afford therein instruction

in the usual branches of a sound, practical and liberal education, and in the languages, arts and sciences."

In accordance with the provisions of such act, the incorporators met at the office of John U. Pease, in Sylvania, on the first Monday in May, 1844, and completed their organization. We find the following names attached to the Constitution in the Company's records:

Amos Miner.	Isaac Lewis.
John B. Cory.	C. Anderson.
A. J. Majors.	William Corey.
James White.	W. F. Dewey.
John U. Pease.	Horace Green.
Elijah Rice.	Wm. M. White.
Stephen Porter.	Paul Hawes.
John Leonardson, Jr.	C. D. Warren.
Daniel B. Curtiss.	W. H. Haling.
David Harroun, Jr.	Frederick Leonardson.
H. A. W. Newcomb.	Erastus Morse.
H. D. Warren.	Rhial V. Vrooman.
William Lee.	John A. Vrooman.
T. E. Miner.	William Wilson.
Jedediah Jessup.	B. W. Bradley.
Daniel Durfee.	John Emery.
Benjamin Joy.	J. W. Pomeroy.
Daniel Delvin.	Peleg T. Clark.
Zuriah Cook, Jr.	Isaac Tremaine.
Beebe Comstock.	James Deim.

The following officers were elected by ballot:

Amos Miner, President; John B. Corey, Vice President; William F. Dewey, Secretary; James White, Treasurer; Benjamin Joy, Horace Green, Eli Hubbard, John U. Pease and David Harroun, Trustees.

District No. 2 of the Town of Sylvania having taken steps towards the erection of a School building, it was proposed by the High School Company to co-operate with the Directors of the District in making the house suitable for the purposes both of the District and the Company. Accordingly, such arrangement was made. The building was located centrally, on the West side of Division Street, occupying the same site as the present School building. It was about 40x60 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and surmounted by a tower or belfry. It was opened in the Fall of 1844, the High School department occupying the upper story. Among the Principals who taught there while it was under the Company's management, were Professors Gifford, Daniel L. Westcott, and Rev. J. B. Taylor. The School numbered among its pupils more than the average Village student—such as the following: Ira E. Lee, of Toledo; E. R. Wilson, of Bluffton, Indiana; Almeda Doty, of Topeka, Kansas; Chester H. Harroun, of Toledo; Don A. Pease and Foster R. Warren; James W. Clark, son of Peleg T. Clark, who died in Toledo. The School continued to be managed by the Company until about 1850, when settlement was made with the stockholders and a dividend declared. The stock was finally disposed of to the Township Board of Education and the School passed wholly under the management of the Town

Board. It has been a free graded School since 1872, with the departments of High, Intermediate and Primary. The roll in May, 1887, showed an attendance in all grades of 102 pupils. J. C. Jones was their Principal and Superintendent; Miss J. M. Collinson, Intermediate Teacher; and Miss Lillie Young, Primary Teacher. The Board of Education, at that time, were: Daniel Donovan, President; Thomas Cosgrove, M. D., Foster R. Warren, Francis Elliott, Alonzo Bellows and Cornelius Griest; J. C. Jones, Clerk.

Aaron B. West taught the School for 13 years. He has been prominently identified with educational affairs since he came to the Town in 1866, from Toledo, where he had been Teacher in the Public Schools.

The present School building is a fine brick structure. It was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$15,000.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.—This Church was originally organized as "The First Presbyterian Church of the Town of Whiteford," at a meeting held for that purpose in the School-house, November 8, 1834. Following is a record of the original members, and of what Churches they had been members in the East: Joel Green and wife, Philoniella; Simeon Green and wife, Sibyl; Elijah Rice and wife—all from the Congregational Church in Marion, New York. Robert Smith and Nancy, his wife, of the Presbyterian Church of Ovid, New York. Nathan G. Watkins and wife Amy, of the Presbyterian Church of Naples, New York; and Mrs. Sally Hollister, of the Presbyterian Church of Rome, New York. Others not having then received their letters, joined soon after, among whom were David White and his wife Bertha, and daughter Clarissa; William M. White, Jane A. White, Eliza Hallet, George Peck, Alta Plumb and others. Wm. M. White and Nathan G. Watkins were chosen Elders, and William M. White, Clerk. The first communion in this Church was administered on Sunday following the organization.

The Church increased rapidly in members and influence. But owing to certain unsatisfactory rules prescribed by Monroe Presbytery, with which it was connected, the Church in 1844 adopted the Congregational form of government, and has since been known as "First Congregational Church of Sylvania." Under the new organization, Jedediah Jessup and Elijah Rice were chosen Deacons, and William Lee, Joel Green and William M. White Standing Committee; and William M. White, Clerk.

Gen. David White was influential in founding this Church, and was an active and prominent member of it during his life. In the original plat of the Town of Whiteford, which he laid out, is the following reservation: "Lot No. 17, 3 chains wide and 5 chains and 20

links long, is set apart as a meeting-house and parsonage lot, forever."

David White came from Palmyra, New York, in 1831, and brought his family in 1832. He was the founder of the Town and the active promoter of its welfare while he lived. He built the first mills in the settlement upon the Ottawa River, near his residence, and in business and educational matters was one of the foremost men of the Town. Among his many interests none lay so near his heart as the Church of his choice, in which total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors was made a condition of membership. This is quite remarkable considering that liquor was so freely used by Church people and even Ministers in those days. But the Church adopted the abstinence pledge "by a unanimous vote."

Peleg T. Clark united with this Church by letter in 1847, and the same year was elected Clerk and member of the Standing Committee.

The congregation met for worship in the School-house and High School building until the summer of 1851, when their edifice was completed and occupied.

Following is the succession of Pastors with dates of their service:

Rev. Mr. Worthington, 1834-39; John Walker, 1834-37; L. D. Parker, 1839; J. S. Tomlinson, 1840; C. C. Foot, 1841; J. H. Thompson, 1842-43; William L. Butler, 1844-48; J. B. Taylor, 1848-53; L. P. Mathews, 1853-55; W. Sharpley, 1855; J. G. W. Cowles, 1858; A. R. Lyons, 1859; Rev. Russell, 1860-62; William Bridgman and S. M. Judson, 1862; D. W. Frarey, M. Bardwell, and President Mahan, 1864; S. M. Judson, 1865-67; John Emmons, 1867-69; William Maclaren, 1869; Robert McCune, 1870-76; E. R. Loomis, 1876-79; J. C. Thompson, 1879-81; J. C. Cromack, 1881; G. J. Powell, 1882; A. E. Thompson, 1883; D. A. Bunker, 1884; Chas. Manchester, 1884; S. R. Dole, 1885.

This Church in 1887 had 60 members, and the Sabbath School 75.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Elmathan C. Gavitt claims to have preached the first sermon delivered in Sylvania, in the Mill of Gen. David White, which stood near the residence of the latter. A Class was formed there as early as 1834, and not long after the first Methodist Church was "built in the woods." It is still standing, though remodeled, and is part of the residence of N. B. Heath, on Summit Street.

The minutes of the Toledo Circuit, under date of November 9, 1836, show that the "Whiteford Class" paid \$1.50 for the quarter preceding. For the quarter ending May 26, 1837, the Class paid \$5.13; and for the quarter ended August 13, 1837, \$4.73.

In 1836 Rev. Ira Chase was Preacher for the Toledo Circuit, which then embraced Toledo, Tremainesville, Norton, Bedford, Stony Ridge, Tillotson, Hopewell, Big Woods, Vienna and Sylvania (then called Whiteford). Sylvania

Circuit was formed from Toledo Circuit in 1842. It now (1888) embraces Sylvania, West Sylvania and Farley (Richfield), with a Church edifice in each place.

The present Church building in Sylvania was erected in 1863, under the ministry of Rev. Henry Boyer. The new brick parsonage was built in the summer of 1875, the building committee being W. B. Warren, N. C. Scott, J. Poucher, J. J. Richie and Harvey Kellogg.

The Circuit Preachers and Pastors who have served the Church are given below.

Ira Chase, 1836; Wesley Brock, 1838-9; Austin Coleman, 1840; John Tibbals, 1841; E. R. Hill, 1842; Samuel Yourtee, 1843-4; S. H. Aldeman, 1844; Thos. J. Pope, 1845; William Thatcher, 1846; John L. Johnson, 1847; Octavus Waters, James Wilcox, 1848; Alanson Foster, A. H. Waters, 1849; James Evans, John Crabbs, 1850; George G. Lyon, D. W. Ocker, 1851; John A. Shannon, William C. Price, 1852; William Thacker, An brose Hollington, 1853-4; A. B. Poe, H. Warren, 1855-6; E. B. Morrison, John R. Colgan, 1857; H. L. Nickerson, 1858; S. D. Shafer, 1859-60; John R. Colgan, 1861; Martin Perkey, 1862; Henry Boyer, 1863-4; L. D. Rogers, 1865-6; R. H. Chubb, 1867; C. G. Ferris, 1868-70; John S. Kalb, 1870-71; I. S. Lunt, 1872; John Poucher, 1873-75; B. B. Powell, 1875-77; J. H. Kater, 1877-80; F. Marriott, 1881; Joseph Wykes, 1882; John C. Miller, 1883-4; Ashford Hall, 1885.

MASONIC.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., was chartered October 23, 1856. The charter members and officers were as follows:

William B. Warren, Andrew Printup, H. D. Warren, Foster R. Warren, Benjamin Joy, William Watson, William McCann, Benjamin Sumner, Jenks Morey, Elias Richardson, Lucian B. Lathop, W. M.; William B. Warren, S. W.; Andrew Printup, J. W.

The present officers (1888) are as follows: A. W. Bellous, W. M.; S. L. Kimbell, S. W.; W. H. Glann, J. W.; Wm. Smith, Treasurer; L. A. Gillett, Sec'y; A. Cherry, S. D.; Chas. Reynolds, J. D.; J. G. Taylor, A. J. Glann, Stewards; N. S. Root, Tyler; T. P. Hoadley, J. G. Taylor, W. H. Glann, Finance Committee; Wm. Smith, Chas. Reynolds, Geo. Fowler, Grievance Committee.

This Lodge in 1888 numbered 58 members. Communications held in Masonic Hall, over the Post Office, Ottawa Street.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Sylvania Union, No. 1, Daughters of Temperance, was instituted at Sylvania, January 3, 1849, and the following officers chosen: Mrs. Lucy H. Rice, P. S.; Mrs. E. H. Dowey, A. S.; Mrs. Catharine K. Green, R. S.; Mrs. C. Stout, A. R. S.; Miss S. Hubbard, F. S.; Miss J. L. Green, C.; Mrs. A. B. Warren, A. C.; Mrs. R. Cook, G.; Miss M. Warren, A. G.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 49, Good Templars, was organized March 16, 1885, with S. G. Bennett as C. T.; Mrs. Olive Thornton, V. T., and L. B. Decker, Secretary. Officers for 1887: J. E. Emery, C. T.; Miss Gladys Parker, V. T.; E. W. Leonardson, Treasurer; Miss Clarissa Bryan,

Secretary; Minnie Van Ormer, F. S.; Miss E. Dolph, Chaplain; Charles Scott, M.; Miss Lillian Parker, D. M.; Wallace Mersereau, I. G.; Bert Mersereau, O. G. The Lodge and furniture were burnt in the fire of 1887.

FIRE OF 1887.

On April 26, 1887, occurred a fire in Sylvania which destroyed most of the business portion of the Village. Following is a list of the principal property destroyed:

Washington Lenardson, General Store; the Misses Roberts, Milliners; Milton Veasy, Grocer; William W. Cowell, Harness and Carriages; William B. Warren, Groceries and Agricultural Implements; Dr. W. A. Frost, Physician and Surgeon; Dr. F. B. Hanks, Drugs, Oils and Paints; Owen, and Clark & Son, Meat Market and Groceries; William Bryan, Postmaster, Post Office and residence; W. H. Huling, General Store; Temperance Hall and Lodge of K. G. R.; S. M. Judson, General Store; William Chapel, Barber and Stationer; Orson Adsit, Groceries; William B. Warren & Son, Furniture and Undertaking; Andrew Reager, Boot and Shoe Shop; John H. Parker, Groceries.

This fire was a severe blow to the business of the little Village. But most of the burned places have been or will be rebuilt.

BALLOONING.

As a young man named Hoag, residing six miles from Toledo, and in Sylvania Township, was searching a piece of woods for missing sheep on the farm of Salmon Miner, in March, 1859, he discovered articles of clothing, bones, etc., which satisfied him that a human body had been consumed or decayed at that point. The next morning the neighbors turned out and proceeded to the spot, where were found the articles named by the boy, including various bones, boots and clothing. In the pockets were found a silver watch; a jack-knife; a purse with \$136 in money; and a letter addressed to a Mr. Thurston. Inquiry at Toledo soon recalled the fact of the loss of an aeronaut of that name, who made an accidental ascension from Adrian, Mich., September 16, 1858, the circumstances which were as follows:

At 8:30 A. M. of the day named, in company with an associate (Mr. Bannister), Mr. Thurston made an advertised ascension, and successfully landed at

Riga, on the Lake Shore Railroad, between Adrian and Sylvania. Stepping from the car, they proceeded to unfasten it and remove the netting from the balloon, which, turning over, rested, neck upward. Mr. Thurston got straddle of the main valve, a wooden frame, fixed to the top of the gas-sack (containing 25,000 feet of gas), and was engaged in forcing back the valve, which opened inward, at the same time requesting Mr. Bannister to untie the neck of the bag. The latter, then busy with the netting, neglected to do this, and the moment the netting was off, the sack suddenly arose, with Mr. Thurston clinging to the valve. Mr. Bannister instantly grasped for the ascending balloon, but Mr. Thurston cried, "Hold on, Bannister! She will soon come down again,"—supposing the neck of the sack to have been untied. But not so. Up the balloon ascended and when last seen by Bannister, was full two miles high, and sailing rapidly Northward. A few days thereafter, the balloon was found at West Tilbury, Canada West, with the disc of the valve torn three-fourths of the way round. It was assumed that the silk around the valve had given way, thus precipitating Thurston to the earth. No tidings had been received of him at the time of the discovery in Sylvania. It was then remembered, that on the day of the ascension, a boy in the neighborhood of Mr. Miner's farm told a neighbor of having seen some object fall into the same woods, to which his attention was called by a whistling sound; while another boy, at the same time, saw something passing over, very high, and seeming to be a kite. Investigation at Adrian soon showed the remains in question to have been those of the lost aeronaut. The watch had stopped at 11:40, showing the time of the fatal fall. The remains of Mr. Thurston, with the articles found, were taken to Adrian and delivered to the administrator of his estate.

In this connection may be mentioned the former experience of Mr. Bannister. In 1854, with little experience in ballooning, he constructed a large balloon at Adrian, with which, after several attempts, he made an ascension—so perfect, in fact, he badly froze his feet from getting too far up, and was crippled thereby. He hired his balloon to Timothy Winchester, of Milan, Ohio, who in July, 1855, ascended from that place, and landed near Hudson, Ohio, a distance of 125 miles from his starting point. On this trip he ascended until he became insensible, and remained so until, by descent, the balloon reached an atmosphere admitting of respiration. Bags of wet sand with him, for ballast, were frozen. October 4, 1855, Mr. Winchester made an ascension from Norwalk, Ohio, leaving at 2 P. M., and drifting to the Northwest, soon passed out of view. He had expressed the desire to ascend higher and go further than any other aeronaut, and he supposed he had a gas supply for three days, while he had but 25 lbs. of ballast. The last seen of him was as he passed over the Lake, near Vermillion, Erie County. No tidings were ever received of the particulars of his fate.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township lies in the Northeastern part of Lucas County. It is bounded on the North by the State of Michigan; on the East by Maumee Bay; on the Southeast by the City of Toledo; on the South by Adams Township, and on the West by Sylvania. It is traversed diagonally from Southwest to Northeast by the Ottawa River (Ten-Mile Creek), which, in part of its course, forms the boundary line between the Township and the City of Toledo. Shantee Creek rises in the Western part of the Township, and pursuing a course nearly parallel with that of the Ottawa River, passes out of the Township on its Northern boundary into Michigan. The soil of the Township is chiefly of an arable and productive character, and is highly cultivated by an enterprising and prosperous class of farmers.

Washington Township was originally part of Port Lawrence Township, and was set off and organized in 1840, its territory embracing the whole of Township Nine, South of Range Seven East, except the Southeast corner included within the original limits of the City of Toledo.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES IN ORIGINAL PORT LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

UNITED STATES RESERVE, TOWN THREE.

- Section 2, J. H. Piatt, Robert Piatt, J. A. North and Wm. W. Worthington, 1819, 320 acres.
- Section 3, J. H. Piatt, 1818, 480 acres.
- Section 4, Allen Warner, 1833, 120 acres.
- Section 4, David Burton, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 4, Charles Burton, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 10, George Wadsworth and Jonas Williams, 1831, 160 acres.
- Section 10, Thomas Bishop, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 10, Henry Roop, 1826, 80 acres.

RANGE SEVEN, TOWN NINE.

- Section 23, Joseph Martin, 1824, 80 acres.
- Section 23, Eben Burgess, 1826, 80 acres.
- Section 23, Eli Hubbard, 1826, 80 acres.
- Section 23, Moses G. Benjamin, 1822, 80 acres.
- Section 24, Sanford L. Collins, 1832, 145.11 acres.
- Section 24, Thomas Bishop, 1822, 186.60 acres.
- Section 24, Walter Titus, Jr., 1838, 57.08 acres.
- Section 25, Thaddeus R. Austin, 1822, 160 acres.
- Section 25, Sherman Page, 1822, 160 acres.
- Section 26, S. W. Kennell and J. M. Whitney, 1831, 80 acres.
- Section 26, Michael S. Whitney, 1831, 80 acres.
- Section 26, Noah W. Whitney, 1824, 80 acres.
- Section 26, Anderson Martin, 1825, 80 acres.
- Section 26, Dexter Fisher, 1825, 80 acres.
- Section 26, William Hollister, Jr., 1820, 160 acres.
- Section 35, Elkanah Briggs, 1832, 81.60 acres.
- Section 35, J. W. Forbes, 1825, 80 acres.
- Section 35, Walter Colton, 1825, 80 acres.
- Section 35, Daniel Murray, 1823, 84.72 acres.
- Section 36, B. F. Stickney, 1821, 80 acres.
- Section 36, Thaddeus R. Austin, 1822, 160 acres.
- Section 36, Joseph Roop, 1823, 80 acres.

RANGE EIGHT, TOWN NINE.

- Section 19, Joseph A. Trimble, 1832, 94.17 acres.
- Section 19, Benjamin F. Tyler, 1836, 75.41 acres.

- Section 20, Mary Lavoix, 1821, 77.68 acres.
- Section 21, Charles M. Giddings, 1836, 680 acres.
- Section 21, Seth Wright, 1843, 36.23 acres.
- Section 29, Pierre Senecale, 1821, 104.51 acres.
- Section 29, B. B. Kerchival, 1821, 80.96 acres.
- Section 30, Samuel C. Hitchcock, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 30, Benj. F. Stickney, 1831, 80 acres.
- Section 30, William Wilson, 1821, 80 acres.
- Section 30, Sherman Page, 1822, 160 acres.
- Section 31, L. Chapman and Ezra Bailey, 1828, 72.28 acres.
- Section 31, Benj. F. Stickney, 1821, 149.85 acres.
- Section 32, David Shaw, 1839, 31 acres.
- Section 32, Horatio G. Cozzens, 1842, 80 acres.
- Section 32, A. W. Maddocks and Fred. Prentice, 1848, 80 acres.
- Section 6, Wm. M. Rynd, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 6, Alex. Scranton, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 6, Edward Bissell, 1827, 141.35 acres.
- Section 6, Merceno Fox, 1830, 80 acres.
- Section 7, Jerome Smith, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 7, Philo Burnett, 1833, 120 acres.
- Section 7, Hiram Brown, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 7, John Fossett, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 7, Oliver Stevens, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 7, Enoch Wade, 1832, 80.7 acres.
- Section 7, Ebenezer Wade, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 7, John Moore, 1833, 40 acres.

RANGE SEVEN, TOWN NINE.

- Section 1, Charles Levoy, 1836, 20.20 acres.
- Section 1, John Dowling, 1825.
- Section 1, John Hollister, 1825.
- Section 1, John Hitchcock, 1834.
- Section 2, James Southard, 1833, 161.48 acres.
- Section 2, Wm. Wilkison, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 2, Amos Waite, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 2, Dorby Griffin, 1832, 160 acres.
- Section 3, James Southard, 1832, 235.15 acre.
- Section 3, Jackson Hoag, 1832, 154.45 acres.
- Section 3, John Lambert, 1832, 80 acres.
- Section 4, Silas Smith, 1832, 40 acres.
- Section 4, Horace Thacker, 1834, 40 acres.
- Section 4, Philo M. Stevens, 1834, 80 acres.
- Section 5, Jacob Harwood, 1835, 40 acres.
- Section 5, Robert McLelland, 1835, 40 acres.
- Section 5, James P. Worden, 1834, 80.08 acres.
- Section 5, Thomas Corlett, 1834, 40 acres.
- Section 5, Zepheniah Shaw, 1835, 40 acres.
- Section 5, Robert Dolby, 1834, 46 acres.
- Section 5, Abraham Ritter, 1834, 40 acres.
- Section 5, Lyman Smith, 1833, 40 acres.
- Section 5, William Brock, 1834, 40.88.
- Section 5, Jacob Harwood, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 5, Wm. Wilkison, 1824, 80 acres.
- Section 6, Edward Doty, 1835, 40 acres.
- Section 6, Stephen L. Filkins, 1835, 93.76 acres.
- Section 6, Benjamin Mallett, 1834, 48.70 acres.
- Section 6, Isaac Doty, 1831, 40 acres.
- Section 6, L. Lewis, 1834, 39.47 acres.
- Section 6, Adolphus Majors, 1833, 40 acres.
- Section 6, Adolphus Majors, Jr., 1833, 40 acres.
- Section 6, Benj. Mallett, D. Mallett and Benj. Mallett, Jr., 1824, 97.42 acres.
- Section 8, Townsend Bartlett, 1833, 160 acres.
- Section 8, John and Christian Fungunten, 1834, 160 acres.
- Section 9, Sylvester B. Worden, 1833, 40 acres.
- Section 9, Christian Roop, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 9, Philo M. Stevens, 1833, 80 acres.
- Section 9, Peter Lewis, 1834, 80 acres.
- Section 10, Milton M. Morris, 1833, 40 acres.

Section 10, Joseph Roop, 1833, 80 acres.
 Section 10, John Lewis, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 10, William Lewis, 1833, 80 acres.
 Section 10, John Enbraugh, 1832, 80 acres.
 Section 10, Isaac B. Worden, 1832, 40 acres.
 Section 10, Benjamin Roop, 1830, 80 acres.
 Section 11, S. L. Collins, 1831, 80 acres.
 Section 11, S. B. Comstock, 1831, 80 acres.
 Section 11, Milton M. Morris, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 11, James Sullivan, 1831, 160 acres.
 Section 11, William Tavernor, 1831, 160 acres.
 Section 12, Eben Burgess, 1835, 49.90 acres.
 Section 13, David Lewis, 1832, 50.90 acres.
 Section 13, Thomas Bishop, 1823, 184.80 acres.
 Section 14, Peter Lewis, 1832, 80 acres.
 Section 14, Thomas Bishop, 1824, 80 acres.
 Section 14, Benj. F. Stickney, 1821, 80 acres.
 Section 14, Ebenezer Wade, 1822, 80 acres.
 Section 14, Eli Hubbard, 1823, 80 acres.
 Section 15, Edmund A. Bush, 1832, 80 acres.
 Section 15, John Walworth, 1824, 80 acres.
 Section 15, Joseph Martin, 1825, 160 acres.
 Section 15, John Leybourne, 1839, 80 acres.
 Section 15, William Sibley, 1822, 80 acres.
 Section 16, Eli Gray, 1834, 120 acres.
 Section 17, James Bellows, 1835, 40 acres.
 Section 17, John R. Kellogg, 1835, 40 acres.
 Section 17, Clark P. Cartwright, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 17, Nicholas Wells, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 17, Thomas B. Whitney, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 18, Jeremiah Case, 1835, 48.55 acres.
 Section 18, Rufus Conant, 1835, 97.11 acres.
 Section 18, Sally Case, 1835, 40 acres.
 Section 18, A. Mercer, 1835, 120 acres.
 Section 18, John Scott, 1835, 80 acres.
 Section 18, Ira Fancher, 1834, 80 acres.
 Section 19, Alex. P. Jones, 1835, 145.22 acres.
 Section 19, George C. Williams, 1835, 48.41 acres.
 Section 19, David Jones, 1834, 80 acres.
 Section 19, Silas Long, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 19, Joel Marsh, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 19, Edward Wolverton, 1824, 120 acres.
 Section 19, Caleb Tucker, 1834, 96.32 acres.
 Section 19, Chandler Tucker, 1834, 48.15 acres.
 Section 19, Charles L. Tucker, 1834, 48.16 acres.
 Section 20, John C. Divine, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 20, Elisha Stillwell, 1833, 160 acres.
 Section 20, Henry J. Hare, 1833, 80 acres.
 Section 20, Marvin Haughton, 1833, 160 acres.
 Section 20, Job Smith, 1834, 80 acres.
 Section 21, Joseph C. Trask, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 21, Nicholas Wells, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 21, John Mattoon, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 21, Philip Mattoon, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 21, Selden Baldwin, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 21, John A. Gardner, 1833, 40 acres.
 Section 21, Andrew Jacobs, 1832, 120 acres.
 Section 21, Oliver Johnson, 1832, 80 acres.
 Section 21, Daniel Murray, 1825, 80 acres.
 Section 21, Stephen Haughton, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 22, John Holmes, 1824, 80 acres.
 Section 22, Eben Burgess, 1821, 160 acres.
 Section 22, Alvin Evans and Andrew Jacobs, 1825, 80 acres.
 Section 22, Wm. H. Sabin, 1825, 80 acres.
 Section 22, John Roop, 1823, 80 acres.
 Section 28, Samuel Sibley, 1833, 80 acres.
 Section 28, Nathaniel Glenn, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 28, Josephus Barker, 1825, 320 acres.
 Section 28, Jonathan Huntley, 1833, 160 acres.
 Section 29, Cyrus Haughton, 1833, 160 acres.
 Section 29, Daniel Brown, 1832, 160 acres.
 Section 29, David White, 1832, 80 acres.
 Section 29, Cornelius Mercereau, 1834, 40 acres.
 Section 29, Evans & Downey, 1825, 80 acres.
 Section 30, Justus Brown, 1833, 80 acres.
 Section 30, Hiram Brown, 1833, 40 acres.

Section 30, Daniel Brown, 1832, 80 acres.
 Section 30, Wm. J. Wood, 1834, 91.26 acres.
 Section 32, Alvin Evans, 1825, 80 acres.
 Section 32, Benj. Farnsworth, 1823, 80 acres.

RANGE EIGHT, TOWN NINE.

Section 2, Ira R. Grosvenor, 1836, 18.66 acres.
 Section 3, John B. Gee, 1836, 46.99 acres.
 Section 3, Lewis Moran, 1836, 24.76 acres.
 Section 3, Oliver A. Morse, 1836, 160.88 acres.
 Section 3, Guillaime Fourmain, 1836, 30.66 acres.
 Section 4, Alexis Lalidie, 1836, 62 acres.
 Section 5, John P. Cole, 1838, 80 acres.
 Section 5, Wm. Hoskins, 1838, 80 acres.
 Section 5, Edward May, 1838, 80 acres.
 Section 5, Horatio J. Olcott, 1838, 137.20 acres.
 Section 6, John Wendell, 1843, 160 acres.
 Section 6, Sally Shaw, 1838, 80 acres.
 Section 7, John W. Tunnecliff, 1836, 70.54 acres.
 Section 7, Matthew Hollenbeck, 1836, 160 acres.
 Section 7, Hannah Hancock, 1836, 80 acres.
 Section 7, Millard Trull, 1836, 160 acres.
 Section 7, Seth Wright, 1836, 80 acres.
 Section 8, Stephen Bollett, 1836, 140.60 acres.
 Section 8, Daniel Buck, 1838, 80 acres.
 Section 8, Francis L. Nichols, 1838, 30.10 acres.
 Section 8, Luke Cahoo, 1838, 80 acres.
 Section 9, Peter Allopp, 1836, 80 acres.

It will be seen from the foregoing list, who made the earliest entries of lands in the original Township of Port Lawrence, as well as in that part which is now Washington Township. John H. Piatt entered the North half of the Northwest quarter of Section 3, Range 5, Town 9 (now in Monroe County, Michigan) in 1818. In Section 23, Township 9, Range 7 East, Eli Hubbard, Thomas Bishop and Moses G. Benjamin entered their land in 1822; Joseph Martin and Ebenezer Burgess, in 1824. In Section 25, Township 9, Range 7 East, Sherman Page and Thaddens R. Austin entered land in 1822; and in Section 26, Township 9, Range 7 East, Thomas Bishop and Noah A. Whitney, in 1824; William Hollister made the first entry in Section 26, same Township and Range, in 1820; B. F. Stickney entered the first 80 acres in Section 36 in 1821. The list shows the dates of a large number of other early entries in original Port Lawrence, as well as in that part which is now Washington Township.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Laurent Dourocher to Dominique Suzor and Francis Menard, 150 acres, 1808.

Moses Benjamin of Chenango County, New York, to Eli Hubbard of Detroit, 80 acres, for \$160; 1825.

Thomas Bishop to Amasa Bishop, July, 1825—80 acres for \$125; patented to Thomas Bishop in April, 1825, at \$100. Part of this sold by Amasa Bishop about 1874 at \$1,500 per acre.

Henry Phillips to Conrad Kunkle, 1834.

Philip I. Phillips to Sanford L. Collins, 1835.

Alfred Davis to Betsey Gray, 1835.

Paul Guoin to Daniel Chase, April, 1836; one-fourth part of the "Guoin farm," North of Manhattan; for \$8,000.

Erastus Cone to Blacksley H. Bush, Nov., 1835.

James Owen to Samuel G. Turner, 46 acres, \$55, March, 1827.

Dexter Fisher to J. V. D. Sutphen, 70 acres, 1828.

- Wm. Sibley to Andrew Jacobs, 20 acres, \$25; June, 1826.
 Dexter Fisher to Hiram Bartlett, April, 1828.
 Wm. Sibley to John P. Lewis, 180 acres, \$1,200, May, 1830.
 Richard Lambert to Richard H. Lewis, July, 1830.
 Henry Phillips to Townsend Bartlett, 2 acres, \$25; November, 1831.
 Cyrus Fisher to Philip I. Phillips, March, 1834.
 P. I. Phillips to Weeden Worden, September, 1825.
 John Leybourne to Isaac B. Worden, 6 acres, \$18; 1830.
 James C. Trask to Lyman Haughton, 1834.
 J. V. D. Sutphen to Hiram Bartlett, 70 acres, in fractional Section 36, on East road leading from Fisher's to Port Lawrence, May 4th, 1833. Price, \$800, with right to use the "Springs before the door of Hiram Bartlett."
 Philip I. Phillips to Weeden Worden, Sept. 1835.
 Thos. Southard and James Southard to H. D. Mason, March, 1836, acknowledged before Horace Thacher, Justice. Peace for Port Lawrence Township, Monroe County, Michigan, at Tremainesville.
 Phil. Harding to Andrew Palmer, December, 1836, 15 acres in Port Lawrence Township, next to Noah A. Whitney, on Territorial Road.
 Philip I. Phillips to Abram Gordinier and Lyman Warren, January, 1837.
 John Knaggs to John B. Arnold, April, 1845.
 John B. Arnold to Samuel Blanchard, April, 1846.
 County Auditor to Lyman Haughton, Jan., 1847.
 Benj. Mallett to Willard Smith, November, 1836.
 Samuel I. Keeler to Lucius Keeler, March, 1838.
 Heman Walbridge to Walter H. Lathrop, Mch. '38.
 Isaac Tremaine to John L. Edgerton, July, 1837.
 Chas. Tiney to James Hull, October, 1836.
 Erastus Ewers to Daniel Chase, October, 1835.
 David W. Hawley to Luke Draper, June, 1835.
 John W. Collins to Edwin Randall, Sept., 1838.
 Isaac Tremain to Jedediah Jessup, July, 1838.
 Elkanah Briggs to Wm. Owen, December, 1838.
 Nathan D. Mallett to Benj. Mallett, October, 1838.
 Benj. Mallett to John Nicholas, October, 1838.
 Samuel Sibley to Christopher Gunn, April, 1838.
 John T. Peterson to Isaac and Calvin Tremaine, June, 1836.
 John Fitch to James Palmer, January, 1841.
 Robert McClelland and W. E. Wing to Calvin H. Bentley, October, 1840.
 Joseph W. Turner to John P. Tremaine, April, '41.
 Coleman I. Keeler to John Bruse, January, 1841.
 Jacob Rots to Peter Duso, March, 1841.
 Thos. J. Dobbins to Robert Patten, October, 1841.
 Benj. and Stephen Sibley, Hezekiah Huntley, Priscilla Huntley, Andrew A. Sape, Millacent Sape and Hannah Smith, heirs of Wm. Sibley, to Eleazer N. Smith, October, 1841.
 Wm. Wilkison to John J. Wilkison, July, 1841.
 Benj. South to Robert Talbot, May, 1841.
 Benj. Mallett, Jr., to Stephen Marsh, July, 1841.
 Daniel Mulholland to John Peter Gribbin, September, 1842.
 Patrick McCarty to Alvin Evans, October, 1842.
 United States to Daniel Brown, September, 1835.
 Philo B. Scott to Henry H. Brown, December, '42.
 Chas. H. Stewart of Detroit to John Baptiste Purcell, Bishop of the Catholic Church, Cincinnati, October, 1842, undivided fourth part of a debt due to said Stewart from Philip I. Phillips of Tremainesville, and in a certain piece of land or farm adjoining Tremainesville, such transfer being made to secure Bishop Purcell in an advance made on the purchase of property in Toledo for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Society of that City.
 Erastus G. Back to Orlando Brown, October, 1837.
 Edward Goodrich to Nathaniel Tremaine, August, 1841.
 Jona. Bush to Blakesly H. Bush, January, 1843.
 Moses Cowell to Purcell C. Turner, April, 1843.
 Noah A. Whitney to Joseph Smith, April, 1843.
 Sarah Brockband to Richard Greenwood, April, 1843.
 Sylvester Brown to Wm. T. Tremaine, June, 1842.
 Nancy Merrill to Seth Cothren, October, 1842.
 Benj. Allen to Wm. E. Thorn, December, 1843.
 Luke Draper to Henry Cook, January, 1846.
 James Brown to Roswell Cheney, January, 1841.
 State of Ohio to Luke Cahoo, October, 1843.
 James W. Knaggs to Jesse Turner, September, '44.
 Joe Marsh to Horace Marsh, 1814.
 Peter Cooney to Geo. L. Luteman, October, 1844.
 Erastus Cone to Henry Mercereau, September, '43.
 Peter Lewis to David Lewis, April, 1840.
 Roswell Cheney to Abner L. Backus, January, '45.
 John Lewis to David Lewis, December, 1844.
 David Byrne to Thos. Tyrrell, March, 1845.
 Seth Wright to David B. Mooney, September, '45.
 Joseph Goodrich to Moses Cowell, February, 1845.
 County Auditor to Thomas Corlett, March, 1845.
 John Baptiste Deshelter to Archange Corneau, February, 1846.
 James Myers to Adam Spees, March, 1846.
 Lorenzo P. Wing to Jacob Clark, March, 1846.
 Benj. Mallett, Jr., to James Carter, June, 1844.
 Acy Boyce to Robert and Noah Webber, June, '46.
 Dexter Fisher to Hiram Bartlett and Chas. I. Keeler, July, 1835.
 Conrad Kunkle to Abram Ware, November, 1845.
 Sarah Brockbank to John Brockbank, Feb., 1848.
 State of Ohio to Moreau Allen, January, 1844.
 John P. Freeman to Geo. C. Benn, October, 1847.
 Benj. Mallett to Geo. Bennett, November, 1846.
 Jeremiah Micham to Henry Hampshire, Nov. '47.
 Erastus Stone to Ajah Cone, February, 1847.
 State of Ohio to Wm. Hoskins, October, 1843.
 Moses Cowell to Peter Martin, November, 1841.
 James Myers to Nathaniel Glann, January, 1846.
 Elisha Stilwell to James Fergerson, June, 1847.
 Daniel Chase to Scantschi, March, 1847.
 James Myers to James Mickens, November, 1846.
 E. D. Potter to James Southard, April, 1847.
 County Auditor to Milton Barrett, June, 1847.
 Henry Cook to Philip Schram and Jacob Best, July, 1847.
 John Dixon to Abiah Cornwell, October, 1838.
 Martin Kratt to Samuel Youst, October, 1847.
 Thos. Bishop to Samuel Blanchard, Nov., 1848.
 Christopher Gunn to Geo. C. Williams, Nov., 1848.
 D. O. Morton to Eliza R. Baldwin, December, '48.
 Peter Morone to Peter Minney, March, 1846.
 Eleazer N. Smith to Wm. and Samuel Leybourne, October, 1848.
 Daniel Chase to John DeShetler, January, 1849.
 Hezekiah Huntley, Benj. Sibley, *et al.*, to Eleazer N. Smith, April, 1845.
 James Bertholf to Nicholas and Peter Reppeng, October, 1847.
 John Brock to Chas. G. Mallett, November, 1844.
 Amasa Bishop to Joseph D. Johnson, a lease for 4 years of 40 acres of land in the East half of the South-west quarter of Section 27, Washington Township, conditioned that lessee leave the land well cleared and fenced. Said lands are now included in Auburndale Addition to the City of Toledo.
 S. L. Collins to James S. Whiting, November, '46.
 John Olmsted to Horace Carl, October, 1847.
 County Auditor to Solomon A. Stebbins, July, '48.
 Joseph Striker to Geo. Striker, June, 1848.
 Jerome Myers to Henry Neahenser, June, 1846.
 Benj. Mallett to Allen Burk, July, 1847.
 Jeniah Odell to Adrian G. Van Houten, Aug., '48.
 James Cheney to Joseph D'Isay, June, 1849.
 Lewis Lambert to Jerry Woodward, July, 1849.
 Henry Phillips and Sanford L. Collins to Michae,

T. Whitney, November, 1836, one-third interest in 78 lots in the Village of Fairfield on the Indiana Road, the plat of which was recorded June, 1836.

Philip I. Phillips to Horace Thacher and Michael T. Whitney.

Philo Bennett to Abram Hadley, April, 1835.

Eli Gray to Isaac Rush December, 1836.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Settlements were made in Washington Township soon after those along the River bank, and included in the Twelve-Mile Square Reserve; notwithstanding the Government lands outside of the Reserve were not then in market, and were not offered until after the act of Congress of April, 1820, changing the mode and manner of selling the public lands from that of credit at \$4.00 per acre, to that of cash, at the single rate of \$1.25. Yet, the notoriety obtained for this section of country through the efforts of operators from Cincinnati, under the name of the "Cincinnati Company," in their attempt to start a commercial Town at the mouth of Swan Creek in 1817, drew hither many adventurers and speculators. Out of these efforts on the part of the Cincinnati Company, all that remained in 1831 was the old log Ware house at the mouth of Swan Creek and the block-house standing on the high bluff which at that time stood near the Northwest corner of Jefferson and Summit Streets. This block-house, as already stated, was improvised into a store and supplied with goods by Lewis Godard of Detroit in December, 1831, under a contract with Major Stickney.

Among those who were attracted here by the notoriety given to the place through the Cincinnati Company, and afterwards were among the oldest and most prominent settlers of what is now Washington Township, the following may be mentioned: Major Coleman I. Keeler, in 1817, came from Onondaga County, New York, with a large family of sons and daughters, and afterwards settled on the Northwest quarter of Section 26. They were a family of a good deal of prominence in after years; but few of the family are now living. Major Keeler died in 1863, aged 86 years, leaving a second wife and one son by her; the widow, a most estimable lady, still lives, in the 91st year of her age.

Contemporary with Major Keeler were Wm. Sibley and Eli Hubbard—Sibley from Monroe County, New York, and Hubbard from Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Mr. Sibley first settled on Half-Way Creek, in the North part of present Washington. (This was prior to the survey and bringing into market of the public lands outside of the Reserve.) He resided there several years with his wife, having no children; but, unfortunately, got into trouble with the Indians, his only neighbors, and received wounds from which he never fully recovered. Upon the survey of the public lands and the opening of a land office at Mon-

roe, Mr. Sibley entered the East half of Southeast quarter of Sections 14 and 15, now part of West Toledo. In 1830, he sold to Peter Lewis and entered Northeast quarter Section 21, the farm now owned and occupied by E. N. Smith, a nephew of Mr. Sibley. Mr. Sibley died in 1836, aged about 60 years. He was a brother of Judge Sibley of Rochester, N. Y.

Eli Hubbard settled first on the East half of what is now Woodlawn Cemetery (the land not then in market), on the line of the old Military Road, where he built his first cabin, and where his son Hiram was born. The latter, in his 70th year, is now living in Sylvania Township. Mr. Hubbard's first entry of land was that of the Northeast quarter of Section 23, and he settled on the North side of Ten-Mile Creek, now on Lagrange Street, where most of his large family were born. In 1836, he sold to John Knaggs, and entered land in Sylvania, where he died in 1856, aged 67 years. Mr. Hubbard was a man of sterling integrity, having the full confidence of his neighbors. He was Supervisor of Port Lawrence Township when under Michigan control, after which he was County Commissioner for Lucas County for two successive terms.

Major Noah A. Whitney, with his family of ten children—five sons and five daughters—two of the latter being daughters of his then second wife (a Mrs. Rose), prior to her marriage with Mr. Whitney, and two children (a son and a daughter) by the second marriage. This family, with the exception of the oldest son, Noah A., Jr., who followed soon after, left Onondaga County, New York, in September, 1822, for Detroit, via Canada, with their household goods in covered wagons. One of the wagons was drawn by two yokes of oxen, and the other by horses. In this manner they started on their journey, and in something over four weeks reached Detroit, having been nine days in getting through the Forty-Mile Woods. No accident worthy of note occurred during the long and tedious journey. Major Whitney was by profession a Manufacturer of Iron, and was attracted here by reports that large quantities of the finer qualities of iron ore were to be found in Michigan. After spending a good deal of time and money in prospecting for such ore without success, he came with his family to Monroe, and there remained till the Summer of 1824, when he purchased from the Government the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section 26, now bounded on the East by Collingwood Avenue, on the South by Bancroft Street, on the North by Delaware Avenue, where he built a block-house of considerable size into which he moved his family in the Fall of 1824. This house was in the rear of Messrs. Laskey, Noel and Page's present residences. Here Major Whitney lived until his death, in December, 1834, aged 64 years.

Major Whitney was the father of Noah A.

Whitney, Jr., and Thomas P. Whitney, who settled on the Southeast quarter of Section 27, on what is now Detroit Avenue. Noah A. died in 1873, aged 74 years, leaving one child, a son, by a second wife. Thomas P. Whitney left three children—one son and two daughters; the son died in March, 1885; the daughters are both living, and also the widow, who resides on Monroe Street and is in the 74th year of her age. One of the daughters of Mrs. Major Whitney prior to her second marriage, Miss Mary Rose, became the wife of Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, a young physician from New Jersey, in 1826. Dr. Sutphen was somewhat prominent in public matters, as well as a Physician; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan, which framed the Constitution of that State in 1835. Of this once large family, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, but one now remains, viz.: Mrs. Sanford L. Collins, in her 76th year.

Another settler who came to this Township in 1825, was John Phillips from Onondaga County, New York, with a family of two sons and five daughters. He settled on West half of Southwest quarter of Section 22, now part of Woodlawn Cemetery, and West half of Northwest quarter of Section 27, in 1830. This tract was transferred to the oldest son (Phillip I. Phillips), and the father, with the second son, Captain Henry Phillips, purchased of Thaddeus R. Austin the Northwest quarter of Section 23, and there settled with his family, one daughter (the eldest), Miss Catharine, having previously married Cyrus Fisher from Otsego County, N. Y. Captain Henry Phillips in 1837 was married with Miss House, of Lockport, N. Y. He died in the Fall of 1838, leaving his widow and one child. Captain Phillips was a young man of a good deal of promise. He was Chairman of the first meeting called to agitate the boundary question. After his death his brother, Phillip I., became the owner of his property and settled upon and improved it. In 1854 he (P. I. Phillips) laid off and platted the farm into 8 and 10 acre lots, which was afterwards recognized as the "Phillips Farm," now West Toledo. Mr. Phillips was most unfortunate in the loss of his wife and four children grown to man's and woman's estate. He married a second wife, by whom he had three children, a daughter and two sons, who, with the widow, are still living. Mr. Phillips died in 1879, aged 78. The father, John Phillips, died at his son-in-law's in Indiana in 1849, while on a visit there; his widow, residing with her son, died some ten years later.

This once large family, like that of Major Whitney, have all passed away with the exception of the youngest, Mrs. Rebecca Bronson, residing at Lansing, Michigan, in her 74th year.

With Mr. Phillips as a member of his

family, came Charles B. Phillips, a nephew, then a small boy, who grew up to manhood, and to be one of the most prominent business men of Toledo, while occupying positions of usefulness in other relations. He was long identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests, and in enterprises of various kinds. Early taking an active part in military affairs, he became prominent in the same, and during the war of the Rebellion commanded the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry. He now (1888), resides at Ann Arbor Michigan.

In 1825, came from Otsego County, New York, Dexter Fisher and wife—aged people for a new country—with their son Cyrus, then a young man, and their son-in-law, Hiram Bartlett and his wife. Mr. Bartlett purchased of Daniel Murray the Southeast fraction of Section 35 (now a thickly settled portion of Toledo). He sold this land in the Fall of 1835 to Andrew Palmer, and entered a large tract of Government land in Amboy Township (now Fulton County), where he resided with his family until his death in 1875, at the age of 85 years, leaving a large property. His aged widow (90 years old), and three children (one son and two daughters) survive him, and reside in Amboy Township. Mr. Bartlett was much respected as a citizen, was Clerk of the Township of Port Lawrence for many years. Dexter Fisher's wife having died the year after they came, he resided with his son-in-law, Bartlett, and died at their residence in Amboy Township in 1847, at the advanced age of 77 years.

Cyrus Fisher purchased of Moses G. Benjamin of Otsego County, New York, the Southeast quarter of Section 23, and built and settled on the Northwest quarter of same Section, between the old Territorial Road and the United States Turnpike, in the Fall of 1829, having been married the same Fall with Catherine, daughter of John Phillips, whose family have been before referred to. He commenced the building of a block-house of considerable size, and completed it during the following winter and occupied it both as a Tavern and a Store. This house was of great convenience to the settlers, it being the only place of entertainment between the Bay Settlement and Hubbard's, at Miami; and, with two exceptions, the only house of any kind. This Store of Mr. Fisher's was the first one established in the territory embraced in Washington Township, as originally set off from Port Lawrence; and, like the house of entertainment, was a great public convenience, although the settlement at that time was very small.

There were at that time some 1,500 or more Indians residing on the two Reservations on the North side of the River, and with no store nearer than Maumee (Hunt & Forsyth's), it was a good point for Indian trade, and continued so until the Indians sold out and left for the far West.

Here, too, was the one Post-office between Vienna and Maumee, its name being Port Lawrence, as that of the Township, then embracing what is now comprised in Toledo, Manhattan, Oregon, Washington and Adams Townships. Cyrus Fisher was Postmaster. The mail at that time from Fremont to Detroit was carried on the line of the Government Turnpike, before mentioned, three times a week, generally on horse-back, but sometimes, when the roads were passable, a light wagon would be used. It was at this Port Lawrence Post-office that Allen & Hathaway, of Lockport, New York; Major Stickney, of Port Lawrence Township (then in the Territory of Michigan), and others associated with them, in the commencement of the new commercial Town on the River called "Vistula," in the winter of 1831-32, obtained their mails. Mr. Fisher continued in the triple capacity of Tavern and Store-keeper and Postmaster until the Fall of 1832, when he was succeeded by Calvin Tremaine, from Vermont, a worthy gentleman as well as a good business man. Mr. Tremaine also succeeded Mr. Fisher as Postmaster, he (Fisher) resigning in Mr. Tremaine's favor; so that in a very short time after Mr. Tremaine's arrival he was fully enstalled as Merchant and Postmaster, Mr. Fisher removing to one of the Southern Counties of Ohio to engage in School teaching, intending, however, to return, which he did in 1834.

Late in 1832, the proprietors of the two River Towns (Port Lawrence and Vistula) sat about securing postal accommodations nearer home. A meeting of citizens of these places was called to consider where a Post-office should be located, and who should be the Postmaster. It was decided that the office take the name of that on Ten-Mile Creek (Port Lawrence), the latter to become Tremainesville. This plan was carried into effect, with S. B. Comstock as Postmaster, he then holding that position on the Creek. A mail route between the two offices was established, with Major Stickney as mail carrier, the sum to be paid him to be the net proceeds of the new office, provided the same did not exceed the sum of \$15.00 per quarter. Under this arrangement, Tremainesville became the Distributing Office for Port Lawrence and Vistula, instead of their delivery office, as it had been. All this occurred in January, 1833.

About the time of the settlement of Mr. Tremaine with his store, Townsend Bartlett, a brother of Hiram, purchased of Captain Henry Phillips two acres of land on the opposite side of the Turnpike from the Fisher block-house, and built a Wagon-shop and dwelling, settled and continued his business till 1834, when he sold to J. D. Sutphen, father of Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, and removed to Illinois. Mr. Tremaine continued his store till the fall of 1835, when he sold his property,

including his store of goods, to Dr. Sutphen and removed to Sylvania, where he died soon after.

Sanford L. Collins succeeded Mr. Tremaine, in the Tremainesville Post Office. In 1835 the mail route was changed from Miami down the River to Toledo and Manhattan, and the Tremainesville office after a few years was discontinued. Tremainesville had considerable importance among the early settlements and quite a business from 1834 to 1838 in two stores, a tavern, blacksmith and wagon shops, tailor shop, shoe shop, etc.; but the diversion of travel from the turnpike and the depression of 1838 to 1843, crippled its business and it became again a farming community, as it had originally been. (See biography of Mr. Collins, elsewhere).

In February, 1834, Morgan L. Collins a younger brother, came from Orleans County, New York, with his wife (having been recently married with Miss Lucinda Lewis of Albion, in that County); this brother remained and became interested in the store and lands; soon contracts were made for clearing and fencing, for it was all woods on both sides of the Territorial Road (now Collingwood Avenue) from Major Keeler's, near Delaware Avenue, to Ten Mile Creek, except a little patch near Tremaine's store and the Fisher tavern kept by Mr. Smiley. In the fall of 1834 the Collins Brothers built a tavern on the Southeast corner of Manhattan Road and the Turnpike; this house was burned in the summer of 1848.

In November, 1834, Mr. John W. Collins came with his wife and two children from Jefferson County, New York, and became a partner with the brothers under the firm name of S. L. Collins & Co., Mr. S. L. Collins having purchased Mr. Godard's half of the Burgess tract, conveyed an undivided one third to each of his brothers. John W. Collins, like other brothers, was a man of energy, perseverance and good judgment, and withal an excellent farmer. S. L. Collins & Co., sold their store and goods in the spring of 1836, to Horace Thacher and Michael T. Whitney. Morgan L. Collins went to Adrian and there engaged in mercantile business till 1841, when he returned to Toledo, where he engaged in forwarding, and was among the first to have a line of boats on the Wabash and Erie Canal; the business of transportation, including vessels on the Lake, was continued by him for many years. He died in April, 1865, aged 58 years, leaving a wife and two daughters (Mrs. Henry Neel, residing on Collingwood Avenue, and the other with her mother in Batavia, New York). John W. Collins died in December, 1885, in his 85th year, having been many years afflicted with deafness. He left two sons by his second wife, J. P. and J. W. Collins, and one daughter, Miss Agnes Collins, by his third wife. The fourth

wife (widow) is still living and resides with her daughter in Albany, New York.

Horace Thacher of Niagara County, New York, came with his family to Tremainesville in the fall of 1833. He settled on the North side of Ten-Mile Creek. Being a good Mechanic, he contributed largely to the building of the Methodist Church which was erected on that side of the Creek in 1835-6. Mr. Thacher was highly esteemed by his neighbors; was a Local Preacher in the Methodist Church; was a Justice of the Peace under the Territory of Michigan; was subsequent Recorder of Lucas County for two terms, Probate Judge, and again Justice of the Peace in Toledo. He is now (June 1888), aged 88 years, living with Mr. John Daiber, a son-in-law.

In the summer of 1834, Dr. J. G. Littlefield, from Delaware County, New York, settled in Tremainesville: he purchased a lot and built a small dwelling house on the West side of the turnpike, but sold out and went West in the fall of 1836.

Among the prominent early settlers in the Western part of the Township, were the Haughtons—Lyman, Stephen, Marvin and Cyrus—who came from Monroe County, New York, and in 1833-4 took up large quantities of Government land on both sides of what is known as Haughton Street. Lyman Haughton had sons Smith, Hiram, Nathaniel and Solon; and daughters, Ruth and Delia. Ruth married George Ferguson and Delia married Michael Best, farmers of this Township; Hiram married Sylvania Roop, of a family prominent in business circles in Toledo, where he died in 1883, leaving two daughters and one son. Stephen Haughton was married with Huldah, sister of Eleazer N. Smith, of West Toledo. He lived in the Haughton neighborhood till his removal to Fulton County, some years ago, and in 1882 settled in Wauseon, where he died May 28, 1887, aged 87 years. He was the last of the original family who came here in 1833. The farm on which Mr. Haughton lived in this Township was the original one on which Thomas Secor now resides. Mrs. Haughton died in 1883. Their surviving children are: William Edgar Haughton, of Fulton County; Susannah (late widow of E. Hinkle of Lyons, Ohio; now Mrs. Smith Haughton of Washington Township); Palmyra (Mrs. Naaman Merrill of Wauseon, Ohio, deceased); Emily (Mrs. John McKay of Wauseon); Clarissa (deceased), wife of Rev. Warren Hendricks; Malvina, wife of Amasa Verity, of Bay City, Mich.; and Clark, who died in Rome, Indiana. Marvin Haughton was married with Maria Bristol, and to them were born six children. Cyrus Haughton was married with Marina Adams, and to them were born six children, two sons and four daughters. Nathaniel Haughton, of Toledo, a son of Lyman Haughton, now married with a daughter of Dr. B. H. Bush, formerly of Toledo.

SANFORD LANGWORTHY COLLINS

was born on April 4, 1805, at Brownsville, Jefferson County, New York. He is a son of John W. and Mercy (Langworthy) Collins, who were natives of Connecticut, and were married at Stonington in 1793. In 1794 John W. Collins, with his wife and his wife's parents and family, emigrated to Oneida County, New York, and settled in the Town of Bridgewater. In 1802 John W. Collins removed to Jefferson County, New York, where he was one of the organizers of the Town of Brownsville, and was chosen its second Supervisor, as stated in the history of Jefferson County. He died in December, 1810. Sanford L., in 1812, at the age of seven years, went to reside with his mother's brother, at Bridgewater, where he remained until he was 15. His opportunities for education, meantime, were limited to a few terms at the District School during the Winter months. Possessed of vigorous intellect and remarkably retentive memory, combined with studious and industrious habits, enabled him to acquire knowledge rapidly in the school of observation and experience. On leaving Bridgewater, he engaged with his brother-in-law in keeping a hotel in the Village of Gaines, Orleans County, where he remained until after he was 21, and subsequently followed the same occupation for two years at Lockport. In 1829 he engaged in mercantile business, connected with the lumber and stave trade, at Pendleton, a small port on the Erie Canal, at its junction with Tonawanda Creek, which he carried on quite successfully for two years.

Much attention being directed to Michigan about this time, Mr. Collins decided to make a prospecting tour in that Territory. Accordingly, he sold out his business, and with his youngest brother, Morgan L. Collins, left Lockport in July, 1831, for Detroit. Their first business there was to find their old friend, Lewis Godard, a former merchant of Lockport, who came to Detroit in the Spring previous and engaged in the same business, and whom they desired to consult with reference to their trip. His advice was, that the tour of observation should extend through the Southern tier of Counties, which, beyond Ann Arbor, were almost entirely unsettled.

Procuring a couple of ponies and an outfit, they set off upon their journey, following the principal traveled road to Ann Arbor; from there, by the "Washtenaw Trail," to Jackson; thence to Marshall, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon. At the latter place was the Western Land Office. The little Town was filled with strangers, looking for land or making entries at the office. Jackson then contained only a few cabins. Kalamazoo consisted of a single log house; at Ann Arbor the first flouring mill was in process of erection.

Mr. Collins found at Jackson William R. Thompson, whom he had formerly known as



Eng. by T. D. M.

S. Collins

the Sheriff of Genesee County, New York, who had removed from Batavia the year before and was now, with his father-in-law, one of the proprietors of the Town site. Pleased with the prospect at Jackson, Mr. Collins concluded to settle there, and accordingly returned to White Pigeon and entered a quarter-section of land situated in what is now the heart of the City, and paid \$100 to secure an interest in other Town property, which, had he retained it, would have been an ample fortune. He regards the purchase of that property as the best investment he ever made, and the parting with it as his great financial mistake, although circumstances which he could not then control determined his course.

Owing to the decision of his brother to return to the State of New York, Mr. Collins left Jackson and returned to Detroit and entered the employ of Lewis Godard, before referred to. In connection with an arrangement just then completed between Major Stickney, of Port Lawrence Township, and Samuel Allen and Otis Hathaway, of Lockport, New York, to plat a part of the Major's farm for Town purposes, and make certain improvements thereon, Mr. Godard made an arrangement with Major Stickney for certain portions of the land so platted, by which he (Mr. Godard) was to send a stock of goods to the prospective Town. The goods were sent from Detroit in December, 1831, with Mr. Collins as Agent, and placed in an old Block-house, located near what is now the corner of Summit and Jefferson Streets (and then surrounded by a second growth of timber of considerable size). This was the first stock of goods opened for sale in connection with the efforts to build up the Towns of Vistula and Port Lawrence, now the City of Toledo. This Block-house was cotemporary with the old log Warehouse so closely connected with the early history of Toledo, and was, with others, built in 1817, by what was afterwards called the "Old Port Lawrence Company," in an effort to build up a Town at this point, which proved to be a premature undertaking.

In the Spring or early Summer of 1832 Mr. Godard formed a copartnership with Elkanah Briggs, of Kinderhook, New York, a man of large means, and sold him an undivided half of his Vistula property (the name given to the platted portion of Major Stickney's farm, and which is still known as the Vistula Division of the City of Toledo). He instructed Mr. Collins to build a store on the Southeast corner of Lagrange and Summit Streets, to be occupied when completed, by Mr. Briggs, under the firm name of Briggs & Godard. When the building was nearly completed it was found necessary to have hair for the plastering, when Mr. Collins sent to Detroit, by the little Steamer General Gratiot, Captain Arthur Edwards, but no hair was to be had in that market. He finally heard of some at a small Tannery at

Waterville, and on going there found the hair, of which he obtained six bushels, purchased factory sheeting, had it made into a sack, into which he put the hair, and with assistance placed it on the horse and started for Vistula, he walking and holding the sack on the horse until he reached Maumee, where he found a boat which took the hair to Vistula, where it was used in plastering the first store and the first and only frame building of any kind erected there during the year 1832, except a small frame house built by James Maddocks and C. G. Shaw.

The store was completed and ready for use in October, 1832, and a stock of goods purchased in New York by Mr. Godard for Briggs & Godard, were soon expected. Mr. Briggs and his family were to occupy the upper part of the new store, which had been finished for that purpose. Mr. Collins then disposed of the remainder of the stock in the old Block-house to Captain John Baldwin, and went into the new store, where he opened the new stock then received. He remained with Mr. Briggs, as the agent of Mr. Godard, until about the 1st of February, 1833, when under instructions from Mr. Godard, he sold the latter's entire interest in Vistula, both in goods and real estate, to Mr. Briggs, and returned to Detroit. He came back to Vistula, February 22, 1833, to look after Indian claims, and be present at the treaty with the Ottawas, held at Maumee at that time with Governor Porter of Michigan Territory, in which treaty the reservation of the Ottawas on both sides of the Maumee River, was ceded to the Government (large portions of which are now included in the City of Toledo), and securing acknowledgment by the Chiefs as to the correctness of the claims. These claims were left with General Hunt, of Maumee, for final adjustment, and Mr. Collins returned to Detroit.

In the Fall of 1832, Mr. Collins, in connection with Stephen B. Comstock, purchased the lands at Tremainesville, known as the "Burgess tract." Mr. Comstock soon sold his interest to Lewis Godard. On Godard and Collins becoming the joint owners, it was decided to build a store at Tremainesville, then considered a good point for selling goods, one small store being already there. For that purpose Mr. Collins went to Tremainesville, July 1, 1833, and contracted for the store, which was completed during the Summer, together with a small dwelling adjoining to be occupied by himself. In September he went, *via* Pittsburg and Philadelphia, to New York for goods. The stock was shipped to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, and thence by Lake on the Schooner Eagle, Captain David Wilkison. The sale of goods commenced in November, 1833. In 1834, his brothers, John W. and Morgan L., became associated with Mr. Collins, under the firm name of S. L. Collins & Company, who con-

tinued the business until 1837, when it was disposed of to Horace Thacher and Michael T. Whitney.

During this time, as well as subsequently, Mr. Collins carried on farming quite extensively, in connection with his brother, John W. Collins, and devoted much of his time to the general improvement of his estate and of the neighborhood.

Mr. Collins was Postmaster at Tremainesville from 1834 to 1842. He was among the most energetic and active of the pioneers in promoting the development, not only of the section in which he resided, but of the County at large, and particularly in the improvement of roads leading into the country in various directions. When Lucas County was organized he was chosen its first Treasurer, and was subsequently re-elected to that office. In 1840 he participated in the formation and organization of Washington Township, and was chosen at various times to fill several of the Township offices, as Clerk, Trustee and Justice of the Peace, the latter for nine years in succession. His example and influence have always been on the side of the moral welfare of the community, and he has especially looked upon Free Masonry as a valuable aid in that direction. Appreciating the moral principles and beautiful symbolic teachings of that order, soon after his majority he became a member in the Village of Gaines, New York, in 1826, and was early among the active Masons in this section of Ohio. He was one of the early members of Fort Meigs Chapter and Toledo Commandery, and was Eminent Commander of the latter from 1857 to 1869—only relinquishing the active duties of the order on account of the misfortune of impaired hearing, which has afflicted him these late years. He still, however, retains his respect and veneration for the institution, believing its moral principles to be unsurpassed by those of any other organization of the day.

He was married in January, 1834, with Harriet Whitney, daughter of Noah A. Whitney, who settled on what is now Collingwood Avenue, in 1824. His marriage has been blessed with four children, of whom one son and one daughter are living, each with families, bringing grandchildren and great-grandchildren into their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are among the oldest and most highly esteemed of the pioneers of Toledo. For more than half a century they have been contemporary with the growth of the City, living for most of that time in the house which is still their residence, on Detroit Avenue. They saw laid the foundations of Toledo, in mud and malaria. They have lived to see it grow up, with beautiful adornings and paved streets, spreading about so as to include their home and sending its Street-cars past their door. Collingwood Avenue, lying along the Eastern boundary of Mr. Collins's original pur-

chase, is becoming the most beautiful residence portion of Toledo.

Mr. Collins's chief occupation for many years has been that of cultivating his lands in and near the City, and looking after his improved City property. Although in the 83d year of his life, he is hale and vigorous, and with his usual care and activity, it is hoped he may be spared yet many years to enjoy the friendship, love and esteem which are accorded him in so large a degree by all who know him.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first meeting for the election of officers for Washington Township was held at the house of Benjamin Mallett, Tremainesville, June 27, 1840. The following officers were elected: Clerk—Sanford L. Collins; Trustees—Alvin Evans, John Lambert, Lyman Haughton; Treasurer—John Knaggs; Overseers of the Poor—James Brown, Henry Mercereau; Constable—Thomas Wilkinson; Fence Viewers—William Wilkinson, Erastus Williams, Charles Evans.

At a meeting of the Township Board held July 1, 1840, Road Districts were laid out and their respective Supervisors appointed as follows: No. 1, Adolphus Majors; 2, George Dixon; 3, William Tavernor; 4, John W. Collins; 5, Erastus Williams; 6, Lyman Haughton; 7, Daniel Brown; 8, Alvin Evans; 9, Noah A. Whitney; 10, Eli Charter; 11, Jasper Goodrich.

The Township offices named have been filled as follows:

Clerk—S. L. Collins, 1840; Horace Thacher, 1841-44; Stephen Haughton, 1844; Horace Thacher, 1845-48; Lewis Lambert, 1848-50; Julius N. Marsh, 1850-52; S. L. Collins, 1852-55; L. P. Wing, 1855-61; Anson Trowbridge, 1861-66; John Bladon, 1866-68; Albert R. Martin, 1868-70; Daniel H. Nye, 1870-73; Peter Cranker, 1873-88.

Treasurer—John Knaggs, 1840-47; Stephen Haughton, 1847-51; Blakesley H. Bush, 1851; Benjamin Mallett, Jr., 1852-56; Blakesley H. Bush, 1856; Benjamin Mallett, 1857-74; Albert R. Martin, 1875-87.

Justices of the Peace—Lyman Haughton, Horace Thacher, elected 1845; Lyman Haughton, Lewis Lambert, 1851; S. L. Collins, 1856; Josiah Chambers, Thomas Secor, 1857; S. L. Collins, 1859; Lyman Haughton, Josiah Chambers, 1860; Paul Kunkle, 1862; Gersham Crabb, Lyman Haughton, 1863; Josiah Chambers, Paul Kunkle, 1865; Peter C. Lewis, 1868; Josiah Chambers, Alonzo Colgrove, 1869; Peter C. Lewis, Josiah Chambers, 1871; Charles W. Ferguson, 1872; Peter C. Lewis, 1874; Alvin Evans, G. W. Stoddard, 1875; George S. Dickson, A. Fahnestock, 1880; A. H. Evans, 1881; A. J. Groynn, Stephen Kappers, 1882; Charles V. Lincoln, 1884; Charles F. Yesline, 1885; C. V. Lincoln, James W. Allen, 1887.

PORT LAWRENCE TAX-PAYERS IN 1838.

Following is a list of persons taxed on personal property within the Township of Port Lawrence in the year 1837. The list is so di-

vided as to show (as nearly as may be) in what portions of that Township the several taxpayers resided, after the same was divided and the City of Toledo, and Townships of Washington and Manhattan formed.

TOLEDO—HORSES AND CATTLE.

Baldwin, Marcus.	Hibbard, A. S.
*Baldwin, Tibbals.	Hollenbeck, Mathew.
*Baldwin, John.	Jones, Granville.
Bidwell & Co.	Johnson, Daniel.
Bodette Job.	Kellogg, Henderson.
Butman, A. P.	Lawrence & Eggleston.
Bissell, Edward.	*Moore, Samuel.
Beebe, Alex.	Mowrie, B. W.
Carner, Lewis.	Mott, Richard.
Calkins, James.	*Newcomb, H. A. W.
Cheney, Roswell.	Nicholas, Charles.
Clum, Alex.	Osgood, Fred.
Carr, Thomas.	Peters, Daniel P.
Corlett, Thomas.	Stowe, Roswell.
Daniels, J. J.	*Segur, Daniel.
Eddy, Samuel.	*Stickney, B. F.
Erie & Kal. R. R. Co.	Smith, Benjamin.
Easton, Almon.	Scott & Bean.
Flagg, Junius.	Turner, Manly.
Green & Hulburt.	*Whitney, James M.
Henderson, John B.	Walbridge, Heman.
Henderson, Henry.	Walbridge, Chester.
Hibbard, A. G. & Co.	Whitney Michael F.
Wadsworth,	Decius.

MERCHANTS' CAPITAL AND MONEY.

Bidwell & Co., \$200.	Marsh, Stephen, \$300.
Brintnall & Co., \$1,500.	McCarty, Patrick, \$200.
Brent, Daniel, \$25.	Peckham & Co., \$500.
Cheney & Hall, \$400.	Porter & Kaufman, \$100.
Clark, Wm. W., \$200.	Pontius & Roop, \$300.
Clark, Geo. P., \$100.	Porter & Rich, \$700.
Douglas, Abram, \$200.	Roy & Phelps, \$600.
Dodd, E. S. & Co., \$1,500.	Roberts, J. C. & Co., \$100.
Daly, M., \$100.	Ritter, Wm. H., \$300.
Goettl, Henry W., \$100.	Scott & Richardson, \$2,000.
Gardner & Bissell, \$500.	Storrs, E. A., \$200.
Hicks & Olney, \$300.	Shepard, H. D., \$1,500.
Haskins, Wm., \$400.	*Trowbridge & Knox, \$100.
Hoisington, J. A., \$500.	Uht, A. W., \$50.
Hoyt, Wm. R., \$300.	Voglesang, John J., \$700.
Jones, John F., \$100.	Wilson, James, \$50.

LAWYERS.

Allen, Edson.	Morton, Daniel O.
Cooke, Richard.	Osborn, John R.
Fitch, John.	Potter, Emery D.
Lownsbury, L. S.	Tilden, Myron H.
Way, George B.	

PHYSICIANS.

Ackley, H. A.	Mosher, John.
Lewis, Ulrich C.	Perkins, George R.
McLean, Charles.	Wheeler, James.

WASHINGTON—HOGS AND CATTLE.

Allen, Samuel.	Keeler, Coleman I.
Andrews, Jairus D.	Knaggs, James W.
Andrews, Augustus.	Lyman, Whitten,
Ansdale, John.	Laskey, George.
Archer, Vorhees.	Leybourne, John, heirs of.
Bishop, Amasa.	Leybourne, Anthony.
Berdan, John.	Lewis, Peter.
Brown, Sylvester.	Lewis, David.
Brown, Orlando.	May, Edward.
Brown, James.	Major, Adolphus.
Brock, William.	Mickens, Peter.
Bellows, Samuel.	Marsh, Joel.
Bernor, Lewis.	Mallett, Benjamin.

Bush, Jonathan.	Merritt, Nancy.
Bush, B. H.	Phillips, Henry.
Cranker, Peter.	Phillips, L.
Courson, George.	Quisins, Basil.
Corneau, Peter.	Showler, James.
Cowell, Moses.	Smith, John.
Charter, Eli.	Southard, James.
Cone, Erastus.	Sullivan, Daniel.
Cochran, F. D.	Stillwell, Elisha.
Collins, S. L. & Co.	Tavernor, William.
Dolby, Robert.	Thomas, Hiram.
Dushalter, John.	Thomas, Levi, heirs of.
Evans, Alvin.	Tucker, Caleb.
Evans, Charles.	Thacher & Whitney.
Fisher, Cyrus.	Thacher, Horace.
Glenn, Nathaniel.	Teliney, Charles.
Greenwood & Brockbark,	Southard, James, Jr.
Gurno, Lewis.	Van Guenten, Christian.
Gardiner, John A.	Vilair, Francis.
Gunn, Christopher.	Whitney, Thomas P.
Gee, John.	Whitten, Alonzo.
Haughton, Stephen.	Whitney, Noah A.
Haughton, Marvin.	Worden, Isaac B.
Haughton, Cyrus.	Wilkison, William.
Haughton, Lyman.	Wilkison, John.
Hallet, John.	Williams, Asa.
Hoskins, William.	Wing, Thomas.
Hayden, Elisha.	Wing, Lorenzo.
Kunkel, Conrad.	Whitney, James S.
Kellogg, F.	Whitney, Michael F.
Knaggs, John.	Worden, Nancy.
	Whitney, Milton D.

MERCHANT'S CAPITAL AND MONEY.

Collins, J. W. & Co., \$700.	Durlett, A. F., \$100.
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MANHATTAN—HORSES AND CATTLE.

Card, Platt.	Card, Platt & Co.
Crane, William.	Knopp, Ezra.
Guion, Panlo.	Schneider, George.

MERCHANT'S CAPITAL AND MONEY.

Chase, Sill & Co., \$300.	Crane, William, \$500.
Mooney, David B.	Swift & Co., \$300.

LAWYERS.

Wheeler, Charles.

OREGON—HORSES AND CATTLE.

Fox, Merseno.	Prentice, Joseph.
Stevens, Oliver.	Ward, Eleazer.
Whitmore, Leander.	Wyant, Martin.

MERCHANT'S CAPITAL AND MONEY.

Street, Isaac, \$300.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

There are 11 School Districts in the Township, and 14 Schools. Of these three are at the Milburn Wagon Works, and two at West Toledo. The School-houses of the Township are all of brick. Number of persons of School age, 1,006—males, 526; females, 480 (9 colored); There are 14 teachers, three of whom are males.

The Township Board of Education for 1887 was constituted as follows: Sub-District No. 1, T. R. Chambers; No. 2, James Jackman; No. 3, Gershom Crabb; No. 4, J. M. Schuck; No. 5, John Bladon; No. 6, A. Jewett; No. 7, John Ley; No. 8, F. M. Rakestraw; No. 9, John W. Baldwin; No. 10, C. F. Yeslin; No. 11, Joseph Droessler. John Bladon was President and Peter Cranker, Clerk.

WEST TOLEDO.

The first plat made in what is now West Toledo was known as the "Phillips Farm." It consisted of lots of eight and ten acres each, lying on both sides of the Plank Road from Detroit Avenue on the East, to the corner where Wilkinson's store and the Postoffice now stand. This plat was made by Philip I. Phillips, in 1854. Humboldt Addition was laid out in April, 1873, by Frederick Gradolph, C. Lenk and others of the Lenk Wine Company. Morris and Phillips Addition was laid out in 1874 by Philip I. Phillips and Adam Welker, and contains 200 lots. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Canada Southern Railroads pass through the center of the plat. West Toledo Addition was laid out by George Douglass and Henry G. Clark in December, 1874.

West Toledo Postoffice was established in 1879, with J. M. Lycan for Postmaster. Mr. Lycan held the office until May, 1881, keeping it in his (then) grocery store, now occupied by L. H. Wilkinson. John L. Henry succeeded as Postmaster in 1881, and was succeeded by L. H. Wilkinson in 1885.

The Toledo Plow Works at West Toledo, were established by N. Burch, and the buildings erected in 1875. Mr. Burch is the inventor and patentee of the Burch Plow, and formerly had his manufactory at North Fairfield, Ohio. The Toledo Plow Company, consisting of N. Burch, F. D. Suydam, John C. Clark, Robert Suydam and H. M. Wright, was incorporated and succeeded to the business of Mr. Burch in 1884. The product of the shops in 1887, was 3,500 plows.

The Slaughter-House and Wholesale Meat business form a large and important interest at West Toledo. The Refrigerator buildings and facilities for shipping by Railroad, are convenient. Among the principal men engaged in this business are Jacob Kurtz, Jacob Folger, W. K. Hadley, M. Mallett, S. Leybourne, Henry Clayton, C. Brogle, and others.

One of the principal Agricultural pursuits about West Toledo, is Dairy-Farming and supplying Milk for the City.

WEST TOLEDO M. E. CHURCH.

The first preaching of Methodism in the vicinity of this Church, was by Rev. John A. Baughman, of the Monroe Circuit, in 1825. In that year Mr. Baughman, or his associate, Mr. Manier, formed a class at Ten-Mile Creek, and this was the starting point of all the Methodist Societies in this section of country. Mr. Amasa Bishop, who was here and participated in the movements, said that two Classes were formed here in 1825 or 1826—one of women exclusively, of which Mrs. Frances M. Whitney was leader, and a mixed Class (men and women), led by William Wilkinson. Mr. Bishop's recollection was, that the Wilkinson

Class was formed first, and soon after that of Mrs. Whitney. Rev. Mr. Manier was probably here and assisted in forming Mrs. Whitney's Class, as the class-book in the hands of Rev. E. C. Gavitt, bearing that date, is in Mr. Manier's hand-writing.

The circumstances of the first meeting at Tremainesville, as related by Mr. Bishop, are given on page 584.

As the settlements increased and it became more convenient for those residing in the vicinity of the Milburn Wagon Works to meet in their own immediate neighborhood, the Classes were divided and and part of them formed the nucleus of Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The preachers who officiated at Tremainesville, Maumee, Perrysburg and Water-ville from 1825 to 1832 were the following:

1826. Monroe Circuit—Zerah Costin, Presiding Elder; John A. Baughman, Pastor. 1827. Monroe Circuit—Zerah Costin, Presiding Elder; George W. Walker, Pastor. 1828. Monroe Circuit—Zerah Costin, Presiding Elder; George W. Walker, Pastor. 1829. Monroe Circuit—Curtis Goddard, Presiding Elder; Jacob Hill, Pastor. 1830. Monroe Circuit—Curtis Goddard, Presiding Elder; James W. Finley, Pastor. 1831. Curtis Goddard, Presiding Elder; James W. Finley, Pastor.

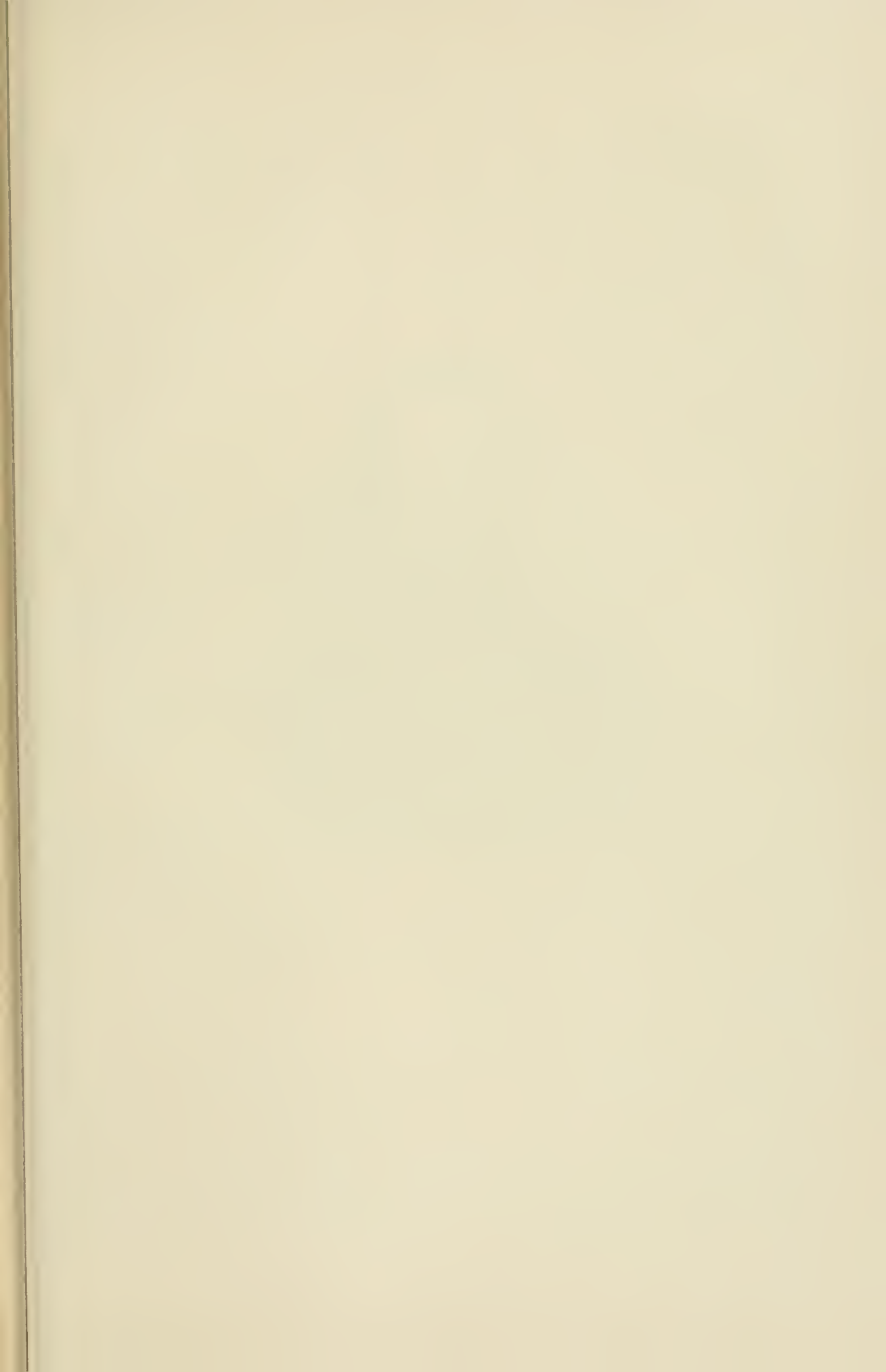
The following named served both Tremainesville and Monroe Street Churches for the years named until they became separate charges:

E. H. Pilcher and E. C. Gavitt, 1832; E. H. Pilcher and William Sprague, 1833; William Sprague and Sylvester F. Southard, 1834; Cyrus Brooks and Robert Triggs, 1835; Ira Chase, 1836-7; Wesley Brock and Andrew M. Fitch, 1838; Austin Coleman and Samuel B. Giberson, 1839; John Tibbals, 1840; Eben R. Hill, F. C. Paine and Ralph Wilcox, 1841; T. H. Alderman and S. L. Yourtee, 1842-3; Luke S. Johnson, 1844; Martin Welch, 1845; William Thacher, 1846; Luke L. Johnson and Thomas Pope, 1847; Octavus Waters and James M. Wilcox, 1848; Alanson Foster and Alfred H. Waters, 1849; James Evans and John Crabb, 1850; John Crabb and George G. Lyon, 1851; David W. Ocker and George G. Lyon, 1852; David W. Ocker and John A. Shannon, 1853; Lorenzo D. Rogers, and Abram B. Poe, 1854; Ambrose Hollington and A. B. Poe, 1855; Henry Warner, 1856; Edmund B. Morrison and John R. Colgan, 1857; William Thacher, 1858-9; Oliver Kennedy, 1860; E. C. Gavitt, 1861-2; L. M. Albright, 1862-3; J. W. Alderman, 1863-4; J. F. Burkholder, 1865-6; Silas B. Maltbie, 1867-8. (The Conference minutes show no further appointments at Tremainesville).

The old edifice which had been built on the property now owned by the Wine Company, was abandoned and sold to that corporation; and the West Toledo Church held services in the School-house until the present edifice was completed in 1873. Since then we find the following list of appointments at West Toledo:

John H. Wilson, 1877-8; Ambrose Hollington, 1878-81; Thomas W. Gregory, 1881-2; Parker P. Pope, 1882-5; Jonathan Zook, 1884-6; John Poucher, 1886-8.

The Parsonage of this Church was built in 1879.





Gershom Crabb.

The old Cemetery in the rear of this Church consisted at first of one acre of ground deeded to the Township by Henry Phillips. In 1854, when P. I. Phillips made a plat of his farm, he reserved lot No. 5, including the one acre above mentioned, for a public burying ground. The first interment in the old ground was that of the body of Mrs. Amelia Keeler, wife of Major Coleman I. Keeler. Her death occurred in the old log Warehouse at the mouth of Swan Creek, and Major Keeler went out in search of a burial place and selected this spot on the farm of Captain Henry Phillips. Many of the old settlers of Washington lie buried here. Among the early graves are those of Moody Mills, John Holmes, Levi Thomas, John Leybourne and William Lewis.

There is another old Cemetery in the Haughton neighborhood containing many graves of old settlers.

MASONRY.—Collingwood Lodge, No. 451, F. and A. M., West Toledo, was instituted July 1, 1871, with the following charter members: Samuel Blanchard, John Bladon, S. L. Collins, Jasper P. Collins, W. K. Hadley, Carl Lenk, J. P. Lewis, John G. Norton, George W. Reynolds, Edwin Upton, William Littlefield, P. I. Phillips and Henry Bennett. Original officers: John G. Norton, W. M.; Samuel Blanchard, S. W.; W. K. Hadley, J. W.; John Baldwin, Secretary; S. L. Collins, Treasurer; J. P. Collins, S. D.; George W. Reynolds, Tiler. Officers, 1887: G. S. Dixon, W. M.; Thomas Russell, S. W.; S. Blanchard, J. W.; J. L. Henry, Treasurer; James Van Wormer, Secretary; W. H. Southard, S. D.; J. W. Vance, J. D.; S. D. Kies, Tiler.

AUBURDALE.

That portion of Washington Township now known as Auburndale, was platted by Amasa Bishop in October, 1873. It lies just outside Toledo limits, West of the Detroit and Toledo Railroad, South of Monroe and North of Bancroft Streets. The plat contained 171 lots. Within a few years Auburndale became a handsome suburban settlement.

In 1874 Auburndale extension was laid out South of Monroe Street and West of Auburn Avenue, by Messrs. Frank J. Scott, A. E. Macomber and others.

GERSHOM CRABB was born in the County of Cornwall, England, May 8, 1818. His father, Edward Crabb, was a native of the same County. His mother, Hannah (Tavernor) Crabb was born in the County of Devon. The father dying when the son was eight years old, the latter went to live with William Tavernor, an uncle. In 1831, Mr. Tavernor and Mrs. Crabb decided to remove to the United States. The emigrating party beside these, embraced the nine children of

Mrs. Crabb, and her mother. They took the Brig Susan at Torquay, March 31, 1831, and after a stormy passage reached St. Andrews, New Brunswick, May 3d. At that point the party separated, all except Mr. Tavernor, Gershom and an aunt, going to Boston. Mrs. Crabb finally settled in Rhode Island, where she died. Mr. Tavernor and party soon left St. Andrews for New York, and thence went to Chittenango, New York, expecting to settle there; but soon hearing about the wonderful advantages of the West, they came on by Canal and Lake Steamer to Detroit. From that point, by the little Steamboat Gratiot, they came to Port Lawrence, landing near the foot of Monroe Street, at the house of John Baldwin. A little back of that was a small shanty occupied by Mr. Crane. Still further out, and near the corner of Jefferson and Fourteenth Streets, was another small house and shanty combined, owned by John Bartlett. These were all the families then living near the River. Still farther back were four or five families, near the Major Keeler farm. The old block-house (unoccupied) stood on the bluff between Monroe and Jefferson Streets. Mr. Tavernor soon decided to locate on the Northeast quarter of Section 11, Town 9, South of 7 East, and purchased the same of the Government. In the Spring of 1832 the party moved into a log-house built on the place during the preceding Winter. Mr. Tavernor was the first purchaser, as he was the first settler, of that Section, and with the exception of Dr. Worden, there were no settlers West of him, all being an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals, deer being very plenty. Thus settled, the next step was the preparation of the forest for crops, which was a slow and most arduous job, especially for those wholly unused to such experience. Added to all this were fever and ague, bilious fever, diseases incident to the locality and entirely new to them. On the other hand, there was nothing of a social nature, as an offset and encouragement—no Schools, no Church, no neighbors—a contrast with their former condition most keenly felt. In due time, however, these conditions were gradually changed. More settlers came—slowly at first, but rapidly ere long, whose presence and co-operation soon greatly mitigated the severity of pioneer life, and fully reconciled the first comers to their American home. Mr. Crabb's School privileges after coming to this country, were limited to seven months, but these were well improved, and greatly aided him through subsequent life. Mr. Tavernor lived on the farm for 19 years, dying February 3, 1851, aged 67 years, his wife having died September 15, 1850, aged 60 years. Mr. Tavernor, by will, gave to Mr. Crabb the farm home, which the latter still occupies. Politically, Mr. Crabb was at the outset a Whig, voting for General Harrison for President, in 1840; and has acted with the

Republican party since its organization. Never a seeker for public position, he has served as Township Trustee, and for about 20 years as member of the Board of Education; while he has at all times sought to bear his full part in responsibilities and duties of the citizen. He was a Volunteer in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, serving in 1864, during which time he was in hospital with typhoid fever, the effects of which yet continue with him. On May 5, 1844, Mr. Crabb was married with Sarah A., daughter of Philo M. and Hannah L. Stevens, who also were pioneers, having come from Genesee County, New York, in 1833. They have had ten children, of whom seven now survive—Eliza A., born August 30, 1845, the wife of Wm. Jackman, of Ida, Michigan; Mary J., born December 5, 1847, now at home; Ada M., born September 17, 1851, wife of John W. Baldwin, Washington; Alice G., born February 3, 1854, wife of Abram Keagle, Barry County, Michigan; Susan H., born November 30, 1859, wife of Edrue Parke, Bronson, Michigan; Laura L., born July 12, 1863, wife of Arthur Ruple, Bronson, Michigan; and George E., born February 17, 1866, at home. Mrs. Jackman now having a grandchild and her grandmother Stevens yet surviving, there are now living in the family a succession of five generations.

ELEAZER N. SMITH was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, June 16, 1815. His parents were Noadiah and Susannah (Sibley) Smith. The family on both sides were from Connecticut, and were of true New England stock. The mother was a sister of William Sibley, whose name at a very early period was so prominently identified with the settlement of Washington Township; and also a sister of Joseph Sibley, of Rochester, New York. The son's early years were spent on a farm, and his educational privileges such as were then common to farmers' sons in that section. Having early adopted agriculture as his pursuit in life, and desiring a more desir-

able field of operations than he found in the East, he left and came West, arriving at Toledo, June 19, 1836, making his stop in what is now Washington Township. In the fall of 1837 he returned to the East, remaining there until the spring of 1839, when he came back to make his permanent home here. He bought an interest in the estate of his uncle, Wm. Sibley, who died in 1836. The property consisted of 260 acres in Sections 21 and 22, of which Mr. Smith now owns 180 acres. The improvement and cultivation of that large farm has been his life-work; and how well that work has been done, his neighbors best can tell. For something more than 30 years past, he has given special attention to the dairy business—more particularly the supply of milk in Toledo, which he has done to the great acceptance of many customers. The business, under the firm of E. N. Smith & Son, and the management of William N. Smith, is yet continued. The farm of Mr. Smith is among the best in the County, and constitutes a property of which its owner may well be proud. He has acted for several terms as a Trustee of Washington Township, and in many other ways open to him served his fellow-citizens. At the age of 17, he made profession of the Christian faith and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which relations he has ever maintained. On coming West he identified himself with the Church now known as the West Toledo Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, for most of the time, he has been an office-bearer. It is due to Mr. Smith, to say, that throughout an active life, now more than 50 years in extent, he has established and maintained the record of a useful and exemplary citizen, a good neighbor, an honorable dealer and the faithful head of a devoted family—qualities covering every relation of human activity. October 5, 1848, Mr. Smith was married with Miss Catherine Rawson, of Bedford, Monroe County, Michigan. They have had three children—William N., now on the farm; Mary, at home; and Emma, wife of William W. Dixon, of West Toledo.

WATERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Waterville, formerly embraced in Waynesfield, was set off in 1831. It lies in the Southwesterly part of Lucas County. It is irregular in shape, and is bounded on the North by the Townships of Swanton and Monclova; on the East by Monclova and the Maumee River; on the South by the Maumee River and Providence Township; and on the West by Providence and Swanton Townships. The area of the Township is about 24 square miles. The Wabash Railway runs through the Northeastern, and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad through the Southeastern por-

tion; while the Wabash and Erie Canal follows the course of the Maumee River.

This was one of the first settled portions of the County. Long before the first white settlers came, it was regarded as a favorite spot by the Redmen for fishing and hunting, the river abounding in fish and the dense forest affording covers for all kinds of game. The march of civilization has unearthed many silent witnesses of the aboriginal denizens, showing the arrow-head, stone hatchet and other primitive devices used in their sports, pastimes and warfare. About a mile Southwest of the Village of



E. A. Smith

Waterville, on what is generally known as the "Roche de Boeuf Farm," is still to be seen indications of a mound, now nearly levelled to the plain by the march of civilization and the plow of progress, which the traditions of the Ottawas say is the last resting place of nearly 200 Redmen, not killed in battle, but in the heat of passionate revenge. Peter Manor, the celebrated Indian scout and guide, thus relates the legendary tradition, as handed down from generations before:

"At the time when the plum, thorn-apple and wild grape were the only products, and long prior to the advent of the paleface, the Ottawas were camped here, engaged in their games and pastimes, as was usual when not clad in war-paint and on the look-out for an enemy. One of the young scions of the tribe, engaged in playing on Roche de Boeuf (Rock in the River), fell over the precipice and was instantly killed. The dusky husband, on his return from the council-fires, on being informed of the fate of his prospective successor, at once sent the mother in search of her papoose, by pushing her over the rocky sides into the shallow waters of the Manmee. Her next of kin, according to Indian law, executed the murdering husband, and was in turn executed in the same manner, until the frantic passions were checked by the arrival of the principal Chiefs of the tribe. This sudden outburst cost the tribe nearly two-thirds its members, whose bodies were taken from the River, buried with full Indian honors the next day."

Evidences of this slaughter were first noticed in the fall of 1833, since when, at various times, many relics and skeletons of those buried there, have been exhumed by the hand of the settler and relic-hunter.

The main road through the Township was originally the trail from the hunting grounds of the Waupaukonnettas, to the British Fort Malden, at the time of their annual payments. One of the oldest living ladies in Waterville (Aunt Lucina Haskins) remembers to have seen the trail literally packed with Redmen on their way to the Fort to receive their bounties from the British Government.

Among the bloody battles of the past, with which Waterville is closely identified, is that of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. General Wayne encamped August 18th, near the present site of the Village of Waterville, there erected Fort Deposit, and on the morning of the 20th putting his army (of about 3,000 men) in motion, gave battle to the hostile tribes, about 2,000 strong, under command of Blue Jacket, a celebrated Shawnee Chief, who were at the Rapids, near Presque Isle, on the same side of the River, and about three miles below Waterville. The battle was opened in a strip of woods covered with fallen timber (from which it received the name). Further particulars of this engagement are given on pages 41-44 of this work.

About half a mile up the River from Waterville, is Station Island (226 acres), now owned by Chauncey Parker. It was formerly heavily

timbered and purchased from the Missionary Society about 1849, by Brigham & Morehouse.

Granger Island, a prominent feature in the history of Waterville, received its name from a squatter named Granger, whom John Pray was obliged to eject on taking possession under purchase from the Government, consisting of the entire Island.

SETTLEMENT.

Most prominent among the early settlers of Waterville was John Pray, to whose enterprise and energy the Township is more indebted for its start, than to any other one person. Although not absolutely the first actual settler, he was yet on the ground virtually settled before any other one had made his abode there. As elsewhere stated, he came first in 1817, and made it his permanent home in 1818. He was followed by Orson Ballou, in 1818; by Whitcomb Haskins, in 1822; and by others whose names and dates we cannot reliably obtain.

As seen, settlement at Waterville followed very soon after the War of 1812-15, and dates back near to those at other points on the River. John Pray's first visit there (1817) was coincident with the platting of old Port Lawrence, which so soon disappeared, and was not resurrected until 1832, a year after Mr. Pray had laid out the Village of Waterville. The "prospects" of no point on the River, at one time, were better than were those of Waterville; while it is also true, that none were directed by more energy and enterprise, than was that place. Its business men, from the start, were among the most prominent and honorable operators of the Valley. That they were not able, in results, to justify their expectations was not due to lack of earnest effort against combining obstacles. The construction of Canals and Railroads—so wholly changing the course, as well as the methods, of trade and travel—proved too much for the conditions on which hundreds of enterprises more pretentions than Waterville, were made to rest.

INITIAL FACTS.

The first actual settlement within Waterville Township, was on the Roche de Boeuf Farm, about a mile and a half below the Village, in 1814, by Isaac Richardson, the nearest point being Perrysburg. Settlers came very slowly at first. Gilbert Underwood came in 1816: the Adams family in 1817, settling on what is known as the Hutchinson Farm, in the Northern part of the Township. In 1818, we find John Pray coming from Madison County, and Artemus Underwood from Onondaga County. New York, and settling on Presque Isle Hill.

Among the early births in the Township we find Paris H. Pray, born May 8, 1819.

Waterville can lay claim to being the birth-place of the oldest living resident (July, 1888)

in Lucas County, Warren B. Gunn having been born on what is known as the Gunn farm, in 1820.

The first Graveyard was opened on the Roche de Boeuf Farm, Northwest corner of River tract 39, about 1825; and the second, the same year, on the site of the John Pray homestead, and afterwards moved to its present location, about a quarter of a mile to the Southwest.

Among the first deaths of which record can be found, are of the Underwood family from malarial or "Swamp Fever"—Gilbert Underwood, August 7, 1819; Milton Underwood, September 27, 1819; Solomon Underwood, October 4, 1819; Laura Underwood, October 21, 1819; and Sally Underwood, November 21, 1820.

Lewis Eastwood, born in Troy, New York, January 26, 1809, is probably the oldest man now in the Township. He was married with Amanda Hall, in Waterville, November 1, 1838, and is the father of five children—Ellen, John, Lina, Asa and Sarah. He is the proprietor of a large Apiary.

The first Tavern in the Township was opened by a man by the name of Isaac Richardson, in the year 1816, on the Roche de Boeuf farm. It was a double log house on the site of the Dodd homestead. He continued there until the fall of 1829, when he was shot and killed by one Porter, who was hung at Perrysburg in the spring of 1831, this being the first execution within the present Counties of Lucas and Wood.

The next hotel of which we find account, was opened on the present site of the Columbian House, by John Pray, in 1828. The Wabash House was opened by Lyman Dudley, in 1830, on the opposite side of the Street. The building was moved in 1835 by L. L. Morehouse, and in its place was erected the house now occupied by Dr. Samuel Dodd.

The mail facilities in early days were very meagre, John Pray being the first postmaster, and the mails being weekly in connection with the route from Defiance to Toledo.

The first Physicians were Welcome and Paris Pray, who began practice in 1830.

The first attempt at a Mill in the Township, was made in 1818, about a mile and a half North of the present Village, by Adams, Hunt & Co. It was a rude and imperfect affair, built of rough clap-boards and painted red, and came to be known as the "Old Red Ox-Mill," its motive power having been oxen. For some time it was used as a Feed Mill, and in 1825 was overhauled and used as a School-house. The next mill, and first Grist Mill, was that of John Pray, on Granger Island, built in 1821, and referred to elsewhere. The one built by him on the West shore in 1830, and now owned and operated by Witle, Slatts & Co., was bought by them of J. M. Christman in 1886.

Its present capacity is 125 barrels of flour per day. In connection with this mill, is a Saw and Planing Mill, which was built in 1846 by L. L. Morehouse and Van Vorse.

The first Blacksmith Shop in the Township was started in 1830, by Captain John Pettinger on the East side of Main Street, opposite the Columbian House. After about 10 years, he removed his forge to his farm on Section 19, where it remained until his death, in 1883. Following Captain Pettinger were Whitcomb and Carter on the North side of the Public Square, who sold out to Sereno C. Brainard and Orris V. Crosby (both now living at Delta, Ohio), who continued the business till 1848. Among their force we find a man now prominent in Waterville, Captain James Marston, who served his apprenticeship with them from 1841 till 1848, and is now one of the principal stockholders and the President and Manager of the Waterville Natural Gas and Oil Company. They were followed by Michael Tyler, who continued till 1884. There is now in the business, Asher Demuth, on Wood Street, who succeeded Tyler in 1884; Henry Calknarr, on Mechanic Street, commencing in 1883; and Groff and Schwind, beginning in 1885.

The first bridge crossing the Maumee within Waterville Township was at the site of the old Ferry, near Pray's Falls, and was built jointly by Wood and Lucas Counties in 1874. It was a wooden truss, costing \$22,000, and was replaced in the Spring of 1888 by the Smith Bridge Co., with an elegant iron bridge, at a cost of over \$30,000.

Over the Miami and Erie Canal, there have been built six bridges, the first in 1838, the last one in 1884.

The first Threshing Machine in the Township was used in 1843, by Vermilyea.

ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES.

Following is a list of original purchases of land in Waterville Township, a large portion of which was purchased of the State, and known as "Canal Lands."

Hollister Haskins, 1822, 160 acres.
Martin Gunn, 1823, 173 acres.
River Tract 32, R. A. Forsyth, 1825, 174 acres.
River Tract 34, John Hollister, 1825, 184 acres.

UNITED STATES RESERVE—TOWN ONE.

Section, Purchasers' Names, Date and Acres.

Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Jos. H. Larwell, 1836; 40 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Lewis Hunt, 1832; 40 acres.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Jeremiah Johnson, 1833; 40.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Mathias Van Fleet, 1833; 40.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Caleb Reynolds, 1833; 40 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Elias Fowler, 1833; 80 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Henry Bennett, 1836; 40 acres.
Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19, John Pettinger, 1832; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19, John Pray, 1833; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Henry C. Blodgett, 1843; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Elijah Dodd, 1843; 80 acres.
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Ammon Nicholas, 1839; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Michael Strimhart, 1838; 80 acres.
East $\frac{1}{2}$ West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Whitcomb Haskins, 1832; 40 acres.
Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Wm. and Abram Pettinger, 1833; 40 acres.
Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Mathias S. Van Fleet, 1833; 40 acres.
Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, John Pray, 1833; 40 acres.

Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, John Van Fleet, 1833; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, Thomas Shoemaker, 1833; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, Salmon Cross, 1832; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, Ralph Farnsworth, 1832; 80 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 30, Isaac T. Dudley, 1832; 320 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, Lyman Dudley, 1833; 40 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 30, Elisha Hunt, 1833; 160 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Isaac T. Dudley, 1833; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Elijah Doid, 1843; 80 acres.

RANGE NINE, TOWN SEVEN.

Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 26, Valentine Winslow, 1833; 136.98 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Africa Spaulding, 1833; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Samuel Davis, 1839; 40 acres.
 West part Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Edward Ogden, 1844; 80 acres.
 Northwest frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Daniel Barnes, 1838; 83.73 acres.
 Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Edward Ogden, 1842; 49.21 acres.
 Northwest frac. Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ (old survey) Sec. 34, Paris Pray, 1833; 74.88 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ East $\frac{1}{2}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, Harvey Kimber, —; 500 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, Wm. Martin, 1854; 80 acres.
 North part Northeast fraction Sec. 55, Philip Crippliver, 1839; 86.40 acres.
 South part frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Jacob McQuilling, 1839; 90.10 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, O. V. R. Crosby, 1844; 76.08 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, H. L. Wood, 1842; 52 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, John Holliger, 1844; 26.31 acres.
 Northwest frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Bernard Long, 1842; 154.92 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 35, James Craven, 1842; 160 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, William Lytle, 1836; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, John Miller, 1839; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, Philip Crippliver, 1839; 160 acres.
 Southwest corner Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, John Pray, —; 3.49 acres.

RANGE NINE, TOWN SIX.

Northwest fraction Section 1, John Pray, 1843; 67.93 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northeast fraction Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1, John Roop, 1843; 117.50 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, John G. Schneider, 1842; 45.59 acres.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Frederick Ferieel, 1842; 87.86 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, A. J. Eldridge, 1840; 40.39 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, J. F. Burnett, 1842; 44.40 acres.
 North part Northeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Jos. Hall, 1842; 62.12 acres.
 North part Northeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, James Craven, 1844; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2, Joseph White, 1842; 160 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Geo. Schnabel, 1853; 80 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, A. J. Eldridge, 1842; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Harvey Kimber, 1842; 62.23 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3, John Bacon, 1850; 160 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Frederick Grimm, 1850; 40 acres.
 Northeast fraction Sec. 3, Rika Grimm, 1850; 60.02 acres.
 West frac. Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, John Bacon, 1848; 80 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, George Black, 1842; 80 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ frac. Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, John G. Schneider, 1842; 40 acres.
 East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Levi Rinehart and John Bacon, 1842; 80 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 10, John M. Meyer, Jr., 1842; 160 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 10, James Craven, 1844; 160 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, John M. Meyer, 1842; 40 acres.
 Section 11, Geo. Schnabel, 1843; 640 acres.
 Fraction Section 12, John Pray, 1833; 13.96 acres.
 North frac. Northeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Wm. Lytle, 1844; 61.30 acres.
 South frac. Northeast frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Patrick Harrington, 1842; 86.94 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and South $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Joseph White, 1842; 482.27 acres.
 Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 12, George Schnabel, 1843; 160 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 13, A. H. Lansdale, 1842; 167.68 acres.
 Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 24, Jeremiah Clay, 1852; 86 acres.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 24, Jacob Fancher, 1834; 258.93 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and East $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, A. H. and R. Lansdale, 1842; 132.57 acres.

RANGE TEN, TOWN SIX.

South part frac. Sec. 6, Isaac T. Dudley, 1833; 87.20 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ frac. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 6, Thos. Shoemaker, 1839; 78.78 acres.
 Lots 1, 2, and South part Sec. 7, Joseph White, 1842; 89.89 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Myers Shoemaker, 1842; 80 acres.
 Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, A. H. Lansdale, 1842; 40 acres.
 Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ Northwest frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Myers Shoemaker, 1842; 33.40 acres.

RANGE TEN, TOWN SEVEN.

South $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 30, James G. Harrah, 1823; 89.56 acres.
 North $\frac{1}{2}$ fraction Sec. 31, Geo. Rhinehart, 1839; 86.40 acres.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following record of the early sales of property is useful as showing the dates when purchasers became interested in the locality:

John Pray to William Oliver, 160 acres, lot 26 United States Reserve, \$852; 1836.
 R. A. Forsyth to Anthony La Point, 1828.
 Same to John Van Fleet, 1829.
 Francis Ditts to Jane Richardson, 1830.
 Moses Thompson to Collister Haskins, (tract 38, 135 acres, 1827; \$203.
 John Pray to Daniel Lakin, 1831.
 John Pray to John Pittinger, 1832.
 Isaac Dudley to Alansing Watson; Sept., 1834.
 Same to Capt. Elijah Kinroe, Feb., 1835.
 Philander Noble, to Alfred Hamilton, 1834.
 Lewis Sautner to John Fowler, 1835.
 John Pray to John O. Ensign, 1835.
 Oliver Pray to James Sperry, 1836.
 John Winnenberg to Welcome Pray and Galen B. Abel, 1835.
 John Pray to Henry Reed, June, 1833, 169 acres in Tract 35, \$2,864.
 Jacob Eberly to Paris Pray, 1833.
 Daniel Metzker to Michael Uenphner, March, 1835.
 John Pray to Herman S. Curtis, 1835.
 Luther Hutchinson to Welcome Pray, Jane Richardson, James Sperry and Ira Wilders, 1834.
 John Pray to Peter Roberdeaux, 1833.
 John Pray to Edward D. Sargent, 1834.
 John Pray to Jacob Lase, 1834.
 John Pray to John L. Pray, lot 40 United States Reserve, 1831.
 John Pray to Ira Dudley, 1834.
 Jacob Lose to Jacob Huffman, 1835.
 John Lose to George Tranger, 1835.
 John Pray to Herman J. Curtis, 1835.
 Alansing Watson to Oliver Pray, 1835.
 John Van Fleet to H. Smith and L. E. Stone, 1835.
 Guy Nearing and Neptune Nearing to Levi Beardsley and Oliver A. Morse, 1835.
 Horatio Nearing to Levi Beardsley and Oliver A. Morse, 1835.
 Dan. R. Miller to Archange Knaggs, May, 1835; Indian Island, Maumee River, 93 acres; \$176. April 8, 1836, Mr. Knaggs sold this property to Chas. D. Foot, Daniel Swift and Wm. Hinrod for \$2,500. At this time the island was occupied by Alex. Knaggs as a residence.
 Jared Van Fleet to James Ballard, March, 1836.
 Wm. and Abram Pittinger to Matthias Van Fleet, March, 1836.
 Jeremiah Johnson to Almon Gibbs Johnson, March, 1836.
 Ebenezer Gillett to Edward Sargent and Henry A. Cooper, February, 1836.
 Fifield Richardson to John Reeves, 1836.
 John Pray to Jacob Eberly, April, 1833; lot 21, Waterville, \$50.
 John Binger to Belser Gross, 1836.
 Oliver Pray to John Pray, 1836.
 Luther Hutchinson to David Hall, 1836.
 In March, 1836, Saw-en-de-baus, or the Yellow Hair, alias Peter Minor (an adopted son of Ton-dog-a-nee, Chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians), in consideration of \$60,000, sold to Robert Forsyth and Geo. B. Knaggs, 613 acres of land, which was confirmed to Minor by the President, under the negotiated treaty with the Ottawas in February 1833; the same lying on the North side of Maumee River, at the Wolf Rapids. Angelica, wife of Peter Minor, joined in the deed. The witnesses to the conveyance were Guy Nearing and James King; the former as Justice of the Peace, taking Minor's acknowledgment of the same; while J. H. Forsyth, Horatio Conant, C. C. P. Hunt and Oscar White certified to Minor's fitness to transact such business, and to the sufficiency of the price paid for the property. Gen. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, endorsed the high respectability of these parties. In August, 1836, the same property was deeded back to Minor by the grantees of his deed, at the same price, \$60,000.
 Harmon J. Curtis to Abbey Cole, 1836.
 Philip Crippliver to John Crippliver, 1836.
 John Pray to Theophilus Short and Ira Wilder, October, 1835.
 Granger Island, in the Maumee River, and lots in Waterville, for \$7,000; Pray reserving certain privileges, including the removal of "everything in the old Mill on the Island, except the Water-Wheel, and the removal of the contents of barn."
 James Ballard to Ira White, February, 1837.
 John Pray to Joseph E. Hall, lot 105 in the Town of Waterville, May, 1837; price \$150.
 John Pray to Herman J. Curtis, James Carnell and Henry A. Cooper, April, 1837.
 David Hobart to Wm. Cox, March, 1837.
 John Galloway to Henry Galloway, April, 1837.
 John Pray to V. Crosby and Daniel Salpaugh, 1837.
 Wm. J. Ketcham to John Van Fleet, 1836.
 Willard Gunn to John Van Fleet, April, 1837.
 Jacob McQuilling to John Holliger, March, 1836.
 John Pray to Orson Warriner, Orin Warriner and Harvey V. Mann, May, 1837.
 John Pray to Thomas Blair, May, 1838.
 Susan Thorp to Clarissa Thorp, July, 1837.
 John Pray to Anselm Carey, June, 1838.
 A. B. Crosby to John Hong, May, 1838.
 John Pray to Rial Stobbin, April, 1838.
 John Pray Daniel Salpaugh, May, 1838.
 John Hogue to Eleonor M. Post, June, 1838.
 Warren Tremaine to Jefferson Van Fleet, September, 1838.
 Gilman Chedle to John Wright, November, 1837.
 John Pray to Alpha Cole, Edward D. Sargent, David G. Hancock and Ebenezer Gillett, 1838.
 Elisha Williams to Samuel Gould, January, 1839.
 John Pray to Wm. Schenck, July, 1839.
 John Pray to Welcome Pray, May, 1839; to James Carroll, May, 1839; and to Orson Ballou, May, 1839.

Hiram Smith to Henry L. Wood, April, 1839.
Edward R. Dyer, to Stephen F. Dyer and Essek H. Dyer, April, 1839.

Wm. P. Reznor to Peter P. Bateman, September, 1839.
John Pray to Simon Bartley, February, 1840; to Chas. G. Carrollton, December, 1839; to Lorenzo P. Dudley, March, 1840; to Burton H. Hickox, July, 1839; to Lorenzo L. Morehouse, June, 1840.

John Van Fleet to John O. Ensign, March, 1840.
Orris V. Crosby to Eleanor N. Eldridge, April, 1840.
Warren Tremaine to Gardner Tremaine, August, 1840.
Ralph Farnsworth to John Pray, June, 1841.
Parley T. Abbott to Alfred J. Eldridge, April, 1841.
Wm. Cox to John Miller, December, 1841.
Peter Strayer to Geo. Walters, November, 1840.
John Pray to Osmon Pray, October, 1838.
Alex. Howard *et al.* to Simon Bartley, June, 1841.
John Pray to Constant Cook, July, 1842; to John S. Bates, November, 1841.

Jeremiah Ward to A. J. Eldridge, November, 1842.
John Pittinger to Elijah Dodd, March, 1843.
H. J. Curtis to Elijah Dodd and L. L. Morehouse, 1842.
John Pray to John Creuthers, January, 1843.
Ralph Farnsworth to Thos. Shoemaker, January, 1841.
Sally, Mary and Betsey Holmes, heirs of John Holmes, to Frances J. Holmes (widow), April, 1843.

Alpha Cole to Betsey Reed, November, 1842.
James Craven to Joseph E. Hall, June, 1843.
John Pray to Jacob Corson, June, 1839.
Barnard Long to Melchoir Verkerlie, October, 1842.
John Pray to John O. Pierce, November, 1842.
Matthias Van Fleet to Chas. Van Fleet, September, 1813.
R. H. and A. H. Lansdale to Thos. Piddell, 1843.
John Pray to Elisha Whitcomb, April, 1842.
Essek H. Dyer to Newell C. Hall, May, 1844.

James Craven to Eleanor N. Eldridge, March, 1844.
John Pray to Joel S. Richardson, March, 1844.
H. L. Wood to James Craven, February, 1844.
John Pray to Wm. H. Cobleigh and Sereino C. Brainard, Nov., 1844.

Patrick Harrington to Nicholas Angel, July, 1841.
Henry A. Cooper to Sarah Eastman, May, 1845.
John Pray to Nathan W. Pray, 1845.
Wm. H. Hickox to Ebenezer Gillett, March, 1846.
Jos. White to Ephraim Knapp, July, 1846.
John Pray to Collister Ann All, June, 1846.
Milton Rakestraw to Joseph Rakestraw, December, 1833.
Sheriff to Yarnell and Rowland Rakestraw, in partition of lands of the estate of their father, Joseph Rakestraw, deceased; the Sheriff's acknowledgment was taken by M. R. Waite, Mayor of Maumee City, October 24, 1846.

Patrick Harrington to Martin Miller, August, 1847.
Leander Demuth to Orin and Milo Gilbert, March, 1847.
John Pray to Barzilla P. Harrison, January, 1846.
Abner Moulton to Abner W. Moulton, October, 1843.
John Pray to Ozro D. Pray, March, 1845.
John C. Maag to Jacob Fantz, October, 1847.
Thos. Piddell to Jeremiah Sullivan, 1847.
The Sheriff to Edward R. Dyer, December, 1847.
Joseph White to Leander Demuth, July, 1846.
Joseph White to Ephraim Knapp, July, 1846.
John Pray to Parley P. Abbott, September, 1846.
Joseph White to Wm. Little, March, 1847.
John Pray to Lewis Eastwood, October, 1838.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

The first election in Waterville Township was held April 4, 1831, with Daniel Lakins, Jacob Eberly and George W. Evans as Judges; and Ralph Farnsworth and William Meeker as Clerks. The result of this election was the choice of the following Township officers:

Jonas Cleveland, William Meeker and James C. Adams, Trustees; Willard Gunn and Jeremiah Johnson, Overseers of the Poor; Ralph Farnsworth, Clerk; George W. Evans, Treasurer; David Robbins, Constable; Richard Gunn and Jacob Eberly, Fence Viewers; John Vanfleet and Whitcomb Haskins, Supervisors of Highway.

June 21, 1831, John Vanfleet and Daniel Lakins were elected Justices of the Peace.

July 11, 1831, the Trustees divided the Township into two School Districts, as follows: District No. 1, from the North line of the Township to the line between River tracts Nos. 33 and 34; and No. 2, from thence to the South line of the Township.

Ralph Farnsworth was elected Justice of the Peace December 31, 1831.

Other Township officers were elected as follows:

1832. Trustees, Jonas Cleveland, Whitcomb Haskins and G. B. Abell. Clerk, Wm. Meeker. Treasurer, John Pray. Overseers of Poor, Jeremiah Johnson, Willard Gunn. Supervisors of Highways, Jeremiah Johnson and Jacob Eberly. Fence Viewers, Richard Gunn, Matthias S. Vanfleet. Constable, David Robbins.

1833. Trustees, Whitcomb Haskins, G. B. Abell, David Hobard. Clerk, Wm. Meeker. Treasurer, John Pray. Overseers of Poor, Willard Gunn, Jere. Johnson. Fence Viewers, M. S. Vanfleet, Thomas Shoemaker, Richard Gunn. Supervisors, John Vanfleet, Wm. Meeker. Constable, Orson Ballou.

1834. Trustees, G. B. Abell, W. Haskins, John Vanfleet. Clerk, Wm. Ewing. Treasurer, John Pittinger. Overseers of Poor, J. C. Adams, Jere. Johnson, Willard Gunn. Fence Viewers, Jere. Johnson, Alex. Howard, Willard Gunn. Supervisors, M. S. Vanfleet, Thos. Shoemaker, Joseph Rakestraw, Hiram Theabolt. Constables, Lewis Eastwood, Dana Robbins. Solomon Cross was appointed Constable, *vice* Lewis Eastwood, who declined.

July 10, 1834, J. C. Adams was elected Justice of the Peace.

October 14, 1834, the first State election seems to have been held in the Township. The vote stood as follows (the first named candidates being Whigs, and the second Democrats):

Governor—James Findlay, 18; Robert Lucas, 22. Representatives in Legislature—Joseph H. Crane, 32; Wm. Helfenstein, 8.

County Commissioners—James Wilkison, 14; Epaprodatus Foot, 26.

County Surveyor—Samuel Divine, 19; Adson Smith, 12; Neptune Nearing, 6.

Assessor—Joshua Chappell, 34; G. W. Wood, 3.

December 10, 1834, Ralph Farnsworth was elected Justice of the Peace, having 31 votes, to 2 votes for Robert Ryan.

1835. Trustees, G. B. Abell, Moses Thorp, Whitcomb Haskins. Clerk, William Ewing. Treasurer, Ralph Farnsworth. Overseers of Poor, John Vanfleet, Henry Reed, Sr. Fence Viewers, Jere. Johnson, Hiram Theabolt, Thos. Shoemaker. Constables, David Robbins, Lewis Eastwood. Supervisors—District 1, M. S. Vanfleet; 2, Paris Pray; 3, Oliver Pray; 4, Joseph Hartwell.

1836. Trustees, Henry Reed, Sr., Lyman Dudley, M. S. Vanfleet. Clerk, Abraham P. Reed. Treasurer, John Pittinger. Overseers of Poor, John Vanfleet, Smith Doggett. Supervisors, Abraham Pittinger, A. B. Crosby, O. V. Crosby, Benj. Atkinson. Fence Viewers, Gabriel Yount, Jared Vanfleet, Seneca Sterling. Constables, Isaac Cooper, David Robbins.

October, 1836. The result of the State election was as follows:

Governor—Joseph Vance, 42; Eli Baldwin, 43. Congress—Patrick G. Goode, 42; James Brown, 43. Representative State Legislature—John Hollister, 44; Amos Evans, 39. County Commissioner—Willard P. Daniels, 82. Prosecuting Attorney—Tappan Wright, 38; E. D. Potter, 31. Assessor—John Vanfleet, 44; G. B. Abell, 37.

At the Presidential election, November 4, 1836, the Whig Electoral ticket received 51 votes, and the Democratic ticket, 49 votes.

1837. The vote for the officers named at the Township election, April 3d, stood as follows: For Clerk—Edward D. Sargent, 63; G. B. Abell, 5. Treasurer—Paris Pray, 63; R. Farnsworth, 6. Trustees—M. S. Vanfleet, 73; Thomas Shoemaker, 67; Whitcomb Haskins, 60; Lyman Dudley, 17; Henry Reed, Sr., 14.

At this election E. D. Sargent, Welcome Pray and David Smith were chosen Township School Inspectors.

1838. The vote at the October election stood as

follows: Governor—Joseph Vance, 69; Wilson Shannon, 58; Congress—Patrick G. Goode, 64; William Sawyer, 62. Senator—John Hollister, 74; Curtis Bates, 53. Representative—William Taylor, 66; Parlee Carlin, 61. Commissioner—Hiram Bartlett, 49; John Vanfleet, 78. Recorder—Junius Flagg, 62; Francis L. Nichols, 58; Nathan Rathbun, 8. Assessor—Cyrus Fisher, 66; Ezra E. Dodd, 44.

Following is a list of persons voting in Waterville Township, in 1839:

B. Barker, Moses Thorp, J. W. Waldren, M. S. Vanfleet, John Webb, Richard Shaw, F. Lyon, John Pray, Thomas Shoemaker, Newell C. Hall, James Carroll, E. D. Sergeant, Elijah Hanson, Martin Winslow, L. L. Morehouse, John L. Smith, Charles Robbins, John Carpenter, Ebenezer Young, John C. Purce, Alfred J. Eldredge, James H. Earl, Uriah Sullivan, Parley Abbott, John Pettinger, Oliver Pray, Denton Mervin, Lyman Dudley, H. J. Curtis, Edmund R. Dyer, Elijah Dodd, David Childs, Paris Pray, Rial Stebbins, James B. Leach, Eli Shelder, J. E. Hall, John Vanfleet, Jesse Blaker, John O. Ensign, E. M. Dyer, Wm. Dowrin, Wm. T. Smith, D. C. Middleton, David Robbins, Jr., Wm. Robbins, Henry L. Wood, Alfred Gunn, Henry Ringleker, John House, David McQuilling, George Orson Ballou, David Howard, Alexander Howard, Ralph Farnsworth, David Hall, Salmon Cross, Wm. Caster, Elisha Whitcomb, Daniel Saulspaugh, Orson Warriner, George Robbins, Simon Bartley, Jacob Yount, Ambrose Pray, E. S. Frost, John Snyder, G. C. Eastman, Lewis Eastwood, John McCleave, John Poulard, Samuel Miller, Jos. Rakestraw, Joseph Anderson, Daniel Campbell—Total, 78.

1840. Township officers elected. Trustees, Thos. Shoemaker, Whitcomb Haskins, Henry Reed, Sr. Clerk, H. J. Curtis. Treasurer, Ralph Farnsworth. Overseers of Poor, John Houge, Joseph Hutchinson, Henry Reed, Sr. Constables, David Robbins, Parley Abbott. Fence Viewers, Willard Gunn, Edmund M. Dyer.

The vote at the State election, 1840, was as follows: Governor—Thomas Corwin, 68; Wilson Shannon, 37. Congress, P. G. Goode, 68; Wm. Sawyer, 37. Representatives State Legislature, George B. Way and John F. Hinkel, 68; Daniel O. Morton and Loren Kennedy, 37. Commissioners—Eli Hubbard, 68; Lucian B. Lathrop, 37. Assessor—John W. Harter, 68; Samuel Durgin, 37. It is noticeable that no voter "scratched" his ticket.

The vote for President in November, 1840, stood as follows: Harrison (Whig) electors, 70; Van Buren (Democratic) electors, 43.

1844. Township officers elected: Trustees, Joseph Hutchinson, Welcome Pray, Orson Ballou. Clerk, Joseph E. Hall. Assessor, John Pray. Overseers of Poor, Willard Gunn, Whitcomb Haskins. Constable, David Robbins. Treasurer, L. L. Morehouse. Supervisors—Joseph Hutchinson, District 1; Whitcomb Haskins, 2; Orrin Gillette, 3; Adam Dills, 4.

The vote at the State election stood: Governor—Mordecai Bartley, 51; David Tod, 40. Congress—James W. Riley, 41; Wm. Sawyer, 41. Representative, Elijah Huntington, 51; Daniel F. Cook, 38. Senator—C. W. O'Neal, 51; Willard V. Way, 38. Commissioner—Lyman Parcher, 51; Leonard Whitmore, 41. Recorder—Junius Flagg, 51; Nathaniel Leggett, 41.

The vote for Presidential electors, in November, 1844, stood: Clay (Whig), 49 votes; Polk (Democratic), 39.

1849. Township officers elected: Justices of the Peace, David Smith, Edward D. Sargent. Trustees, N. C. Hall, John Webb, John Vanfleet. Assessor, A. J. Eldredge. Treasurer, Elijah Dodd. Clerk, J.

E. Hall. Constables, Norman Brainard, Abraham Shepler. Supervisors—Charles Vanfleet, District No. 1; Thomas Shoemaker, No. 2; Orrin Gillette, No. 3; Orson Ballou, No. 4; Andrew Arbogast, No. 5; Wm. H. Demuth, No. 6; A. Pray, No. 7, and J. F. C. Burnett, No. 8.

1851. Township officers elected: Trustees, Fred. Finkel, David Smith, Charles Vanfleet. Assessor, Whitcomb Haskins. Clerk, J. E. Hall. Constables, Marmaduke Pray, Daniel Campbell, Jr.

1851. At the October election the vote for Governor stood: Samuel F. Vinton (Whig), 71; Renben Wood (Democrat), 107.

1852. The vote for President, in November, stood: Scott (Whig), 79; Pierce (Democrat), 106.

1853. Township officers elected: Trustees, Fred. Finkel, Sereno C. Brainard, Charles Vanfleet. Treasurer, John Webb. Clerk, J. E. Hall. Constables, Chas. Campbell, David Robbins. Assessor, Amos Herrick.

The first bills against the Township were allowed March 5, 1832, to wit:

1. Jacob Eberly, \$150; 2. J. E. Adams, \$2.25; 3. Ralph Farnsworth, \$6.50; 4. Thomas Shoemaker, \$0.75; 5. Jonas Cleveland, \$2.25; 6. G. B. Abell, 75c; 7. M. S. Vanfleet, 75c; 8. S. D. English, 75c; 9. G. W. Evans, \$1.50.

The next record of bills allowed is that of March 4, 1833, when \$5.09 was voted to Jeremiah Johnson, and 75 cents each to Ralph Farnsworth, Thomas Shoemaker, J. C. Adams, John Vanfleet, M. S. Vanfleet, Jonas Cleveland and Whitecomb Haskins—all but the first of these claims, evidently, were for services as election officers.

To March 7, 1836, the expenditures for the Poor of the Township amounted to \$18.20.

About 1836 the Trustees held their meeting at the tavern known as the Western Exchange. It having come to the knowledge of the Trustees that there had "lately come into the Township certain persons on the Canal line, who were not legal residents thereof," and that one or more of them "were likely to become a Township charge," they issued their warrant to Lewis Eastwood, Constable, January 10, 1838, warning such persons "forthwith to leave said Township." The return made by the Constable January 22, showed that he had meantime served such warrant by reading the same to 541 different persons; and by copy to 5 persons, making a total of 546. They seem to have been employed by the contractors on sections 28 to 40, inclusive, of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and all within Waterville Township. The Constable's fees for service of the warrant, amounted to \$53.37½. The Trustees were John Pray and Willard Gunn.

May 6, 1839, Jonathan Hungerford paid a fine of \$2.00, for refusing to qualify as Overseer of the Poor.

In March, 1840, Dr. Welcome Pray was allowed \$2.00 for medical attendance on two paupers during the years 1834 and '35.

The following statement of Township funds was made in 1842; Receipts—Road fund,

\$56.31; Township, \$142.86; School District No. 1, \$130.12; No. 2, \$21.50; No. 3, \$9.67. Total, \$360.49. Balance in treasury, \$95.11.

A settlement with the Township Treasurer, in 1843, showed the treasury to contain—Cash, \$36.27; one citizen's note, \$8.25; one lot of Boots and Shoes, \$10.00; and one County order, \$1.00; total, \$55.52. The Treasurer (L. L. Morehouse) was allowed \$9.60 for services. Samuel R. Reed, now of Cincinnati, was then Clerk of Waterville Township, and was soon succeeded by J. E. Hall, yet of Waterville.

In 1848, J. E. Hall was allowed \$6.00 in full for one year's services as Clerk and stationery.

At the same time A. P. Reed was allowed \$1.84 for services as Clerk at an election, and for a shroud furnished by him for the body of a boy drowned in the Canal.

On settlement, March 9, 1849, with James B. Steedman, Supervisor of Road District No. 4, the Trustees found in his hands two notes of residents for delinquent road work (\$3.00), and "cash paid in," \$0.25; total, \$3.25, which was delivered to Elijah Dodd, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of Township Trustees for 1852, was held at the Columbian House.

In March, 1854, J. E. Hall, Township Clerk, was allowed \$13.62 for the preceding year, viz.: For services as Clerk, \$7.00; stationery, \$1.62; for enumeration of youth for School purposes, \$3.00; for "clerking for Board of Education," \$2.00.

TAX PAYERS IN 1838.

Following is the list of residents of Waterville Township taxed on personal property in 1838:

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Adams, Jane.	Haskins, Whitcomb.
Acker, John.	Hall, David.
Almon, William.	Howard, Alexander.
Almon, Carl.	Holocker, John.
Agers, George.	Hartwell, Joseph.
Anderson, —	Johnson, Mary.
Abell, Galen B.	Loop, Amos.
Bartley, Simon.	Moulton, Abraham.
Blaker, Jesse.	McQuillen, David.
Brady, David C.	North, Isaac.
Burnham, Joel.	Pettinger, Abraham.
Ballou, Orson.	Pettinger, John.
Curtis, Lyman D.	Pray, Ambrose.
Crosby, Oris C.	Pray, John L.
Crosby, A. B.	Pray, Archibald.
Crosby, John.	Perry, Levi.
Crosby, Rennsallaer.	Putnam, Willard.
Cooper, Henry A.	Reed, Henry.
Cripliver, John.	Rakestraw, Joseph.
Cripliver, Daniel.	Robbins, David.
Cable, Samuel.	Robbins, David, Jr.
Culver, Sylvester.	Thorp, Moses.
Cross, Salmon.	Saulpaugh, —.
Dudley, Lyman.	Sargeant, E. D.
Ditts, Adam.	Short, Thomas.
Dodd & Morehouse.	Shoemaker, Thomas.
Daggett, Smith.	Shepler, Abraham.
Eastman, Guy C.	Tranger, George.
Ensign, John O.	Turk, A. D.
Earl, James.	Van Fleet, Mathias.
Flora, Jonas.	Van Fleet, John.

Gunn, Willard.
Gillett, Ebenezer.
Gillett, Orin.
Hutchinson, Joseph.

Van Fleet, Jared.
Winslow, Martin.
Woodruff, Cyrus.
Waterville Company.
Yunt, Gabriel.

ON OTHER PROPERTY.

Curtis, Herman J.*	Hungerford, Jonathan.†
Carey, H. S. & Co.†	McBride, Camp & Co.†
Cripliver, Philip.*†	Pray, Welcome Dr.*††
Earl & Brothers.†	Pray, John.*†
Hall, J. E. & N. C.†	Sackett, Leander.*†

* Pleasure Carriages. † Merchant's Capital. ‡ Physician.

MILITA ROLL.

Following is a list, with the ages, of persons in Waterville liable to military duty, in 1844:

Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.
Adam Dills,	37	John H. Haines,	43
Orson Ballou,	34	Thos. W. Granger,	31
Abner W. Moulton,	28	Edward P. Sargent,	33
Truxton Nearing,	34	Henry A. Cooper,	41
Chas. Freant,	35	Oris V. Crosby,	32
Horace Honey,	31	Sereno C. Brainard,	22
John G. Isham,	27	John Van Blarum,	35
John H. Young,	33	Patrick Harrington,	38
Jacob Fancher,	—	Fred Finell,	35
Orrin Gillette,	27	John F. C. Burnet,	38
Eseck Dyer,	—	Nathan White,	27
Stephen Dyer,	—	Whitcomb Haskins,	39
Milo Gillette,	24	Alfred Gunn,	27
Joel Burnham,	41	Samuel Davis,	32
Archibald Pray,	41	Chas. Vanfleet,	22
James M. Cable,	42	Wm. N. Smith,	23
John Pittinger,	36	Orlando Hall,	23
Daniel Campbell,	43	Guy Eastman,	39
Samuel R. Reed,	24	Cornelius Vanfleet,	27
Abram P. Reed,	28	James Craven,	33
Wesley Reed,	34	James Carrell,	44
Frederick Reed,	22	Anderson Allen,	38
Joseph Hutchinson,	34	John O. Pearce,	25
Paris H. Pray,	25	Bossell Harrison,	—
William K. Pray,	22	Joseph E. Hall,	28
Nathan W. Pray,	28	Elisba Whitmore,	43
Welcome Pray,	35	David Robbins,	38
Wm. Carter,	35	Robert Morrison,	38
Lewis Eastwood,	35	Amos Cooper,	33
Rhonnah Baneroft,	43	Wm. H. Cobleigh,	27
Fred T. Evans,	21	Rial Stebbins,	36
Amos R. Appleton,	23	Total, 63.	

This list was intended to include all male residents, able-bodied and between the ages of 21 and 45.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The Methodist Society at Waterville is believed to have been organized the same year as that at Maumee (1834), the first preacher having been Rev. Elam Day, and the first members Jane Adams, Thomas Gleason and wife, Harriet Farnsworth, Hannah Cross, John Hoag, Elisha Hanson and Sarah Bailey. John Hoag and Elisha Hanson were leaders of the band. Mrs. Lucina Haskins was with the Class in 1835. In 1840 John Pray and wife and Whitcomb Haskins united with this Church. Rev. John A. Baughman, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Mr. Pray, was prominent in the work in those days

of beginning. Joseph E. Hall settled at Waterville in 1836, and united with the Church in 1844. The house of worship at Waterville was commenced in 1841, Rev. Liberty Prentiss, Pastor, and completed in 1844, under Rev. Horatio S. Bradley. Elder Thomas Barkdull was first to preach in the finished building. The first resident Minister of Waterville is believed to have been Rev. Liberty Prentiss; the next Rev. John A. Shannon, followed by Rev. Henry Warner. Previous to the organization of this Church, Revs. Henry E. Pilcher and Elnathan C. Gavitt, then of the Michigan Conference, preached there. From that time to 1875, the appointments are believed to have been as follows:

1834, E. H. Pilcher, E. C. Gavitt; 1835, William Sprague; 1836, Cyrus Brooks; 1837, Orrin Mitchell, David Burns; 1838, James A. Kellam; 1839, Oliver Burgess; 1840-41, Jona. E. Chaplin; 1842, Eben R. Hill; 1843-4, H. S. Bradley; 1845, Wesley J. Wells; 1846, George W. Howe; 1847, Edward R. Jewett; 1848-9, Wm. S. Lunt; 1850, Thomas J. Pope; 1851-2, Uri Richards; 1853, Thomas J. Pope; 1854, Ralph Wilcox; 1855-6, Edmund R. Morrison; 1857-8, W. S. Lunt; 1859, Ambrose Hollington; 1860-61, Wesley J. Welles; 1862, Lewis J. Dales; 1863-4, Jacob F. Burkholder; 1865-6, Benj. Hubert; 1867, Samuel Lynch; 1868-9, Russell B. Pope; 1870-71, Parker P. Pope; 1872-4, Thomas N. Barkdull.

Presiding Elders have served as follows:

1834-5, James Gilruth; 1836-7, Leonard B. Gurley; 1838-9, John Janes; 1840-42, Wesley Brock; 1843-4, John T. Kellam; 1845-7, Thomas Barkdull; 1848-9, George W. Breckenridge; 1850-53, Wm. C. Pierce; 1854-7, David Gray; 1858-61, Joseph Ayres; 1862, E. C. Gavitt; 1863-6, Samuel Lynch; 1867-70, Thomas H. Wilson; 1871, Leroy A. Belt.

PRESBYTERIAN.—In 1837, under the direction of Rev. Benjamin Woodbury, the Presbyterian Church at Waterville was organized, with 10 members—Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, and daughters Sarah and Amanda, Henry Reed, Sen., and wife Elizabeth and daughters Wealthy, Fanny and Temperance, and Hannah Pray and Mrs. Dodd. The only one of these now (1888) living, is Miss Sarah Hall.

The present house of worship was built in 1856, corner of North and Main Streets, in the Village of Waterville. It is a wooden structure, 36x50 feet in size, and cost \$1,500. It was dedicated in 1856, by Rev. P. C. Baldwin.

A Sunday School, on the Union plan, was started in Waterville as early as 1833, with Henry Reed, Sen., as Superintendent.

The Church has been in charge of the following named Ministers—Revs. Benjamin Woodbury, 1837-42; and since 1842, have been Revs. Watson, Atwood, Morehouse, P. C. Baldwin, Charles Richards, G. A. Adams, C. C. Hadley, and Charles Manchester.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—The first congregation was started on what is known as the "Dutch Road," in the Northern part of the Township, in September, 1866, by the Rev. C. F. Kalding,

of Perrysburg, the services being held in the old School-house on the Hutchinson farm, near the Canal Bridge. Previous to that time, the nearest Church was at Maumee, in charge of Rev. Carl Markscheffel. The first Church edifice, a frame building costing about \$1,000, was erected about a mile West of the School house, and services held every other Sunday, by Rev. C. F. Kalding.

In 1876, Rev. Theo. Meier, of Custer, took charge, and organized a congregation in the Village, giving alternate Sundays to each. The services in the Village were held in the Presbyterian Church until a house was built in 1886, the building being dedicated September 19th, costing \$1,600, to which a parsonage is now being added. There is a Sunday School in connection, with 60 scholars.

There are about 200 families in the two Churches.

At Whitehouse there is a Mission service held alternate Sunday afternoons, by Rev. Mr. Meier, in the Union Church, but as yet no congregation.

The German Reformed Church have a congregation here, but no Church organization as yet.

SCHOOLS.

The first School in the Township of which we can find record, was kept in the "Old Red Ox-Mill," from 1825 to 1828, by Deacon Hiram P. Barlow. Among the early teachers are Barlow, Milliken, Gunn, Hotchkiss, Austin and Eastwood, of whom Mr. Eastwood is the only one known now to be living. In the year 1832 Miss Olive Gunn taught School in a rude structure, part log and part frame. The Schools at that time were supported largely by tuition paid by pupils, public provision for which purpose being inadequate.

The first School-house in the Village was built in 1834, on the spot now used as a dwelling by Peter Ulrich, on lot 36, corner of Main and South Streets, and was kept by L. R. Austin. The second School house was built in 1852, on lots 65 and 66, corner South and Second Streets. In the Fall of 1885 the present building was provided for. It is located on the Public Square, and is well adapted to its object, having most of the later improvements in such structures. It was completed in 1886, at a cost of \$10,000. The first Teacher in it was Miss Kate Brown, with about 160 pupils on the roll.

In the history of the Waterville Schools, no name is more prominent than is that of Elijah W. Lenderson, now of Toledo, who for ten years was an efficient Teacher therein.

The first record found of Township School funds, is that of 1837, when the entire amount collected for Lucas County was \$1,157.13, of which amount \$1,106.61 was derived from taxation, and \$350.52 from interest on Surplus Revenue. From such source Waterville Town-

ship that year derived School money to the amount of \$111.14. In contrast with this, may be given the figures for 1886, when Waterville Township received for School purposes, public money to the amount of \$11,005.48, of which \$6,819.08 was expended in support of Schools. During that year a School-house was erected in Waterville Village, at a cost of \$8,500, being valued with grounds and furniture at \$10,000. The average attendance at that School was 104, with an average enrollment of 114 pupils. The cost per scholar per annum, in 1886, was \$9.52.

TEMPERANCE.

As elsewhere shown, one of the first movements in Lucas County in behalf of Temperance, took place at Waterville, as early as 1837, with which prominent citizens of that locality took active part. The importance of such action, no doubt, was in a great degree enforced by the serious effects of the use of liquors among the Indians and the laborers on the Canal. It was fortunate for Waterville, that leading business men there were earnestly identified with the work of reform. From time to time, various organizations in that behalf existed, and as at most other points, were temporary in activity.

In 1867, a Lodge of Good Templars was organized by P. C. Holt.

Waterville Division, No. 136, Sons of Temperance, was instituted March 22, 1871, with officers as follows: John Batt, Worthy Patriarch; Mary E. Singer, Worthy Associate; C. W. Shoemaker, Recording Scribe; Susie Heater, Assistant Recording Scribe; J. L. Pray, Financial Scribe; Kate Pray, Treasurer; J. E. Hall, Chaplain; M. V. Shoemaker, Conductor; Addie Hall, Assistant Conductor; Alice Pray, Inside Sentinel; Gilbert Stevens, Outside Sentinel; Thomas Pray, Past Worthy Patriarch; Charles Shoemaker, Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch. The Division had 69 charter members, and was in active operation for about three years.

White Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized at Waterville July 8, 1884, with officers as follows: L. H. Lindsly, Chief Templar; Fanny J. Dodd, Vice Templar; Mrs. Lucina Haskins, Chaplain; W. S. Haskins, Secretary; Mattie McQuillen, Assistant Secretary; Maria Knaggs, Financial Scribe; W. G. Farnsworth, Treasurer; Torry Isham, Marshal; Fred. Cobb, Deputy Marshal; Emma Knaggs, Inside Guard; John Hutchinson, Outside Guard; Ida Farnsworth, Right-Hand Supporter; Mary Haskins, Left-Hand Supporter; Clara Bayer, Past Chief Templar; W. G. Farnsworth, Deputy Grand Chief Templar. The Lodge had 30 charter members, which number has been increased to about 75.

In 1875 what was known as a "Murphy

Movement" in promotion of Temperance, was attended with success in Waterville.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

Wakeman Lodge, No. 522, F. and A. M., was instituted November 1, 1879, by request of Warren B. Gunn, Oscar W. Ballou, Peter Ulrich, J. L. Pray, W. B. Pinkerton, James Marston, G. T. Latcham, Elijah Dodd, W. S. Saxton, L. W. Pray, Samuel Down, C. H. Noble, S. S. Smith and Clarence Dodd. The first officers were as follows: W. B. Gunn, Master; O. W. Ballou, Senior Warden; John L. Pray, Junior Warden; Samuel Downs, Senior Deacon; Elijah Dodd, Junior Deacon; T. B. Pinkerton, Secretary; James Marston, Treasurer; George S. Latcham, Tyler; Lewis W. Pray, and Clarence Dodd, Stewards. Officers for 1888 are as follows: A. L. Vanfleet, Master; O. Lyon, Senior Warden; J. L. Pray, Junior Warden. The Lodge occupies the upper story of a fine brick block erected in 1880. Its present membership is about 45.

THE VILLAGE OF WATERVILLE.

The Village of Waterville was platted in February, 1830, and now stands as the second existing plat in Lucas County, that of Maumee City only antedating it, having been recorded in 1818. The original Port Lawrence platted in 1817, was the first in the County, but was subsequently abandoned and vacated. Waterville was platted by John Pray, and is located on the West bank of the Maumee River, opposite what then was known as "Pray's Falls," a rapid in that stream. It comprised 50 lots, most of which contained a quarter of an acre each. It had 4 Streets—Water, running along the River; and South, Wood and Mechanics, running from the River.

In August, 1836, Daniel M. Wilson, Daniel B. Bruen, James Kinney and Gabriel O. Kinney, made an addition to the Town plat of Waterville.

In April, 1837, John Pray recorded an addition to the plat of Waterville. It contained 214 lots, in addition to the 50 lots in the plat of February, 1830.

The Town officers of Waterville for 1888, are as follows:

Mayor—George J. Cooper.
Councilmen—Oscar W. Ballou, Fred. C. Dodd, John Esworthy, Fred. Hueter, Thomas Sheon, Geo. M. Utz.
Clerk—T. B. Pinkerton.
Marshal—J. W. Cripliver.
Board of Education—O. W. Ballou (President), Elijah Dodd, Samuel Downs (Clerk), C. W. Shoemaker, H. F. Vanfleet, Josephus Russell, John W. Rupp (Treasurer).
Justice of the Peace at Waterville—M. Uter.

NATURAL GAS AND OIL.

The first effort to produce Oil in this Township, was in the fall of 1865. At that time Mr.

Hall, from Portland, Maine, sunk a well about 60 rods North of the present Ballou Gas Well No. 1. Failing to find oil in sufficient quantity to pay, he abandoned the well, after boring to a depth of about 700 feet, using the shale gas coming from the hole as fuel for the last 300 feet, that being the pioneer effort then to utilize Natural Gas as fuel. The same season Robert Dunlap and others from Detroit, drilled for oil on the Dodd farm, on the West bank of the Canal, for about 1,100 feet, at which depth the well was abandoned. Several other futile attempts were made.

During the Winter of 1886-7 Oscar W. Ballou conceived the idea that it was gas, and not oil, that was the natural product of the Earth in Waterville. On investigating the Findlay and other gas fields, he became so thoroughly convinced of the correctness of his opinion, that he opened negotiations with the Toledo and Cincinnati syndicates to operate in that territory.

The first gas well in the Township is known as "Ballou No. 1," and is located about 1,000 feet South of the first oil well, on the West bank of Maumee, about half a mile Northeast of the Village of Waterville, near the center of River Tract 35. This well was commenced May 24, 1887. The total depth was 1,164, including 37 feet in Trenton rock. With the demonstration usual on such occasions the well was shot June 18, 1887, establishing the fact that Waterville was in direct communication with the great gas-belt of Northwestern Ohio. Since that time nine wells have been drilled for gas in the Township, all but one having proved successful. About half a mile West of the Village five wells have been drilled for oil, most of which have given fair returns for the investment. A seemingly fair estimate places the average cost of sinking each well at from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

THE VILLAGE OF WHITEHOUSE.

The Village of Whitehouse was laid out in the 1864, the plat having been recorded July 5th. It is located on the North fractional half of Northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Town 6 North, Range 9 East. The land was first entered by Harry Kembar, October 6, 1842, and by him conveyed to James Craven, July 20, 1850, who sold it to John R. Osborn Sept. 9, 1855. The same month it was conveyed to Edward Whitehouse of New York, then a Director in the Wabash Railroad Company, whose name the Village bears.

The first Blacksmith Shop in Whitehouse, was that of Michael Goodman, established in 1858. In the same year, A. J. Eldridge opened there a general Store, and Alexander Walp was appointed Postmaster. In 1874, the Stoker House (now Union Hotel) was built by John Stoker. Myers & Stone erected a Feed Mill in 1881.

The present School-House was built in 1877, at a cost of \$8,000. It is of brick and stone, and was built to replace a frame house destroyed by fire.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Whitehouse was organized in 1846, the members then being Mr. and Mrs. George Almond, Rev. John Foster, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Gilson, Mrs. Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Noble. The first Quarterly Conference was held at Stony Ridge, near Whitehouse, November 24, 1849, of which John B. Peat was Chairman, and P. B. Scott Secretary. Among the early members were Luke and Wm. Tipton, John Jones, Elisha Trowbridge, Nelson Coulson, John Officer, Alonzo Crosby, Matthew Cowling, Thos. Beney, P. B. Scott, David Lucas and Daniel Hubbell. The first Preachers and Ministers in charge were John B. Peat, Wm. Tipton, John Jones, Elisha Trowbridge, R. H. Davis, J. N. Kidd, S. B. Abbott, M. S. Reynolds, S. Elliott, B. F. Tucker, C. F. Bradley, Rufus A. Washburn, G. Scott. In 1872 the Society erected a house of worship, at a cost of \$1,800.

Whitehouse, from the first, has been a Station on the Wabash Railroad, and a point of local interest, in furnishing limited market for the neighborhood. The following business establishments are now (1888) in operation there:

General Stores—L. Black & Co., Albert Canfield, Geo. Oswald & Co. Hardware—Michael Goodman. Drugs and Medicines—Dr. F. M. Heath and Dr. M. F. Leach. Furniture—Henry Schmidt. Blacksmith—W. J. Demuth and Jones Brothers. Millinery—Mrs. L. Stebbins.

The corporation officers of Whitehouse for 1888 are as follows:

Mayor—M. F. Leach.
 Marshal—Eugene Barker.
 Councilmen—J. C. Myers (President), John Strohl, Wm. Jones, John Hollicker, F. A. Butler.
 Treasurer—John Weckerly.
 Clerk—George Weckerly.
 Board of Education—Solomon Wolf (President), L. W. Black, J. C. Spicer, F. H. Butler, John Ryan (Treasurer), George Weckerly (Secretary).
 Justice of the Peace at Whitehouse—Fred Butler.

STONE QUARRIES.—From very early date, Waterville Township, with other localities of this region, has been prominent in the quantity and quality of its quarry-stone. Attention was first definitely drawn to these deposits during the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal, in which work large quantities of stone became necessary. The first quarry opened was on the Dodd farm in 1838, since which time operations there have been continued, the demand of late years being chiefly for lime, for road-bed and for ballasting.

The next opening is known as the Stony Ridge Quarry, located two miles West of Waterville. The bed is underlaid with a thick strata of glass sand, for which a rapidly in-

creasing demand exists, with Glass Works now being established at Toledo, Maumee and other more distant points.

The most important operations in stone traffic, are those of the Whitehouse Quarries. What is known as the Pray & Hall Quarry, was opened by John Williams and A. Walp, in 1860, on the land of J. E. Hall. In 1870, N. C. Hall and A. Walp assumed management of this Quarry, which continued until 1876. J. L. Pray and J. E. Hall (Pray & Hall), merchants at Whitehouse, then assumed charge of the operations. At this time (1888) the business is wholly in the hands of Mr. Pray, whose facilities are practically unlimited. The Quarry is about one mile by 60 rods in extent, with all conveniences, including steam power and a mile of rail-track in connection with the Wabash Railway. That Road, as far West as the Mississippi, has been largely ballasted with stone from this and other Whitehouse Quarries, while other Western Roads have used the same for like purpose.

The Osborn Quarry was opened in 1865, but not actively worked until 1875, when John Ryan commenced operations there for Railroad ballast and macadamizing. This Quarry is now (1888) owned and managed by O. W. Ryan, with large facilities for shipment.

The Brogan Quarry was opened in 1868, by the present owner, Stephen Brogan.

These Quarries lie East of Whitehouse, and seem to be practically inexhaustible in supply. They now give employment for 40 men, being the main industry of that locality. They have supplied large quantities of foundation-stone for the principal buildings erected in Toledo, as they also did for the new Insane Asylum, near Toledo.

JAMES M. BRIGHAM was born at Oxford, Chenango County, New York, in 1816, and died in Toledo, May 3, 1869. He was a son of David Brigham, and of Scotch descent. He had one brother, Charles, for some years Editor of the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, and now a resident of Florida, and two sisters, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Pierrepont. His childhood and youth were spent in Oxford, he being educated at the Academy in that place. After leaving School, he became a Civil Engineer, and acted in that capacity in the construction of the Chenango (New York) Canal. In pursuit of the same calling, he came to Ohio during the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal. Not obtaining employment in that connection, he taught a District School in Providence, Lucas County, for one Winter. For a time he was in business at Waterville. About 1845, he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Miami and Erie Canal, which position he held for several years and until there was a political change in the management of Ohio Public Works. In 1849,

with the late L. L. Morehouse, he formed the partnership of Brigham & Morehouse, so long and so usefully identified with the business interests of Waterville, their special trade being the sale of merchandise and Milling. No business firm in Lucas County ever attained to more honorable position than did that, and to its enterprise and high character was Waterville largely indebted for many years. In 1864 these partners, with John B. Ketcham, organized the Wholesale Grocery firm of Ketcham, Brigham & Co., at Toledo, which continued in successful operation until the death of Mr. Brigham, in 1869. In addition to their Waterville operations, Brigham & Morehouse, in 1859, in connection with S. W. Whitmore, formerly a Clerk with them, opened a store at Tontogany, Wood County. In 1868, they disposed of their Waterville Store to H. H. Wakeman & Co. In all that constitutes a true man, a genial and liberal-hearted citizen and energetic business operator, Mr. Brigham was fully endowed. An old and specially intimate friend of his most justly speaks of him as "in every position in life filling the measure of an intelligent, honest and large-hearted man." He was of large body and large brain, a genial companion, warmly attached to his friends. Politically, he was a Whig until that party was merged into the Republican organization, after which he acted with the latter. While ever actively interested in political affairs, he habitually avoided official position. His wife, Mrs. Eliza Ann Brigham, now (1888) resides at Oxford, New York. They had one child, Julia (deceased), wife of Ezra S. Dodd, of Toledo.

LORENZO LEWIS MOREHOUSE was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, January 27, 1811, and died at Waterville January 28, 1872. He came to Ohio in October, 1837, and took an interest with Elijah Dood in a contract in the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal, in which connection they had a store in Waterville. In 1846 Mr. Morehouse built a Grist-Mill, which is still in operation at Waterville. In 1849 he entered into partnership with James M. Brigham, which continued until the death of that gentleman in 1869, including the Wholesale Grocery house of Ketcham, Brigham & Co. in Toledo. In all his business relations, extending over more than a third of a century of time, embracing vast amounts in trade, and bringing him into contact with a great variety of persons, his character for high personal honor was never questioned. For several years he was County Commissioner; for two years a Representative in the State Legislature, to which office he declined a re-nomination. It was during the second session of his term in that body that he laid the foundation for the disease which finally resulted in his death, as prior to that time he enjoyed



Ad. W. Brigham

robust and vigorous health. In 1835, Mr. Morehouse was married with Miss Mary Ann Wakeman, at Saratoga Springs. They had four children—Helen, Sarah, Alice and Mary Ann—all of whom are now dead. Mrs. Morehouse died in 1853. September 20, 1855, Mr. Morehouse was married with Maryette A. Sutton, daughter of John B. and Matilda (Feagles) Sutton. One child—a son, Lewis—was born to them, he dying in infancy. The wife survived him but a year, and Alice only eight months, leaving him without kith or kin.

PERSONAL MENTION.

More special mention than has been given seems due to the memory of Waterville's chief pioneer. John Pray was born in Rhode Island, October 6, 1783. He was third son of Reverend John Pray. When 12 years of age he went to Saratoga, New York; and at 21, with his brother James, he engaged in the manufacture of potash. In May, 1817, with his brother James and five others, he sat out for the West in search of a site for a Colony, traveling by stage to Buffalo, and by a small Sloop to Detroit; thence by pack-horses, they proceeded to the point of destination—the Maumee Valley. Following the River up to Fort Defiance, they found no resident white man between Fort Meigs and that place. From there they went to Dayton, Ohio, and thence to Cleveland. At that point, not having found a satisfactory site for the purposed settlement, all of the party, save John Pray, returned to New York, while he, not disposed to abandon his pursuit of a Western home, came back to the Maumee Valley, and soon determined to settle at Waterville. In such decision he was greatly aided by the prospective water-power at that point. Returning to New York, he remained there until May, 1818, when he sat out on his return, with his wife, four children and a nephew. They travelled in a wagon to Buffalo, and there took a 15-ton Schooner, Captain Charter, for the Maumee. So scant was the supply of sails, that the passengers were required to use their clothes for such. A passage of nine days took them to Waterville, where they found temporary quarters in an unfinished log-cabin of Mr. Adams, who was among the few settlers who had arrived since Mr. Pray's visit the previous year, all whom gave cordial welcome to the recruits. There was then no Grist-Mill nearer than Monroe, Michigan (some 40 miles). Mr. Pray at once sat about a change in conditions, and in 1821 he built on Granger Island, the first Grist-Mill on the Lower Maumee. For several years it had customers for a distance of 45 miles, (Defiance included). Ere long Mr. Pray added machinery for carding wool, a Hemp machine and a Distillery. In 1831, he laid out the Village of Waterville; and in 1832 removed his mills to the main land; and in

1837 built the Columbian House then the best hotel in that section. He purchased large quantities of lands, in what are now Lucas, Wood and Fulton Counties. As elsewhere stated, he was of the first Board of Commissioners of Wood County, in 1820; was for nine years a Justice of the Peace and was the first Postmaster at Waterville. The "latch-string" of his home was always "out" to travelers, great numbers of whom gladly accepted the hospitalities thus extended. He was well educated, and thus specially fitted to promote both the moral and material interests of the community. Until 47 years old, he adhered to the religious belief of the Universalists; but in 1840, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became an active member of the same. In his 90th year, he closed his long, active and honorable life, dying at Waterville, October 18, 1872. Mr. Pray was married March 21, 1809, with Miss Lucy Dunham, of Smithfield, Madison County, New York, who was born at Fort Edwards, New York, October 28, 1789. They lived together in happy marital relations for the extraordinary period of 63 years, of which 54 were spent at Waterville. Their children were as follows: Harriet, born October 9, 1810; John L., born January 25, 1812; Mary, January 19, 1814; James R., February 24, 1817; Paris H., May 5, 1819; William K., November 26, 1821; Ozro D., March 4, 1824; Thomas, April 9, 1828; Lucy, October 13, 1831; and Caroline, March 18, 1835. Of these the following are now (1888) living: Paris H., at Whitehouse; Ozro D., at Grizzly Flats, California; and Thomas, at Waterville.

Among the more prominent business men of Waterville Township for several years past, has been John Lansing Pray, of Whitehouse. He was born February 17, 1839, at the Pray homestead farm, near Waterville. His father was John Lansing Pray, a son of John Pray, the pioneer. His mother was Lucina (Cross) Pray, a daughter of Salmon Cross, a pioneer and prominent citizen of Waterville. She is now the widow of Whitcomb Haskins, one of the first settlers of Waterville. The son was educated at the Waterville Public Schools. During the Winter of 1858-59, he taught a School in Illinois, and the following Winter in Wood County. He enlisted in Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, September 28, 1861, and served until the end of the War. He was appointed Bugler for the Battery, and served as such until February, 1864, when he was transferred to the United States Signal Service, where he remained to the close. He gained special recognition in the latter capacity, having been, as Sergeant, placed in charge of the Signal party accompanying the Fifth Army Corps. Since the War, few Soldiers have done more than has he toward cultivating and maintaining among the

country's defenders the true spirit of patriotism and social relations. Upon his return from the field of War, he taught School for one year at Waterville, and afterwards engaged in trade at Waterville with Joseph E. Hall. Subsequently the firm decided to develop the valuable Stone deposits near Whitehouse, and for that purpose opened quarries and established a Store, their operations in such connection being referred to elsewhere. Mr. Pray, from early life, has been actively identified with interests concerning his fellow-citizens, and by act and influence has contributed much to their moral and material welfare. He was married with Miss Pamela C. Hall, daughter of J. E. Hall, of Waterville, March 28, 1866. Their children are John Emmons, Mable C., and Pamela D., of Whitehouse. The mother died April 4, 1881. Mr. Pray was married May 21, 1884, with Miss Mary E. Singer, a native of Waterville. They have one child, Carrie Louise.

Henry Reed, Sen., was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, March 31, 1784, and died in Toledo, July 27, 1864. He removed to Sharon, Connecticut, in 1804, and to Waterville in 1833. Mrs. Reed died at Waterville in 1857, where Mr. Reed remained until 1859. From his advent at Waterville, Mr. Reed took an active interest in the moral and religious interests of the community. On the first Sabbath after his arrival he gave out notice that religious services would be held at a given place, and he took charge of the same, led in the usual exercises, and maintained such appointments until a Church was established, in which he always was an active member. In the Temperance cause he was also prominent, and in different ways contributed to the moulding of a sound sentiment among the settlers, the effects of which have been enjoyed there ever since. He was for several years Associate Judge of the County, and served in other public capacities. Notwithstanding the embarrassments attending the charge of a large family in a country so new, Mr. Reed was enabled to rear his family to a degree of intelligence, usefulness and influence rarely seen even under more favorable circumstances. It is quite safe to state, that no other family of settlers in the Maumee Valley constituted as liberal an addition in numbers to the population, as did Mr. Reed. It included the parents and 12 children. The names of the latter now living, are as follows: Henry, at San Francisco, California; Samuel R., Cincinnati; Frederick, New York City; George, Forest, Florida; Alexander, Walla Walla, Washington Territory; and Mrs. W. P. Gregory, Omaha, Nebraska. Those who died were—Elizabeth, wife of Abner L. Backus, Toledo; Abraham P., Elias, Mrs. Frances Lamb, Louis, and Mrs. Temperance

Tucker. One son, Frank, born at Waterville, is also dead.

Oscar W. Ballou is a son of Orson and Emily (Underwood) Ballou. He was born in Waterville, October 1, 1836. His parents both dated their residence in Waterville back to 1818—the very start of settlement at that point. His father held a leading position in the Township for many years. He was a Major in the Ohio forces during the "Toledo War" of 1835. Oscar W. served in Company I, 14th Ohio Infantry, at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. His brother, Orson G., Lieutenant, Company F, 100th Ohio Infantry, was captured and died from starvation in Libby Prison. Mr. Ballou's political views and action have always been with the Democratic party. He has for many years been actively identified with public affairs at Waterville, having held nearly every office in the Town, being at this time President of the Board of Education and a member of the Council, with both of which bodies he has been connected since their organization. As elsewhere stated, he took the leading part in the development of natural gas, which now promises so much for the future, not of Waterville alone, but of Maumee, Toledo and other points whose interest therein is yet to be shown. Mr. Ballou was married September 20, 1863, with Miss Lina, daughter of Lewis and Amanda (Hall) Eastwood, who was born in Waterville, September 25, 1843. Her parents came to that Township in 1831, the father now being the oldest man there. Mr. Ballou has two children—Clifford G., born September 10, 1864, who was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, with highest honors, in 1888, and is the only College graduate of Waterville; and Minnie O., born October 31, 1870.

Biram P. Barlow came to the Maumee Valley in 1816, settling at Orleans (Fort Meigs). Subsequently he took a farm at Presque Isle, on the North side of the River, and near to Turkey-Foot Rock, where he built a house. He taught School at Orleans during the winter of 1816-17, and is believed to have been the first School teacher in the Maumee Valley. He was married with a daughter of Victory Jennison, one of the early settlers at the Foot of the Rapids. Mr. Barlow, near Waterville, built (for John Pray) the first Distillery, and one of the first Grist Mills, in the Valley. The Mill was driven by ox-power. The first water-power Mill was built at Brunersburgh, now Henry County, by Mr. Perkins. The first Saw-Mill was that of Leaming, father of Thos. Leaming, at Monclova, in 1812. Driven away by the Indians as the Mill was nearly completed, Mr. Leaming returned to find it in ashes. Subsequently he rebuilt, a short distance from the former site, and where a Mill now stands.

WAYNESFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Waynesfield was the first Township in Ohio organized North of the Maumee River. Its original territory lying over against Fort Meigs, embraced Fort Miami; the British Battery on the point opposite Fort Meigs; the scene of the Dade massacre; the land-mark known as Turkey Foot Rock; and spread over a soil full of historic interest, and saturated with the blood of the early defenders of our Nation, shed in warfare against the British and their Indian allies.

Any historical account of this part of Lucas County would be imperfect, which omitted the early occupation by the French of a fortified Post at what is now known as Fort Miami. This Post was on the left bank of the Maumee River, on a high point of land, from whence can be seen, spread out like a map, 20 miles of the course of the River, flowing in gentle curves, from the foot of the Rapids away to the Northeast, to where it reaches the waters of the Bay, which skirt the distant horizon with a silver line and conduct the River to Lake Erie. To this day, the lines of the British Fort built on the same site, are clearly legible in grass-grown ditches, and bold embankments, and the hollow way leading to the River.

This position had commanding advantages as a military post, and the eye of the French Engineer was quick to mark it and make it part of the system of fortifications intended to reach from the great Lakes to the Mississippi and to secure the dominion of France over the water-shed of the Lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. At this Fort was established the first permanent settlement of the white man in Ohio. When France surrendered her American possessions to England in 1760, an English garrison occupied the old French Fort, fortified it in a regular manner and called it Fort Campbell. Mementoes of French occupation remain on the River from its head waters at Fort Wayne to the Maumee Bay, in the names of the descendants of the oldest families, some of whom preceded the advent of the first Americans by at least a half century.

Waynesfield Township lies on the South-eastern border of Lucas County and is bounded on the North and East by Springfield and Adams Townships, on the Southeast by the Maumee River, and on the West by the Township of Monclova. Its present area is about 30 square miles, it having been greatly reduced from its original dimensions by the detachment of portions of its territory to form other Townships. The Township was originally included in the County of Logan, erected by an act of the Ohio Legislature passed December 30, 1817, and was named Waynesfield in honor of

General Anthony Wayne. It was also appropriate as including the field in which Wayne had achieved his splendid victories over the Indians, in 1794.

In 1820 the County of Wood was erected from the Northern part of Logan County, and Waynesfield was its only organized Township on the North side of the Maumee River until 1835, when Lucas County was set off from the parts of Wood and Henry Counties lying adjacent to the then disputed boundary of Michigan and North of the Maumee River. During the "Toledo War" the Commissioners of Lucas County at a special meeting held October 12, 1835, extended the civil jurisdiction of Waynesfield to the Northern boundary of the State as claimed by Ohio; thus practically obliterating, for the time being, the Township of Port Lawrence, which remained in a state of suspended animation for three days, and during the State election. That crisis having passed, it was restored October 15, 1835, to its proper jurisdiction.

The next reduction of the area of Waynesfield was effected by the erection of Springfield, June 20, 1836. Monclova was set off, taking another portion of its territory, March 14, 1853; and Adams (under the name of Carey), December 3, 1856. On June 3, 1856, all that part of Springfield and Monclova lying South of the North line of Sections 25 and 26, Town Two, U. S. Reserve, including all of Private Grant 682, was re-annexed to Waynesfield.

REAL ESTATE RECORD.

The first record made at the Recorder's office of Wood County related to lands in Waynesfield Township, and consisted of the plat of Maumee City prepared by A. L. Wheeler for John E. Hunt, in August, 1818. It contained 109 lots 75x132 feet. Of these, three lots at the Southwest corner of Conant and Detroit Streets were set apart for public ground; and two at the Northwest corner of Gibbs and Detroit Streets were set apart for Church and School purposes. The plat was acknowledged before Seneca Allen, Justice of the Peace for the County of Logan. Mr. Allen then resided at Orleans, below the site of Fort Meigs.

The first transfer of property recorded in Wood County was the deed of Thomas Leaming to Ephraim H. Leaming, July 21, 1821, for 160 acres of land in Section 5, Waynesfield Township.

The next was the deed of Aurora Spafford to David Hull, dated December 14, 1819, of a lot in Maumee for \$100.

Following are the names of parties to deeds made at the dates given, for property then

within the Township of Waynesfield, a large portion of which was within Maumee City:

United States to John Askin, 1811: 400 acres at Foot of Rapids, adjoining tract sold Samuel Ewing.
 Sanderson P. Day to Levi Omans, May, 1822. This deed was witnessed by H. Powell and D. McMerton, and acknowledged before Almon Gibbs, Justice of the Peace, Maumee City.
 United States to Whitmore Knaggs, 1822: 600 acres on River, adjoining tract sold Samuel Ewing.
 Same to Samuel Ewing, 1822: 500 acres on River, next to tract sold to John Askin.
 United States to Joseph Pierce, River Tract 19, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 1823.
 United States to Lewis Bullock, 160 acres, in Section 5, Waynesfield Township, 1824.
 Horatio Connant to Timothy F. Upton, 1828.
 J. H. Jerome to same, 1830.
 Francis Lassell to Chloe Gibbs, widow of Almon Gibbs, 1828.
 Ambrose Rice to Chloe Gibbs, lot 35, Maumee: 1829.
 Anora Spafford to David Hull, lot, Maumee, 1829.
 G. B. Knaggs to James Knaggs, of Detroit, 300 acres in Waynesfield, 1829.
 Hiram Thebault to Levi Beardsley and James O. Morse, 160 acres: same tract granted to Thebault (a half-breed Ottawa Indian), by the treaty in 1831, with that tribe: price, \$5,000. Also, to same, 4 acres: being an Island in Maumee River, opposite the foregoing tract: price, \$13. These lands were at Bear Rapids in the Maumee River.
 Ambrose Rice to John Clark, May, 1832, Long Island, Maumee River.
 United States to Daniel Strayer, 80 acres in Section 4, Waynesfield Township, 1832.
 Robert A. Forsyth to Wm. Huber, 1831.
 Isaac Silvers to Smith A. Townner, April, 1830.
 Solomon Sibley to Elnathan Cory, 1832.
 Elnathan Cory to Hiram Higby, 1833.
 Ralph Farnsworth to Thos. Shoemaker, 1833.
 Ambrose Rice to Nat. Dustin and J. W. Scott, 1833.
 Timothy Doane to David C. Doane, 1833.
 United States to John B. Beaugrand and J. E. Hunt, 225 acres in lot 595, 1833.
 Philander Noble to Alfred Hamilton, 1834.
 Wm. Oliver to Peter Isadore and John Burdo, 1834.
 Geo. B. Knaggs to Wm. H. Sabin, 1835.
 Hiram Higby to John U. Smith, 1835.
 John Knaggs to Archibald Mercer, 1835.
 Chloe Gibbs' Addition to Maumee City, was recorded in 1835, having 28 lots and 3 streets—Count, Indiana and Sophia.
 Chloe Gibbs to Wiley Hamilton, lot 1, Mrs. Gibbs' Addition: 1835: \$40.
 Elnathan Cory to John Brandagee, Isaac Thompson, John D. Wheat, Edward Hallan, Lucinda Caulkins, Archibald Mercer and Joseph Lawrence, lots in Miami City, 1835.
 County Auditor to Levi and Washington T. Beebe: lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, School Section 16, Waynesfield: 260 acres, \$13,822.34: 1835.
 Wm. H. Sabin to Matilda Knaggs, 1835.
 Hunt and Beaugrand's Addition to Maumee City, was recorded in 1835, with 172 lots and 12 Streets—Canal, Spring, Hunt, Jackson, White, Detroit, Elizabeth, Dudley, Wayne, John, Sophia, William and Indiana.
 J. E. Hunt's Addition to Maumee City, recorded 1885, with 50 lots and 6 Streets—Front, Eric, Detroit, Wayne, Cass, and Kingsbury.
 John E. Hunt to Irena Jeffers, March, 1835.
 Simon Bartley to David Oren, May, 1835.
 David Hubbell to Colby Chew, August, 1835.
 Elnathan Cory to John D. Wheat, Edward Hallan, John Brandagee, Isaac Thompson, Archibald Mercer, Joseph Lawrence and Lucinda Caulkins, lots in Miami City, 1835.
 Hiram Smith and L. E. Stone to B. D. Coffin, 1835.
 Hiram Higby to John U. Smith, 1835.
 John Knaggs to Archibald Mercer, 1835.
 Daniel Hubbell to Jeremiah A. Scott, lot 43, Port Miami, 1836.
 Jacob Guagy to Smith A. Townner, 1836, 30 acres in Section 22, together with privilege of erecting a mill-dam across Swan Creek and flowing water back on grantee's other land, provided the dam be not over 8 feet in height: price \$405.
 Jeremiah Bishop to Levi Beebe, June, 1836.
 J. E. Hunt to Rev. L. B. Gurley, April, 1836, lot 35, Hunt's Addition: \$200. Same lot sold June, 1836, to J. H. Hobart, for \$900.
 Miami Company to Wm. M. Mumford, lots in Miami City, 1836, for \$4,750.
 Caleb S. Henderson to Henry Tyler, lot 10, Hunt & Beaugrand's Addition, \$6,500: 1836.
 An addition to Maumee City by J. E. Hunt, Levi Beebe, F. E. Kirtland and Chloe Gibbs, was made 1836.
 Sylvester F. Atwood to Jesse St. John, 1836.
 Elisha Mack's Addition to Maumee—1 block of 9 lots, recorded August, 1836.
 Samuel Stewig to Charles N. Eckles, September, 1836.
 Ewing and Rowan's Addition to Maumee City was recorded in July, 1836.
 June 14, 1836, Elnathan Cory and Horatio G. Phillips, of Dayton, Ohio: John Hollister, Jessup W. Scott and David Ladd, of Perrysburg, and Norman C. Baldwin of Cleveland, formed and constituted what was known as the "Miami City Company." The stock was divided into 1,536 shares of \$400 each. The object of the organization was the ownership and management of certain property, to wit: River Tract No. 19,

originally granted to Joseph Purie, of Dayton, containing 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the Warehouse and lot of David Hubbell and other property in and adjoining Miami City. The existence of the Company was limited to 17 years and to cease in 1846.
 United States to Bernard Cass, September, 1836.
 Wolcott's Add. to Miami City, recorded April, 1837.
 An Addition to Miami City was recorded in May, 1838, by J. Austin Scott, Jessup W. Scott, Samuel Hawley, Rufus H. Pickett, Richard Randall, John Hollister, J. W. Smith, Henry Darling and Wm. P. Reznor. The plat consisted of 8 blocks of 23 lots each, and had 8 Streets—Knaggs, Reznor, Scott, Hollister, Askin, Detroit, Second and Fourth.
 Electa Gale to Smith & Crowell, September, 1837.
 John E. Hunt to Andrew Young, August, 1837.
 Anson Reed to James Pratt, December, 1838.
 William Kingsbury to Harmon Kingsbury, March, 1839.
 John William Horn to William H. Merritt, October, 1839.
 John E. Hunt to Judith Ballard (widow), and Samuel W., John H., James Jr., Charles (all of age), Milton N. and Mary Jane (minors), children of James Ballard, deceased, Nov., 1839.
 James Wolcott to Ira White, December, 1837.
 James Wolcott to James W. Shepard, July, 1837.
 Samuel M. Young to Luke Beardsall, February, 1838.
 Levi Beebe to Emily (Beebe) Fairman, 1838.
 John E. Hunt to James Kinney, March, 1838.
 J. Austin Scott *et al.* to Hiram Davis, 1837.
 James Wilkinson to Flavel N. Butler, August, 1838.
 Horace Waite to Antoine and Daniel Peltier, 1838.
 John E. Hunt to Zimri H. Baxter, October, 1839.
 Christian Kuagy to William Price, August, 1839.
 Master Commissioner to George Spencer and J. A. Moore, 1839.
 John E. Hunt to Tobias Wolfinger, August 1839.
 In May, 1840, John E. Hunt granted to the Commissioners of Lucas County, lots 103, 104 and 105, the same having been donated for the use of the County building, the County-seat having then been removed from Toledo to Maumee City.
 United States to Leicester Gilbert, August, 1833.
 Deborah Smith to William Patton, May, 1840.
 Chloe Gibbs to Samuel Whistler, July, 1840.
 Isaac H. Bronson to Eli Kitts, April, 1840.
 Miami City Co. to Lot Bulkley, July, 1840.
 I. S. Couverse to Philip and Wm. Foresman, 1840.
 Rodolphus Dickinson, LaQ. Rawson, Peter Beaugrand, and Sardin Birchard, of Lower Sandusky, to Lucas County, lot 106, Hunt & Beaugrand's Addition, as donation for Court House and Jail, 1840.
 In 1841, Leonard K. Barber, of Woodville, Mississippi, gave to George W. Reynolds, of Maumee City, power of attorney "to erect a Custom and Flouring Mill and Saw-Mill in Maumee City," the former with two to four runs of stones, and the latter with one saw; and to conduct the operations and business of the same, when constructed. In June, 1842, the firm of S. W. Waters (Stephen W. Waters and L. K. Barber), conferred upon Mr. Reynolds like authority.
 Francis Brown to Mary Brown, September, 1841.
 Benjamin Hunt to Orrin Whitten, April, 1841.
 Quintus F. Atkins to Nathaniel D. Blinn, War Club Island, Maumee River, Waynesfield, \$600, 1841.
 Daniel Cook to Philura Hammond, April, 1842.
 County Auditor to T. W. Olcott, Banker, of Albany, New York, 25 lots, Miami, for delinquent taxes, at 95 cents and 6 mills each: 1842.
 John E. Hunt to John Zigler, July, 1842.
 John E. Hunt to Arnold G. Sargent, October, 1842.
 F. A. Norton *et al.* to John Brownlee, November, 1842.
 Samuel Jay to Peter Waterbury, July, 1842.
 Horace Waite to Fritz Helsh, January, 1842.
 Alex. H. Ewing to Charles A. Lamb, January, 1842.
 Samuel Wagner to Wm. H. Merritt, March, 1842.
 J. E. Hunt to Maumee City, 10 acres in River Tract 26 (known as the "Haynes Farm"), for Cemetery or Burying Ground, May, 1843.
 Thomas S. Sabin to Nicholas Engel, May, 1843.
 Elijah Herrick to John Kinney, October, 1843.
 Ambrose Anthony to S. Walters and G. W. Reynolds, 1843.
 John E. Hunt to Daniel P. Brown, June 1843.
 J. W. Smith to A. H. Gear, November, 1843.
 John E. Hunt to John Hale, Jacob Spangler, George W. Reynolds, R. A. Forsyth, R. H. Lansdale, J. H. Forsyth and J. D. Peckham, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Maumee, lot 15, block 25, Hunt's Addition: for use of said Society: July, 1843.
 John E. Hunt to Robert E. Davis, October, 1843.
 John E. Hunt to Israel Champion, February, 1846.
 Mathias Nellis to Powell Cramer, January, 1844.
 Isaac Hull to Samuel Bigelow, January, 1844.
 Scott & Co. to John M. Allyn, May, 1844.
 Chloe Gibbs to John K. Cogswell, January, 1844.
 Thomas Clark 2d to Amelia C. Waite, August, 1844.
 Sheriff to Charles Charter, December, 1844.
 Horace Waite to Wm. P. Griswold, December, 1844.
 Daniel Williams to Gideon S. Johnson, August, 1844.
 John W. Smith to Francis Hollenbeck, March, 1845.
 J. Austin Scott to Miami City, 10 lots in block 8, in Scott & Co.'s Addition to Miami City, as donation for a site for School-houses, Churches, and other public buildings, March, 1845.
 William Sterne to Thomas M. Lane, May, 1845.
 David Higgins to Thomas L. Higgins, January, 1845.
 The Sheriff to Artemesia Merrill, August, 1845.
 R. H. Lansdale to Amer Matthews, September, 1843.
 Samuel Wagner to John C. Allen, October, 1844.
 J. W. Smith to Coddington S. Williams, January, 1844.
 S. M. Young to Philip Hone, August, 1845.

Trustee Methodist Episcopal Church, Maumee, to Jacob Spangler, lot 15, block 25, Maumee, 1815.

C. C. P. Hunt to John Carliss, September, 1815.

A map of Maumee City Cemetery was filed by Thomas Clark 2d, Mayor, and Chauncey Matthews, Recorder, May 10, 1815. It is situated in the Southwest corner of River Tract 26, of United States Reserve, and contains about 1,800 burial lots, most of which are 12x30 feet in size. Potter's Field is in blocks of 112 feet 9 inches by 8 feet.

David Ladd to George Burkhart, August, 1816.

Amos E. Page to Solomon Johnson, May, 1817.

George Perkins to Edward Mitchell, March, 1817.

Thomas W. Granger to Sarah Galley, April, 1817.

Solomon Johnson to Hartwell Holmes, August, 1818.

United States to Jarvis Gilbert, 1818.

Wm. St. Clair to Peter S. Bell, February, 1816.

John Giger to Patrick O'Brien, August, 1818.

Alfred W. Hamilton to Samuel Cobb, October, 1818.

Estate of Thos. M. Lane to Arunah H. Plant, January, 1841.

Marshal Key to George Wilber, November, 1817.

Henry H. Forsyth to James B. Steadman, October, 1816.

Daniel Foley to James Coney, March, 1817.

Wm. Fairman to Wm. P. Griswold, March, 1817.

Elisha S. Frost to Amner Backus, November, 1817.

M. R. Waite to Jeannette Nichols, April, 1848.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following list of Township officers has been compiled from such records as now exist, dating back only to the Spring of 1845:

Clerks.—George Richardson, 1845-47; Charles A. Lamb, 1847-52; James M. Felt, 1852-55; Charles A. Lamb, 1855; James M. Felt, 1856; Noe Nelson, 1857-63; W. B. Dick, jr., 1863; Noe Nelson, 1864-66; William Limbrick, 1866; J. F. Allen, 1867; Leroy E. Clark, 1868-70; J. F. Allen, 1870; J. D. Ford, 1871; J. Henry Wyman, 1872-74; W. B. Frost, 1874-76; E. W. Eastell, 1876; J. M. Wolcott, 1877; George R. Bosworth, 1878; John McGovern, 1879; J. C. Allen, 1880; H. D. Buescher, 1881; J. H. Mollenkopf, 1882; William Martin, 1883; J. M. Bates, 1884; J. E. Wilcox, 1885; J. M. Wolcott, 1886; Uri B. Taylor, 1887.

Treasurers.—Robert A. Forsyth, 1845-51; Amasa C. Winslow, 1851; Daniel Leonard, 1852-54; Elisha S. Frost, 1854; Daniel Leonard, 1855; William Brownberger, 1856-58; Thomas L. Clark, 1858; William P. Homer, 1859; Arunah Plant, 1860; William Brownberger, 1861-63; Louis Kaiser, 1863-65; Rinaldo Robbins, 1865-67; Helon Horton, 1869-70; B. A. Wright, 1870-73; A. H. Plant, 1873; Eldred W. Estell, 1874-76; J. H. Wyman, 1876; A. J. Taylor, 1877; H. D. Buescher, 1878; Louis Kaiser, 1879; A. H. Plant, 1880; Patrick McGovern, 1881; A. H. Plant, 1882; Louis Kaiser, 1883; J. C. Allen, 1884; P. McGovern, 1885-87; John Mollenkopf, 1887.

Trustees.—Alexander H. Gere, Michael Alsbach, Elijah Clark, 1845; Alexander H. Gere, Horace F. Waite, Michael Alsbach, 1846; John C. Allen, Alexander H. Gere, Horace F. Waite, 1847; Horace F. Waite, Daniel Strayer, Jonathan Neeley, 1848; Edward Mitchell, J. A. Scott, Michael Alsbach, 1849; Alexander H. Gere, Edward Mitchell, Michael Alsbach, 1850; Edward Mitchell, Johnson H. Bateman, Curtis Perry, 1851; Freeborn Potter, Curtis Perry, William Limbrick, 1852; Freeborn Potter, Jarathmel Colburn, Daniel Cook, 1853; Jarathmel Colburn, Henderson W. Horton, Hartley Holmes, 1854; J. A. Scott, Edward Mitchell, Wm. Limbrick, 1855; Edward Mitchell, Neil Daniels, Curtis Perry, 1856; Joseph Longendorfer, Curtis Perry, Abner L. Backus, 1857; Curtis Perry, Joseph Langendorfer, Wm. Limbrick, 1858; George W. Reynolds, Alexander H. Gere, Joseph Langendorfer, 1859; George W. Reynolds, Alexander H. Gere, Jarvis Gilbert, 1860; A. H. Gere, James Howes, Edward H. Hunter, 1861; James Howes, Edward H. Hunter, Curtis Perry, 1862; E. H. Hunter, G. W. Reynolds, Curtis Perry, 1863; James Howes, O. Geer, Wm. Limbrick, 1864; Mark Richardson, Jacob Mollenkopf, M. Richard Langell, 1865; Mark Richardson, Jacob Mollenkopf, M. R. Lanzell, Mark Richardson, F. Hamilton, A. H. Gere, 1867-68;

F. Hamilton, A. H. Gere, Louis Kaiser, 1867; Philip Uhly, George Buskhart, F. Hamilton, 1870; F. Hamilton, Philip Uhly, J. J. Leith, 1871; Philip Uhly, A. H. Gere, E. H. Hunter, 1872; A. H. Gere, E. H. Hunter, George H. Baker, 1873; Fred Kleibe, A. H. Gere, E. H. Hunter, 1874; E. H. Hunter, Fred Kleibe, H. D. Buescher, 1875; J. C. Allen, T. O. Ragan, H. D. Buescher, 1876; Jacob Mollenkopf, Fred Graham, William Milton, 1877; T. O. Ragan, John Rabb, Henry Borek, 1878; H. D. Buescher, F. Hamilton, John Raab, 1879; A. D. Williams, Fred Graham, F. Hamilton, 1880; William C. Hull, C. Rodd, B. Hahn, 1881; Charles Rodd, Wm. C. Hull, J. M. Harbauer, 1882; Wm. C. Hull, J. M. Harbauer, Charles Rodd, 1883; R. Alden, Jacob Mollenkopf, Bennet Hahn, 1884; John Harbauer, Antonia Gignac, Jacob Knerr, 1885; Bennet Hahn, Jacob Knerr, R. Alden, 1886; Patrick Christie, 1887.

Justices of the Peace.—Horatio Conant, 1835; David Strayer, Nathan Rathbun, 1837; Horatio Conant, 1838; Jessup W. Scott, Daniel Strayer, 1840; Horatio Conant, 1841; Socrates H. Cately, Daniel Strayer, 1843; Horatio Conant, 1844; Daniel Strayer, 1846; Thomas Clark, 1847; Daniel Strayer, 1849; Thomas Clark, Andrew Young, 1850; Thomas Clark, 1852; Matthew McMann, Horatio Conant, Henderson W. Norton, 1853; Horatio Conant, Arunah Plant, 1856; Smith Gilbert, 1859; Helan Norton, 1860; Horatio Conant, Smith Gilbert, 1862; A. H. Plant, 1863; William Limbrick, Smith Gilbert, 1865; Helan Norton, 1868; Theophilus L. Clark, 1869; Smith Gilbert, 1870; Helan Norton, 1871; T. L. Clark, 1872; Smith Gilbert, 1873; Helan Norton, 1864; T. L. Clark, 1875; Isaac Jay, 1876; Albert Alius, 1877; T. L. Clark, 1878; Albert Alius, Henry G. Norton, 1880; T. L. Clark, 1881; J. E. Wilcox, 1882; Thomas F. Dale, 1883; E. H. Eckert, Hiram Wellze, 1883; Albert Alius, 1885; J. M. Wolcott, J. E. Wilcox, 1887.

TAX-PAYERS, 1838.

Following is a list of the persons assessed for taxation on personal property in Waynesfield Township in the Spring of 1838:

ON HORSES AND CATTLE.

Alsbach, Michael.	Hellebower, John.
Allen, George.	Hale, John.
Blaker, Achilles.	Johnson, George W.
Brine, George.	Jerome, Jona. H.
Beatty, Henry O.	Jackson, Morris.
Beebe, Levi.	Jackson, Richard.
Bealls, David.	Johnson, Solomon.
Bails, Williams.	Johnson, Martin.
Bennett, George W.	Johnson, Almon G.
Black, Adam.	Johnson, W.
Beardsall, Luke.	Jerome, Levi.
Bunting, Marmaduke.	King, James.
Bentley, David.	Kirtland, George.
Bird, Peter.	Kingsbury, William.
Burdo, Peter.	Kitts, Eli.
Brice, William.	Kaag, George.
Converse, James W.	Killam, —.
Carpenter, Lucius.	La Pearl, Alexander.
Chase, Samuel.	Limbrick, William.
Cochran, F. D.	Moorehouse, Silas.
Camfield, Clement.	McNees, John.
Charter, Dennis.	Merrick, A.
Cately, Socrates H.	Maroff, Jacob.
Cable, George.	Marsh, Artemas.
Collins, Freeman.	Peckham, J. D.
Cass, Bernard.	Pierson, John.
Charter, Eli.	Pratt, Amos.
Conant, Horatio.	Porter, Ellaman.
Coter, Conrad.	Poncher, Solomon.
Clark, Alfred.	Prouty, David.

Chane, Paine.
 Clark, Elijah.
 Dwight, Dr. Augustus.
 Drummond, Jared.
 Dustin, —.
 Eddy, Jacob.
 Elliott, John.
 French, Wheeler.
 Frost, Elisha S.
 Gnagy, Jacob.
 Gilbert, S. L.
 Gilbert, Jarvis.
 Green, Augustus.
 Glifette, Lewis.
 Hazard, George S.
 Hunt, C. C. P.
 Hull & Keeler.
 Hull, Isaac.
 Henderson, Henry.
 Hubbell, Daniel.
 Hastings, Reuben.
 Henrich, Chester.
 Hanson, B.
 Horner, W. P.
 Holcomb, Levi.
 Hill, George M.
 Hill, Robert.
 Henderson, C. S.
 Hunt, Benjamin.
 Hunt, William.
 Hall, Joseph.
 Hall, Elijah.
 Hitchcock, B. H.
 House, Conrad.
 Hubbell, Hezekiah.

Rowen, Edward.
 Rew, Fred. A.
 Rhodes, David.
 Ralyale, John.
 Runyon, W. L.
 Steele, Hiram.
 Steiwig, Samuel.
 Scott, George W.
 Scolton, John.
 Searing, Samuel.
 Spangle, Jacob.
 Steele, Hiram R.
 Swartz, Christian.
 Spangle, Rosanna.
 Strayer, Michael.
 Strayer, Peter.
 Strayer, John.
 Strayer, Daniel.
 Silver, Isaac.
 Swartz, John.
 Trapp, Andrew.
 Trapp, John.
 Van Orden, William.
 Waldron, David.
 Wolcott, James.
 Wagner & Thompson.
 Waite, Horace.
 Wilkison, James.
 White, Oscar.
 Williams, A. D.
 Walters, John.
 Walters, Abraham.
 Wilcox, Marcus.
 Young, Austin.
 Zook, Christian.
 Zeigler, John.

MERCHANTS' CAPITAL, MONEY AND STEAMBOAT STOCK.

Acker & Kanada.	Williams, C. A. & A. D.
Bangs, John J.	Boyington & Gaunett.
Crowell, Freeman W.	Cook, Daniel.
Cary, Austin.	Doane, David C.
Day, John F.	Forsyth, James H.
Forsyth & Hull.	Forsyth, Robert A.
Griffith & Tylers.	Gower & Clark.
Hunt, John E.	Hackley, A. S.
Horton, —.	Knaggs, George B.
Moorhouse & Bromley.	Mudge, Edmund.
Mack, Elisha.	Noble, G. C.
Ressigne, R.	Runney, Richardson & Co.
Sargent, S. A. & J. H.	Scott, J. Austin.
Spencer & Moore.	Van Voorse, Abram.
White, Ira.	Williams, O. & Co.

PHYSICIANS.

Beatty, A.	Dwight, Augustus.
Lansey, Peter.	St. Clair, William.
Scott, David B.	Van Avery, —.

LAWYERS.

Cook, Daniel.	Young, Samuel M.
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The above list includes the names of many persons then residents within the territory subsequently set off to Monclova and Adams Townships.

MAUMEE CITY.

The City of Maumee was incorporated in March, 1838, and the first election held on the 26th of that month. Robert A. Forsyth was chosen Mayor, by a vote of 117, to 56 for Gen. John E. Hunt. The other City officers were as follows:

First Ward: Councilmen—Robert A. Forsyth, Daniel Cook, Wm. Kingsbury, Wm. St. Clair Assessor—Robert Gower.

Second Ward: Council—James Wolcott, Levi Beebe, Daniel R. Stebbins, T. T. Woodruff. Assessor—Ira White.

Third Ward: Council—J. Austin Scott, Geo. Kirkland, Jos. J. Bingham, Geo. B. Knaggs. Assessor—Amos Pratt.

At a meeting of the City Council, March 29th, the following officers were chosen, to wit: President Council, James Wolcott; Treasurer, Daniel Cook; Recorder, Henry Reed, Jr.; Marshal, F. E. Kirtland.

The name of the City corporation was changed to South Toledo in 1871. In July, 1887, it resumed the name of Maumee, dropping the word City, but retained the City organization as before.

The City government for 1887 was constituted as follows:

Mayor—J. M. Wolcott.

Treasurer—J. A. Mollenkott.

Clerk—F. D. Crane.

Councilmen—1st Ward, P. Dowling, J. J. Miller; 2d Ward, C. M. Scheily, J. A. Smith; 3d Ward, F. Borek, H. S. Smith.

Marshal—Philip Hartman.

Board of Education—John E. Wilcox, President; J. M. Wolcott, Secretary; C. M. Scheily, Treasurer; Charles Rodd, Frank D. Crane and Coleman Keeler.

TRADERS AT MAUMEE.

The names of early settlers appear in the records of deeds and mortgages and many of them were actively engaged in the attempt to make a large Town out of Maumee as late as 1840 and for a few years thereafter. Some had been Indian traders—as the Forsyths (James H. and Robert A.) and the Hunts, (John E. and Charles C. P.). Some were of French origin. Geo. B. Knaggs was a good type of the social qualities of the French. And there was old La Point, a man of large stature and strong frame, whose red flannel shirt, open at the throat, and sleeves rolled up to the elbows, displayed the hairy arms and the breast of a giant. He was the very figure of a French grenadier. He did not know his own age, and seemed to linger on, saving his strength and stalwart bearing, against the time he should join the phantom files of his former companions and march again under his old commander.

In 1838 there resided at Monroe, Michigan, a certain Colonel Anderson, who for some years prior to 1793 was British Indian Agent, resident at Fort Miami. It was said that after the battle of The Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794, Gen. Wayne's victorious troops feasted on Indian corn raised by Col. Anderson on the River bottom lands near the Fort.

The Towns of Perrysburg and Maumee City had to contend with a natural obstacle to navigation in the River called the Rock Bar. This is a bed of rock formed across the River just

above the site of the former town of Marengo. Vessels drawing over six feet could not always be sure of passing, and when increasing commerce demanded vessels drawing 14 feet, the enterprising and hopeful people gave up the contest with the Rock Bar and moved lower down the River. In due time the port of Entry was moved to Toledo and commerce by Lake and River at the Foot of the Rapids practically ceased.

MAUMEE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Business Directory published in the *Express* in 1837, furnishes the following names of persons then in trade and in the professions at that place:

Printers—Reed & Hosmers.
Attorneys—H. L. Hosmer, Daniel F. Cook, Way & Young, Nathan Rathbun, Henry Reed, Jr.
Justices of the Peace—N. Rathbun, Horatio Conant.
Physicians and Surgeons—Justus Wright, David B. Scott.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants—Hunt & Converse, S. A. & J. H. Sargent, White & Kirtland, D. Steele, Forsyth & Hazard, Bingham & Furney.
Merchants—Spencer & Moore, Elisha Mack, Ranney, Richardson & Co., O. Williams, Acker & Kanady, Ira White, Smith & Crowell, Boynton & Gannett, H. A. Hackley, A. Cary, Gower & Clarke.
Clothing, &c.—B. D. Coffin.
Groceries and Provisions—G. C. Noble, A. G. Williams, R. Hastings, Allen & Gibbons, Griffith, Tylers & Co., James Howe.
Watches and Jewelry—J. J. Bangs.
Tailors—J. S. Meacham, G. S. Case.
Bakery—John Cholett.
Carriage and Wagon Maker—T. T. Woodruff.
Cabinet and Chair Factory—J. Creed & Co.
Painter and Chair Factory—J. Woodruff.
Sash and Blinds—J. F. Shephard.
Hotels—Jefferson House, Wm. Kingsbury; Washington House, J. W. Converse; Central House, Allen & Gibbons; American House, Woodruff & Clarke.

In January, 1839, the following appeared:

Forwarding and Commission—Smith & Co., James Wolcott & Co.
Hardware, Hollow Ware, &c.—W. Wiswell.
Merchants—G. H. Nitchie & Co., G. W. Richardson.
Wholesale Grocers—Clark & Fargo, C. A. Williams.
Washington House—Chas. D. Foster.
Central House—Elijah Clark.

TRADE OF MAUMEE AND PERRYSBURG.

Until 1833, the transportation business of Maumee and Perrysburg was done principally by two small Schooners—the Eagle and the Guerriere—both owned by John Hollister and Captain David Wilkison of Perrysburg. During that year a small Steamboat (the General Brady) commenced running between these two places and Detroit. In 1834, the Steamboat Oliver Newberry, a second-class boat, made a few trips to those Towns, as did the Detroit, a boat of the same class and size. Two small boats, the Gen. Jackson and Major Downing,

made their appearance the same season, running to Detroit, and the Schooner Merchant was built and commenced making trips to Buffalo. In May, 1835, the Steamer Com. Perry, Capt. Wilkison, came out. Several large Schooners were built. Between 1835 and 1838, the Monroe and Oliver Newberry were purchased, the Gen. Wayne built, and other Steamers secured. The Steamboat arrivals at these Towns in 1837 was about 300, and of Schooners 103.

At that time lake freights for Fort Wayne, Indiana, came entirely *via* the Maumee River, and chiefly Perrysburg and Maumee; and it is probable, that the first combination for the control of transportation rates, was one of which Fort Wayne merchants complained, at a meeting held March 25, 1837, with Francis Compaet in the Chair, and Joseph Sinclair as Secretary. Wm. G. Ewing stated "the object of the meeting to be to consider what course it was necessary for merchants and others who are transporting goods from the East, to adopt, in order to secure themselves from oppression by a combination of the Forwarding Merchants of Maumee and Perrysburg." G. F. Wright stated that the rates referred to were nearly 100 per cent. higher than were charged at any other point on the Lake. Samuel Hanna referred to the rule of the Forwarding Merchants requiring prepayment of all charges before forwarding property. The result of this movement is not recorded.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper in Maumee was the *Express*, the first number of which appeared March 25, 1837. It was published by an association of citizens, for whom Calvin Frary acted as agent. The Editor was Henry Reed, Jr. It was a neat, well-printed sheet, 22x33 inches in size, and in typographical appearance and contents was specially creditable to both Proprietors and Editor, and to the Town whose interests it was intended to represent. No rival or neighboring Town had a more creditable representative in its Press, than did Maumee City. After the issue of six numbers the name of Mr. Frary as Publisher disappeared and that of J. H. Brown was substituted. That gentleman had recently been connected with a paper at Tiffin. Two weeks later the *Express* passed into the hands of Henry Reed, Jr., and H. L. and S. T. Hosmer, the editorial department remaining with Mr. Reed, Mr. S. T. Hosmer having charge of the mechanical branch. Mr. Reed and H. L. Hosmer were then partners in the practice of the law at Maumee City.

The following persons were the local agents of the *Express* in December, 1838: Waterville—Orson Dudley; Damascus—Abram P. Reed; Napoleon—Hazel Strong; Florida—H. Gleason; Independence—B. B. Abell; Defiance—Horace Sessions; Brunersburg—Brice Hilton; Monclova—Daniel Strayer; Lockport—A. F. Hull.

It would be both impracticable and unprofitable to follow the varying course of the Maumee Press for the half-century following its advent. In common with all Western Towns, it had many newspapers, published by many proprietors, which in character did not compare unfavorably with others. After the *Express*, came the *Maumee River Times*—published jointly at Maumee and Perrysburg, by H. T. Smith, which, in changed forms, was continued until the removal of the office to Toledo, in 1855.

The *New Era*, published weekly at Maumee, was established in February, 1872, by P. C. Holt & Co., who were succeeded by J. E. Wilcox. The latter conducted it until 1881, when the present Editor and Proprietor, F. D. Crane, assumed the management. The *New Era* is independent in politics and devoted to news and home interests.

CHURCHES.—Itinerant Methodist preachers were among the early white workers in the Maumee Valley, doing special and temporary service; but it was not until 1830, that permanent shape was given to religious work by that denomination. The first Class at Maumee City was organized at the house of James Jackson in 1834, which stood on the "Point" on lower Broadway. Mr. Jackson came to Maumee in 1831, as an Indian Agent, under appointment of President Jackson. The Society was organized by Rev. E. H. Pilcher, of the Michigan Conference, with Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, now of Toledo, as junior preacher. The members of the Class were James Jackson, wife and daughter Maria (Mrs. Dr. Oscar White, of Toledo), Mrs. Mary S. Hunt (wife of General J. E. Hunt), and Miss Sophia Hedges (Mrs. Henry S. Commager, of Toledo). Jacob Spangler united the following year. The first house of worship for this Church was built in 1837, with subscriptions obtained in 1836, by Rev. L. B. Gurley, then the Presiding Elder—Rev. Orrin Mitchell being the preacher when the building was erected. To that time services were held in the School-house built in 1822 or '23. The first parsonage at Maumee and in the Valley was erected in 1844, but was not long occupied as such. It yet stands at the corner of Dudley and Williams Streets. The second parsonage (now in use) was built in 1848, Rev. Wm. S. Lunt being then the Pastor. Rev. David Burns was the first Minister who resided at Maumee. On the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Methodism in England (in 1838), \$41.50 was collected from the Maumee Church as a centennial fund, beside the donation of a lot by General Hunt and wife for a parsonage. Until 1856 the Maumee Church stood first in the Maumee District, after which time Toledo took precedence.

On the occasion of the re-union of the Waterville and Maumee Churches, at the latter place, in September, 1875, Rev. T. N. Barkdull fur-

nished many facts of the early history of Methodism in the Maumee Valley. At that time there were living many pioneer Methodists of that region, including the following: Mrs. Almira Forsyth, daughter of Isaac Hull, who came to Maumee in 1815; Mrs. Mary S. Hunt; Mrs. Eliza M. Horton; Jacob Spangler and wife; Mrs. Elizabeth Neeley, who came in 1841; Geo. W. Reynolds, who came in 1841; and Mrs. Frances W. Hull, who united in 1842.

The Presbyterian Church at Maumee City was organized in 1820, and its semi-centennial was recognized January 23, 1870, at which time but one of the original members survived—Dr. Horatio Conant.

In a letter dated Maumee City, March 8, 1838, Levi Beebe, a prominent business man of that place, wrote his son-in-law, Elizur Fairman, Brownville, Jefferson County, New York, on the subject of the latter's coming to Maumee to open a Hardware Store, of which there was none there at that time. Mr. Beebe set forth the advantages of the locality in strong terms. He owned several business buildings, one of which he had just leased to a Columbus firm. There were then 50 new buildings being gotten under way. All mechanics and laborers were employed. The Episcopal Church, at the upper end of the Town, was being constructed; the Methodist edifice nearly completed; the Presbyterian Church expected Rev. Mr. Reed, then at Tiffin, to become its Pastor; while a deep religious interest pervaded the Town. Mr. Parker (a brother of Joel Parker, of Massachusetts), was then temporarily preaching in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Beebe was that year a representative to the Presbyterian General Assembly from the Maumee Presbytery.

The City in 1888 had five Churches—St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, Pastor, Rev. J. P. Mertes; St. Paul's (Episcopal), supplied by Rev. G. S. May, of Defiance; Presbyterian Church, Stated Supply, Rev. Mr. Hustis; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Wm. V. Marsh, Pastor; Lutheran Church, supplied from Perrysburg. A Baptist Church existed here for some time, but was disbanded.

MASONS.—Northern Light Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., was chartered December 12, 1818, the charter being signed by Chester Griswold, G. M. The charter members were Eber Ward, Almon Gibbs, William Griffith, S. H. Thurston, Charles Gunn, Sheldon Johnston, David Johnston, William Preston, J. C. Adams. Cannot find any record of officers until June 12, 1822, when we have the following—Horatio Conant, W. M.; John T. Baldwin, S. W.; R. McKnight, J. W.; Ambrose Rice, Secretary; David M. Hawly, Tyler. Present officers: J. H. Wyman, W. M.; O. N. Gunn, S. W.; William Perin, J. W.; S. Spaulding, S. D.; John Binekley, J. D.; H. B. Lautzenheiser, Secretary; George H. Blaker, Treasurer; J. E. Wileox, Tyler.

ODD FELLOWS.—Maumee Lodge, No. 682,

was instituted July 17, 1879. Charter officers: J. F. Fleming, N. G.; Robert Alvius, V. G.; Louis Wolfinger, Secretary; and Andrew Nuhfer, Treasurer. Present officers: Andrew Nuhfer, N. G.; C. H. Gumer, V. G.; O. C. Geere, Recording Secretary; Henry Alyn, Permanent Secretary. Members, 90.

BANKING IN MAUMEE.

As elsewhere stated, the first Bank of issue in Lucas County, was the Bank of Manhattan, organized and acting under an alleged charter by a body calling itself the Legislature of the State of Michigan, but which had no legal existence as such. The second Banking institution in the County, and the first one legally organized, was the Maumee City Insurance Company Bank, at Maumee. It was chartered by the Ohio Legislature in 1838, with a capital stock of \$250,000, in shares of \$100 each. The stockholders were as follows:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>No. Shares.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Sam'l K. Page, Kentucky.....	500	\$50,000
John Remick, Kentucky.....	250	25,000
John Stivers, Kentucky.....	250	25,000
James Guthrie, Kentucky.....	100	10,000
Joseph T. Guthrie, Kentucky.....	210	21,000
Francis C. Fillay, Kentucky.....	100	10,000
Paul C. Fillay, Kentucky.....	100	10,000
Naham Aldrich, Kentucky.....	50	5,000
Philo H. Taylor, Fort Wayne.....	100	10,000
James H. Forsyth, Maumee.....	183	18,300
Elisha Mack, Maumee.....	485	48,500
Chas. C. P. Hunt, Maumee.....	40	4,000
Geo. B. Knaggs, Maumee.....	2	200
Robert A. Forsyth, Maumee.....	10	1,000
Thomas Clark, Maumee.....	10	1,000
Wm. Richardson, Maumee.....	10	1,000
Nicholas Arthur & Son, Maumee.....	50	5,000
H. A. Carpenter, Maumee.....	50	5,000
	2,500	\$250,000

As seen above, the enterprise was mainly in the hands of Kentucky parties—largely from Louisville, they representing two-thirds of the capital stock. It was organized with James H. Forsyth as President, and J. T. Guthrie as Cashier. Of the stock, five per cent. (\$12,500), was paid in, constituting the working capital of the Bank, which went into operation in 1838. The disastrous financial condition then common to the entire country, and especially to the West, left but a small field for the operation of such an institution, and November 14, 1839, it was placed in the hands of M. R. Waite and Elisha Mack, for liquidation, and by them was closed up. The question of the authority of the Company to issue bills for circulation was raised in the Courts, and is understood to have been decided in the negative.

Four denominations of bills—\$1 00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00—were issued, payable, respectively, to Horatio Conant, John H. James (of Urbana, Ohio), John Hollister (of Perrysburg), and John E. Hunt or order. Of the \$5.00 bills, as high in number as 20,722, had been prepared March 4, 1839, making a total of \$103,610 of that denomination.

PROPOSED FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT.

The competition between the Towns which in 1836 were struggling into existence on the Maumee, started a question as to where the "Head of Navigation" of the River for Lake craft was to become finally fixed. As a curiosity of the times, a notice in the *Maumee Express*, published in February, 1838, is given. It appears that at that time a petition was circulated at Maumee City and Perrysburg, asking the Legislature to build a Canal from Manhattan to the Foot of the Rapids, to be connected with Perrysburg by an aqueduct. This Canal was to be 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide.

The propriety of this measure was urged by the petitioners on the Legislature on several grounds, one of which was, that they were owners of land at Maumee and Perrysburg and residents of those Towns; that they had purchased the lands on which they lived at high prices from the State of Ohio and made costly improvements thereon, in the firm belief that said Towns were at the head of navigation of the Maumee River, and thereby a contract was implied between the petitioners and the State of Ohio, that the said River would be navigable for Lake Vessels to said Towns. They therefore asked that "the said Towns be made the head of navigation, according to the terms of the contract before set forth;" and this they did "the more boldly, because they were aware that the people of the Towns of Toledo and Manhattan made their settlements at those places under the belief that the Maumee River was not navigable to any point above; and that in consideration of such belief and the implied contract depending thereon, the servants of the people have solemnly declared that the said Towns of Toledo and Manhattan are at the head of navigation aforesaid; and that every act of your petitioners tending to prove to the contrary, is a sin against them and an insult to the sovereign State of Ohio in the persons of her faithful and disinterested officers." On such grounds, the petitioners asked the State to build the Ship Canal to keep the Towns of Perrysburg and Maumee at the head of navigation, according to the terms of "the implied contract, aforesaid." The editor of the *Express* appears to have had little hope of the success of this movement. The names of the authors and promoters of this petition are not mentioned. This relic of the past, testifies to the local feeling formerly prevailing among rival settlements on the River.

UPPER MAUMEE NAVIGATION.

In June, 1837, appeared the announcement that the Steamboat Gen. Wayne, Capt. H. C. Williams, would "leave the head of the Rapids every day at 1 p. m. for the foot of Flat Rock, where there would be coaches and teams to convey passengers and freight to Defiance." Passengers leaving Maumee City and Perrysburg in the morning, arrived at Defiance same day. Returning, left Defiance at 6 A. M., and reached the head of the Rapids at 12 M., where coaches were ready for Maumee and Perrysburg. Also, "a Barge fitted up for passengers or freight," left Defiance every Friday for Fort Wayne, running through in three days. During high water, the Steamboat ran between

the head of the Rapids and Fort Wayne. The agents of the line were O. H. Harris, Providence; G. C. Mudgett & Co., Brunersburg; and White & Kirtland and S. A. & J. H. Sargent, Maumee City.

Beside this Steamboat route, was a daily through Stage-line between Maumee City and Defiance. The mail passed twice a week.

INITIAL FACTS.

The first Post Office North of the Maumee, was located at Maumee City in 1817. The names of the earliest Postmasters now remembered are those of Charles C. P. Hunt and George W. Woodward. The former was Postmaster in 1833, and was succeeded by the following: George W. Woodward, — Wire, Daniel Williams, P. C. Holt, Leroy E. Clarke, E. C. Moore, John A. Church.

The Wolcott dwelling, built by James Wolcott, one of the pioneers of the Maumee Valley, in 1834-36, stands on the North bank of the river at Fort Miami. The situation is slightly, overlooking Perrysburg on the opposite bank. The building is somewhat antiquated in style compared with modern architecture—two stories high, about 28x40 feet in size, with a portico supported by turned columns in front. The structure is built of hewed logs, clapboarded on the outside and lathed and plastered within. Samuel Wagner, now living in Toledo, worked on this house in 1836. The columns were turned by a Mr. McMurray, who had a Chair Shop on Mr. Wolcott's place. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott lived and died in this old mansion. (She was a daughter of Captain Wells, adopted son of the famous Chief, Little Turtle.) Their daughter Mary, widow of the late George Gilbert, now resides at the mansion.

There is yet standing on the bank of the Maumee River, and on the farm of Coleman I. Keeler, about one mile below Maumee, the oldest frame building in the Maumee Valley. It is a two-story dwelling, and was erected by Whitmore Knaggs, of Detroit, in 1818. Dr. Horatio Conant and John J. Leavitt were the first white persons who ever slept in the building. They came up the River in a small sailboat, reaching the mouth of Swan Creek in the night. Adverse winds and the darkness of the night prevented them from proceeding with their vessel, and they cast anchor, but concluded to walk up through the woods to Maumee. On arriving at this house, then in process of erection, having encountered so many difficulties on their journey, they resolved to make up a bed of the shavings and remain in the new building until morning. The Doctor said they slept soundly, and in the morning proceeded to the completion of their journey. It was the first time Mr. Leavitt had been to Maumee, but the Doctor had then resided there about 18 months. This old building is yet a

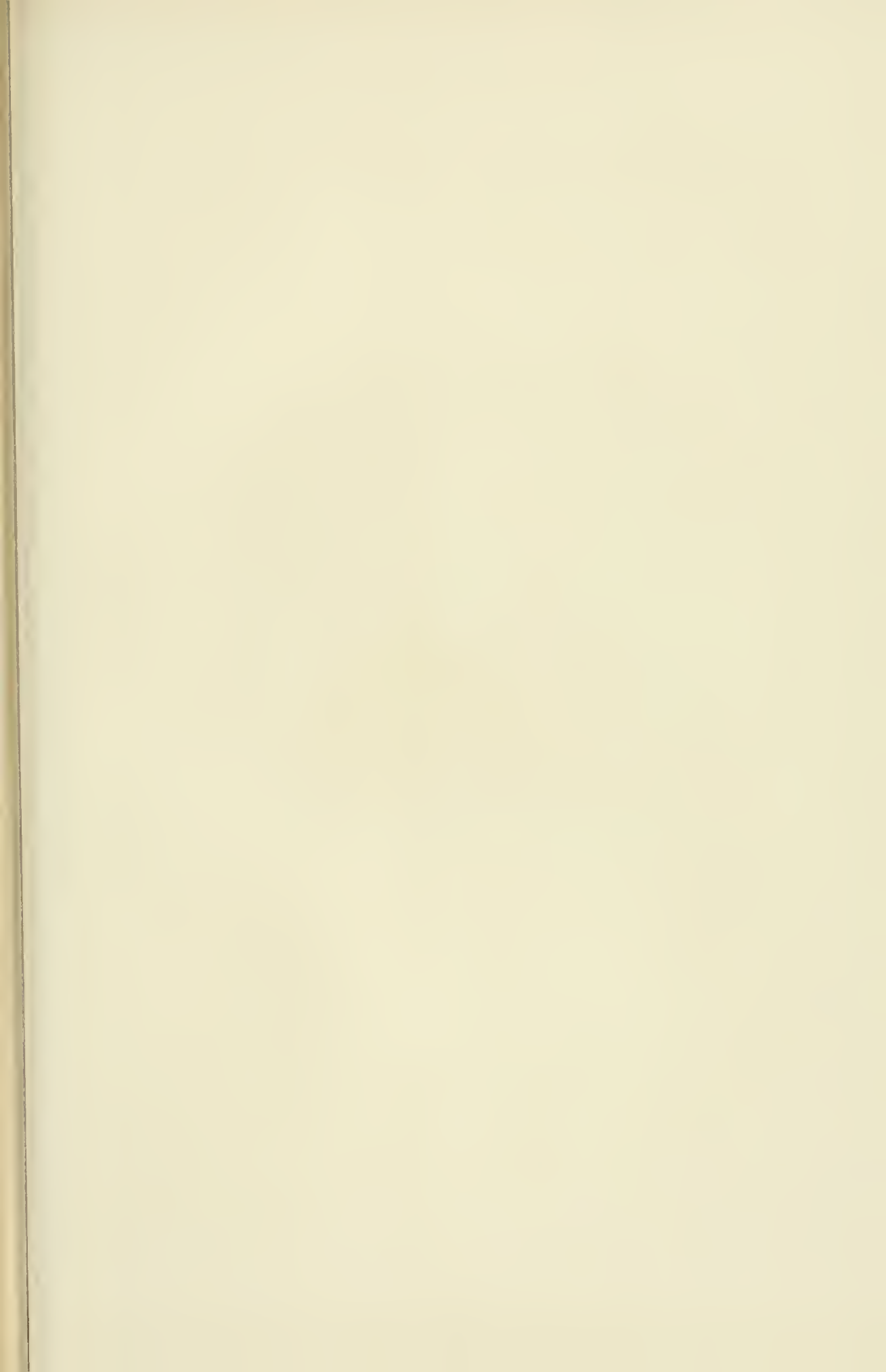
substantial looking, old-style farm-house, and with proper care might be made to last well toward another half century.

PIONEERS OF WAYNESFIELD.

Previous to the War of 1812, there were a few American settlers in the Township, among whom were the Ewings—Samuel Ewing and his brothers—whose names appear in the early records. Ephraim Leaming was in the Township and had built a Saw-Mill on Swan Creek, at what is now the Village of Monclova, before the war. When the war broke out the Indians drove him away and burned his mill; but he returned and rebuilt it in 1817.

Among the early settlers were Whitmore Knaggs, Jeremiah Johnson, Almon Gibbs, James Wolcott, (who married the daughter of Captain Wells, being the grand-daughter of the famous Chief, Little Turtle), Gen. John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, James Gilbert, Benjamin Farnsworth, William Kingsbury, Samuel Couch, Huntington Larabee, Samuel Cass, W. M. Hickox, William Beals, James Wilkinson, Norman C. Baldwin, George B. Knaggs, Horatio Conant, Isaac Hull, and many others. Personal sketches of some of the more prominent of the early settlers are given below.

George B. Knaggs was one of the well known people of the Township in early days. He owned and occupied land adjoining Miami. His father, Whitmore Knaggs, was a noted Indian Interpreter and spoke six or seven Indian languages, besides English and French. He resided at Detroit at the time of Hull's surrender. He was known to have great influence with the Indians, and to be loyal to the United States; therefore, he was ordered by the British Commandant to leave, and thereupon joined the first Corps of our Army that advanced to the frontier. He was guide to General Winchester, and was at the massacre of the River Raisin, where he barely escaped death. An Indian warrior whom Knaggs had befriended, interfered for his protection. Capt. Knaggs died about 1835, at his farm near Detroit. His widow, Mrs. Josette Knaggs, whose maiden name was Labadie, and who was of French descent, survived him, and died at Detroit October 30, 1852. Capt. Knaggs was at the battle of the Thames, and saw Tecumseh when he approached Col. Richard M. Johnson, and saw the latter shoot "The King of the Woods," as Tecumseh called himself. A brother of Capt. Knaggs, who lived on the River Raisin, and a neighbor named Labadie, were also there, and brought Colonel Johnson off the field when wounded. George B. had two brothers, John and James W. His grandfather George Knaggs, was an officer in the British Army and was living in Fort Miami when Whitmore Knaggs was born there. George Brown Knaggs was a man of agreeable





D. F. Cook

social disposition, and his fine presence and French accent made him a marked figure at all social gatherings.

In 1829, Col. John H. Kinzie, then sub-Indian Agent of the Winnebagoes, was married with Miss Juliette A. Wolcott, a relative of Judge James Wolcott of Maumee City, and grand-daughter of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of War under President Washington. They first went to Fort Winnebago, at the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin Rivers, where they remained for a year or two, and removed to Fort Howard, at Green Bay. In 1834 they went to Chicago, then a village of 600 whites, among several thousand Indians. From the first Mrs. Kenzie so fully devoted herself to the moral and religious well-being of the people about her, that in a sketch of her life it was stated that "no woman in the Northwest was more widely known than Juliette Kinzie," and that when the history of the early days of Chicago should be written, "her life and labors as a member of Christ's Church; as a woman of the highest culture, most refined taste; as a faithful wife, devoted mother, kind and generous neighbor and true American lady, would illuminate its brightest pages."

Col. Anderson, British Indian Agent, for many years stationed at Fort Miami, resided at Monroe, Michigan, in 1838. He was on the Maumee River for some years previous to 1793. It was said to have been Indian corn raised by him on which Gen. Wayne's troops feasted after taking the Fort, in 1794.

Hiram P. Barlow came to the Maumee Valley in 1816, and settled at Orleans (Fort Meigs.) He taught a School there during the Winter of 1816-17, and is believed to have been the first School teacher of the Maumee Valley. Afterwards he took a farm at Presque Isle, near the Turkey Foot Rock, where he built a house. He married a daughter of Victory Jenison, an early settler at the Foot of the Rapids.

Isaac Hull was one of the pioneers of the Maumee Valley. He came West from Massachusetts about 1804, with his father, who was a brother of Governor Hull of Michigan. Daniel Hull a brother of Isaac, was the first Sheriff of Wood County. Isaac Hull, in 1827, was married with Chloe Spafford, daughter of Major Samuel Spafford, who was prominent in the War of 1812. His powers of physical endurance were extraordinary, he having walked "between suns" (in one day) from Maumee to Defiance, a distance of 50 miles. He died at Maumee City in December, 1864, leaving his widow and two sons - S. S. and W. R. Hull.

DANIEL F. COOK. Few names have been longer identified with the history of Lucas County, than has that of Daniel F. Cook, who for more than 50 years has resided at Maumee.

He was born in Waterville, Maine, September 5, 1814. His father, Daniel Cook, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, in 1785, which Town originally was part of Plymouth; he tracing his ancestry directly back to the Pilgrim Fathers. In 1809 he was graduated at Brown University; studied medicine, and in 1812 was appointed a Surgeon in the United States Army, serving in Maine. After the War, he practiced his profession at Waterville for a time, when he engaged in mercantile and banking pursuits, continuing the same until failing health made necessary a change both of business and climate. In 1831 he came West, and located at Maumee City, as the point most fully meeting the demands of his case. His family then consisted of his wife and three children. Of these, a daughter, Clara Ann Neal, in February, 1835, was married at Waterville, Maine, with W. B. S. Moore, subsequently United States Senator from that State. She died in 1853. Two sons, Charles and Daniel F., accompanied their parents to the West. At that time Maumee was regarded as the most promising place of all the Maumee Valley. There Mr. Cook passed the remaining years of his life, dying in 1863, at the age of 78 years. His widow survived him but five years. Charles was long a merchant at Maumee, where he died in 1852. Daniel F. Cook was graduated in 1833 at Waterville (Maine) College, now Colby University. In 1834 he entered Harvard Law School, spending there two years. Returning to Maumee in 1835, he was about a year thereafter admitted to the Bar of Ohio, and commenced his professional life at that place. In 1845 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the motion of Judge E. D. Potter, then Representative in Congress from this District. The local contemporaries of Mr. Cook in the early years of his practice included Samuel M. Young, Morrison R. Waite, Hez. L. Hosmer, Thomas Dunlap and Horace F. Waite. The vigorous period of his practice continued until the removal of the seat of justice from Maumee to Toledo, in 1852, although he pursued the same until 1865. Meanwhile, he directed his attention to dealing in real estate, with which and with farming interests he has been for many years largely identified in both Lucas and Wood Counties—his present agricultural holdings aggregating 28 farms. In 1854 Mr. Cook was appointed a Commissioner of the County and in 1855 was elected to the same office, serving until 1858. He has frequently served his neighbors in local official positions, including those of Councilman and City Attorney for several years; while for three terms he was an efficient member of the Board of Education. In his earlier years he was active in political matters, in which he took much interest. In 1866 he joined Mr. R. B. Mitchell in founding the Banking House of Cook &

Mitchell, with which he remained until 1872. The test of character involved in an active life of half a century, such as Mr. Cook has been called to meet, is one which could be borne by true merit only. The many who have had business relations, and the many who have enjoyed social contact with him, will bear cheerful witness to his unswerving integrity in the one sphere, and to his kindly and generous spirit in the other, where the genial impulses find fullest expression. His energies and his means have always been quick in response to demands in behalf of enterprises looking to the public good; while in the domain of private life, his course has been one of quiet, unobtrusive citizenship. So, it is safe to say, that the name of Daniel Francis Cook may justly have place among the pioneers, to whom Lucas County ever will be indebted for its advance in growth and prosperity. Mr. Cook was married with Mrs. Abby (Bosworth) Frost, at Maumee, November 10, 1858. She was born in Genesee County, New York, July 11, 1818, and died February 12, 1888. No children are now living.

Dr. Horatio Conant came to the Valley and settled at Maumee City in 1816. He was one of the first regular members of the medical profession to settle at the Foot of the Rapids. His ride extended from Fort Wayne on the Southwest to Fort Ball on the East, and to the River Raisin on the North. The small hamlets scattered over the vast unoccupied expanse of the Valley at that time had no one else to look to for help in sickness. The Indian trail was the only highway through the unbroken forests and wide spreading swamps. A physician's visit might mean an absence from home of days, and might involve the loss of a horse and saddle-bags—to say nothing of losing one's way—and all the exposure to inclement weather and the hardships of camping out in the wilderness. No bridges crossed the streams. The traveler forded or swam them, and was forced to make long detours around impassable swamps. To all these requirements of the time, the good Doctor was always ready to respond. It is safe to say, he was known and welcomed in every settlement and log cabin through all the region above indicated as a very present help in time of trouble. (Further mention of Dr. Conant is made on pages 541-544.)

John Brownlee died at Maumee City, December 27, 1863. He went to that place in 1836, and engaged in business with his brother Alex. B. In 1843, he came to Toledo, and entered the firm of Ludlow, Babcock & Brownlee. Afterwards he was in the firm of Brownlee, Pendleton & Co. He was well esteemed in business circles and elsewhere. His age at death was 49.

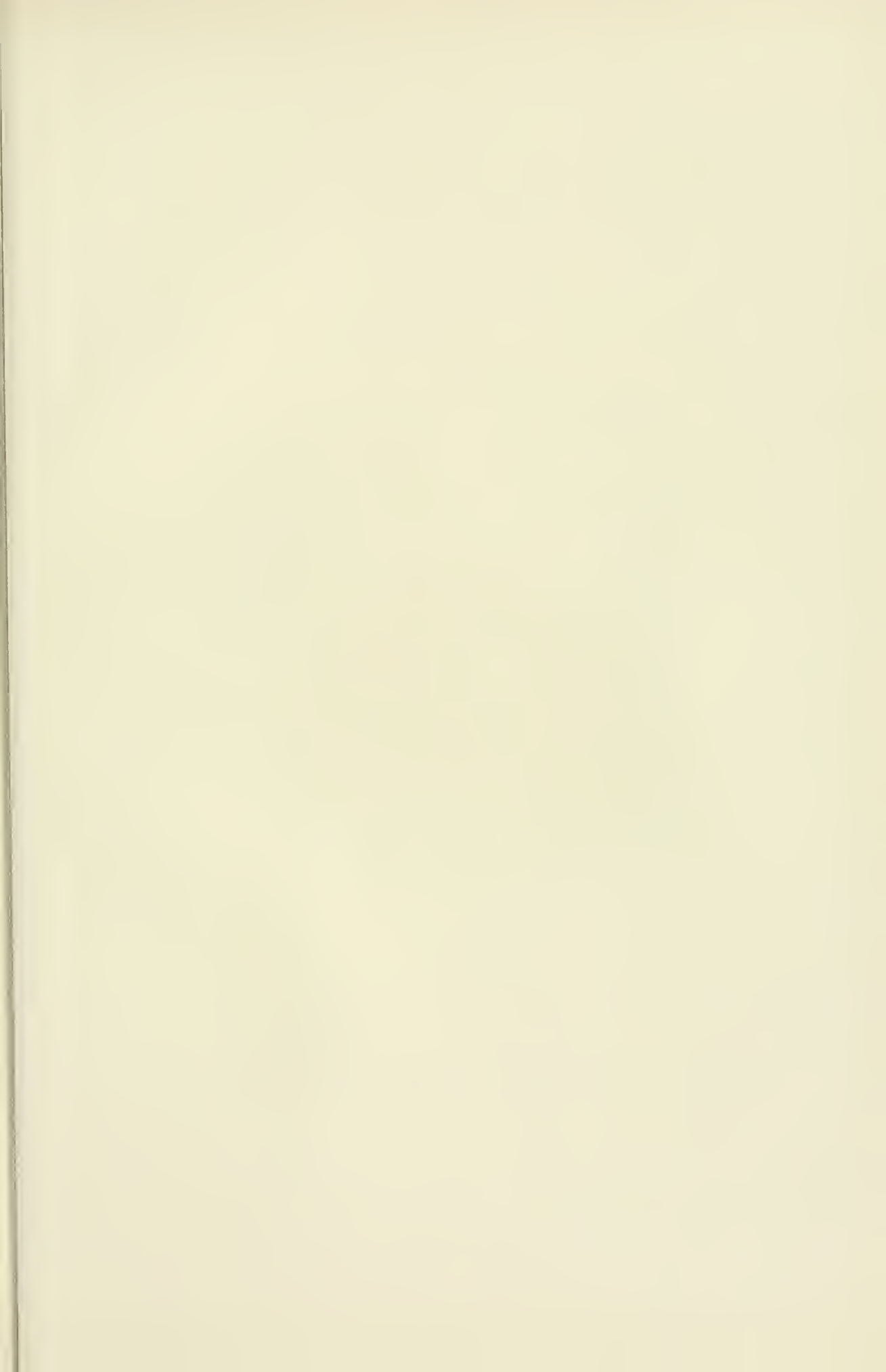
Robert A. Forsyth died at Maumee City,

November 25, 1864, aged 69 years. He was a native of Michigan and came to Maumee at an early date, having commenced business there as a merchant, in 1816. He was a man of unusual ability and integrity. His religious character was well established by a long and consistent life.

JOHN CHURCH ALLEN was born in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, January 27, 1809. His father James Allen was born at the same place January 25, 1783; his grandfather having been born there in 1762, and his great-grandfather in 1719. His mother's name was Cynthia Cottell, who bore four sons and three daughters. His ancestors suffered from depredations by the British during the War of the Revolution, their property being taken from them by force. The father established on the Island of Martha's Vineyard the first nail factory in the United States. During the War of 1812-15, being unable to obtain stock or sell his nails, he was forced to suspend operations, when (in 1815) with his father and their families, he came to Ohio, and settled at Zanesville, arriving there after a tedious passage of six weeks. The father of John C. died at Zanesville in 1847, and his mother in 1863. March 10, 1835, John C. Allen arrived at Maumee, where, the following year, he opened a Provision Store; and soon thereafter, he opened a Hotel (the Central House). He continued in mercantile trade until 1872—a period of 36 years. He was a member of the first City Council of Maumee; was the fourth Mayor of the City, and for 20 years the City Treasurer. He was Assistant County Treasurer, under Frederick E. Kirtland, who was in office when the Maumee Court House was first occupied. For many years he was an active and useful member of the School Board of Maumee. Throughout a long life of activity, he bore among his fellow-citizens the character of a man of strict integrity and usefulness, and is permitted, after a residence there of 53 years, to continue in the enjoyment of their respect and esteem. Mr. Allen was married with Miss Nancy Kirtland, of Parkman, Geauga County, September 30, 1839. She was born in Geauga County, March 8, 1817. Her parents were Frederick and Sophia (Parkman) Kirtland, having been married in September, 1808, and being among the earliest pioneers of Northern Ohio, settling there in 1806. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allen are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Maumee, the former having been baptized by Bishop Chase, the pioneer Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. They had 10 children: Lois S., born August 17, 1840, wife of W. R. Carr, now residing in Illinois; John Church, Jr., born February 28, 1842, and died July 31, 1855; Olive K., born November 27, 1843, who married E. J. Leppelman, in 1867, and Henry Jen-



Yours &c.
J. C. Allen





Augustus D. Williams

kins in 1873, she dying in Washington, D. C., March 9, 1886; James F., born October 7, 1845, married with Clara J. Barnes, now residing at Elyria, Ohio; Noah N., born September 7, 1847, and died April 14, 1870; Francis E., born February 20, 1850, now practicing the Law at Easterville, Iowa, was married May 12, 1874, with Emma Gillett; George C., born January 25, 1852, married with Maggie McCulla, September 3, 1876, and resides at Easterville, Iowa; Henry A., born May 14, 1855, married with Hattie Nailor, June 3, 1877, and resides at Easterville; Charles E., born April 15, 1857, married with Elida Warner, November 29, 1877, resides at Hector, Ohio; and Lucy M., born March 30, 1860. Two of the sons (James F. and Noah N.) served creditably as Volunteer Soldiers in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion.

Henry D. Kingsbury was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, July 19, 1818. He is a son of Alvah and Lydia Kingsbury. In 1820, the family removed to Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, making the distance with an ox team and covered wagon. They settled on a farm owned by Jabez Kingsbury, father of Alvah. The first School attended by Henry was when he was eight years old, the distance being three miles. At 14 he attended a Select School taught by Judge Frieze, father of Mrs. Pamela Berdan, widow of Judge John Berdan, first Mayor of Toledo. November 22, 1835, with a brother (William M. G. Kingsbury), he started for Maumee, where they arrived on the 25th, stopping with an uncle, William Kingsbury, who had come there in 1832. He there found work at \$8.00 per month, with board, and soon came to Toledo and was employed by Peter H. Shaw, Brickmaker, to chop wood at \$15.00 per month. In July, 1836, he worked for the Manhattan Company, in connection with buildings and other improvements. In the Winter of 1837-38, he became a Clerk in the Hotel at Manhattan. In 1839 he entered the employ of the Ohio Railroad Company, having charge of the construction of the section 15 miles East from Manhattan, which was made ready for the iron in 1840. In November of that year he took the contract to build a portion of a proposed Railroad from Manhattan to Monroe, Michigan; and in 1841, contracted for a section of the Ohio Railroad between Black and Rocky Rivers, West of Cleveland. Of \$16,800 due from these two Companies, he received the value of \$1,000. In 1843 he removed to Toledo, and for a short time rented and kept the Franklin House (*alias* Mansion House). In 1851, he rented the Ohio House, afterwards the Kingsbury House, which he conducted until 1858, he having been elected Sheriff, being re-elected in 1859. Upon the outbreak of rebellion in April, 1861, he was the sixth man to enlist

at Toledo. He served as Quartermaster of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry for the three months service, and then raised a Company (A) for three years, in the same, which he commanded until made Major in July, 1862. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in December, 1862. In March, 1861, in recognition of the good conduct of the Fourteenth Regiment at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, he was made Brevet Brigadier-General. Throughout the brilliant service of that command, he bore his full share of responsibility and activity, gaining a high record for bravery and effective work. While yet in the Army, he was again nominated Sheriff, and was elected in October, 1865, and re-elected to a fourth term in 1867, the only case of the kind in the history of Lucas County. Politically, General Kingsbury was originally a Whig, and has acted with the Republicans since the organization of that party. His father died of cholera, in 1852, and his mother of same disease, in 1854, both dying at Toledo. He was married in November, 1840, with Miss Harriet E. Van Orden, of Manhattan. They had five children, of whom three died while young. Those now living are Mary L., wife of Henry S. Corwin, of Duluth, Minnesota; and Charles H., of Maumee, for some years past the home of the family.

AUGUSTUS DAVENPORT WILLIAMS was born in Tolland County, Connecticut, November 24, 1806. His father, William Williams, was a native of the same place, having been born in 1763, and was married with Sarah Burt, of Long Meadow, Massachusetts. They had nine children: Nathan, Mary Burt, William, Sophiah M., David Burt, Augustus D., Theodosius Dickerman, Charles Albert and Mortimer Hall. The father died in 1845, the mother surviving until February, 1861. The grandfather (Nathan Williams), was among the earliest graduates of Yale College, and was Pastor of the Congregational Church at Tolland for over 60 years. Augustus's father entered Yale, but for ill health was compelled to abandon the course of study. The pulpit of the Tolland Church was filled by the family for a long period of years from the time of the Deerfield massacre. Mr. Williams is able reliably to trace his ancestry back to Rev. Stephen Williams of Deerfield, a brother of Roger Williams of Rhode Island. He came to Ohio from Connecticut, in the fall of 1831, returning on horseback in the winter of 1832. In April, 1834, with his father's family, he came back, and landed on the banks of the Maumee, where a very few Frenchmen and Indians constituted most of the settlers. He began farming on Big Island (between Maumee and Perrysburg). Not long thereafter he built at Maumee a Hotel, which he named the Washington House. His first boarders were Doctor

Daniel Cook and family. In February, 1835, Mr. Williams was married with Sarah M. Carr, of Gallipolis, Ohio, who died in February, 1836. In January, 1841, he was married with Julia A. Chamberlain of Maumee, who was born October 20, 1813, in London, New Hampshire. They have two children—Burt, born March 12, 1843; and Mary Frances, born August 15, 1847. The former served in the War of the Rebellion as volunteer in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry. Mr. Williams has a brother (Charles A.), a Wholesale Commission Merchant, in Augusta, Georgia; and a sister, Mrs. Sophia M. Clark, at Cedar Keys, Florida. The former is a life-long Anti-Slavery man, and during the Rebellion was loyal to the Union and remained South. A son of his was drafted for the Confederate Army, when the father got him away and on board a Ship for New York, where he was arrested as disloyal, but was discharged on taking the oath of allegiance to the Union. The father got into some trouble from having offered to pay for a rope to hang Jeff. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Presbyterian Church, at Maumee, of which the former has been for many years an Elder.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

At Maumee, Sept. 14, 1837, Samuel A. Sargent and Mary Steele.
Perrysburg, Sept. 14, 1837, Wm. Earl and Helen Thompson.
Maumee, June 6, 1838, C. C. P. Hunt and Mary Ann Creed.
Monclova, June 30, 1838, Truman W. Crowell and Ellen L. S. Dover.
Marengo, July 4, 1838, Alfred Clark and Cassandra Edmonds.
Maumee, July 29, 1838, Thos. Clark 2d and Mary F. D. Williams.
Springfield, Feb. 15, 1838, James Gilbert and Nancy F. Wood.
Maumee, March 8, 1838, Moses Robinson and Lucy Southworth.
Springfield, April 8, 1838, Oliver W. Alverson and Harriet Trumbull.
Perrysburg, April 19, 1839, Stephen L. Gilbert and Julia Willard.
Maumee, Nov. 5, 1838, Dennison Steele and Hattie R. Coles.
Houndsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1838, James F. Smith and Isabel Crowell.
Maumee, Dec. 18, 1838, Nathaniel Gilbert and Livonia Robbins.
Waynesfield, Dec. 27, 1838, John Schwartz and Elizabeth Strayer.
Perrysburg, Jan. 3, 1839, Edward Bloomfield and Frances Blinn.
Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1838, A. J. Hackley and Hannah Blisch.
Somers, Ct., Oct. 10, 1838, Geo. Powers and Augusta Peck.
Maumee, March 21, 1839, Wm. Richardson and Amelia Nelson.

DEATHS.

Napoleon, O., Dec. 4, 1838, Sarah Eliza, wife of N. H. Hawley, aged 22.
Maumee, Dec. 18, 1838, Louisa E., daughter of Nathaniel Borham, aged 22.
Waterville, Dec. 20, 1838, John L. Pray, aged 27.
Perrysburg, Jan. 21, 1839, Helen, wife of William Earl.
Maumee, Dec. 17, 1837, Mrs. Harriet Copeland, aged 23.
Cleveland, Sept. 22, 1838, Levi Beebe.
Maumee, Sept. 21, 1838, N. M. Cuthbert, aged 23.

Waynesfield, March 7, 1839, Catharine, wife of Peter Strayer, aged 64.
Maumee, July 14, 1838, Frances E., daughter of Henry Reed, Jr., aged 4 years.
Maumee, Dec. 9, 1838, David Coles, aged 46.

NEW MAUMEE.

It would not be desirable here to follow in detail the changing conditions of Maumee for the 60 years of its existence as a Town and a City. The record of early hopes and struggles; of subsequent advance and confidence; and of later failure and disappointment, even if here presented, would be of no practical benefit. Suffice it now to state, that few localities in the enterprising West had advantages equal to those of Maumee. The list of those who gave life and energy to the young Town, embraced names of men of prominence and character, who omitted no effort for the promotion of its prosperity; as did like actors in later years; but the changing conditions of trade, chiefly, proved too much for them, and Maumee's greatness—as pictured in fancy—did not come.

But Maumee is not dead. She only slept. An awakening has taken place, and a new condition of things arisen, and from a cause as little dreamed of as if it were miraculous. The discovery of natural gas in this region, and its success as fuel had but fairly become known, when, in the Spring of 1887, a movement was made for the introduction of that element of growth and wealth into that place. Means were provided by the City for securing requisite gas territory, boring wells and piping gas to and throughout the City, the cost of which was estimated at \$75,000. Already (July, 1888) this work is well advanced. Several important manufacturing establishments have been secured, with good prospect for additional ones; and a changed condition seems fairly established for Maumee. As indicative of the cost and value of the new fuel, it may here be stated, that heating and cook stoves average to pay \$12.00 per year; a 10-Pot Glass Factory, \$300; Paint and Oil Works, \$200; Cotton Mills, \$100; a Woollen Mill, \$50; Flouring Mill, \$50. The gas supply is found near Waterville, some six miles South of Maumee, where six wells have been bored, to which others are to be added as the demand may arise.

MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Manhattan was organized in June, 1840, and was bounded as follows: On the East by the West line of Sections 19 and 30 in Town 9 South, Range 9 East; South by the South line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 in Town 9 South, Range 8 East; West by the Easterly line of the City limits of Toledo and the West line of Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, in Town 9 South, between Ranges 7 and 8; and North by the Harris line.

This Township was maintained until 1874, when its territory was divided between the City of Toledo and Oregon Township, and the name Manhattan, as of an existing entity, entirely ceased to be. The writer much regrets his inability to make more satisfactory mention of this Township, which fact is due to inability to find requisite records.

TOWN OF MANHATTAN.

As already stated, for many years the great disturbing question among the many Towns along the Maumee River, was as to the point at which the Canals would enter that stream, the decision of which was expected to settle definitely and finally the question as to the location of the chief commercial City of the Maumee Valley. For a time the question rested with Maumee, Port Lawrence and Vistula. In 1833, the latter two were united in Toledo, which became the chief rival of Maumee for the Canal outlet. About this time several leading men of Buffalo engaged in the Forwarding business on the Erie Canal and Lake, with a view to the extension of their connections, became interested in property near the mouth of the Maumee River. The parties consisted of Jacob A. Barker, Horatio N. Holt, Chas. Townsend, Geo. Coit, Sheldon Thompson, John L. Kimberly, John T. Hudson, Geo. P. Barker, John W. Clark and Stephen G. Austin, all of Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo. W. Card of Willoughby, Ohio, and Platt Card, of Manhattan. These parties were owners of diverse tracts of land on the Maumee River and near its mouth; and desirous of selling the same, and believing that could be more advantageously done by consolidating the whole into one interest and connecting therewith certain public and useful improvements, they determined to consolidate their property for such purpose. This they did, and in October, 1835, organized "The Maumee Land and Railroad Company," with a capital stock of \$350,000, divided into shares of \$250 each. For the management of the business, three Trustees were appointed—John W. Clark, Stephen G. Austin and John T. Hudson of Buffalo. The stock was divided as follows: J. A. Barker and H. N. Holt, jointly, 200 shares; C. Townsend

and Geo. Coit jointly, 200; S. Thompson and J. L. Kimberly, jointly, 100; J. T. Hudson and Geo. P. Barker jointly, 100; John W. Clark, 200; S. G. Austin, 200; G. W. and Platt Card, each 200.

This Company at once purchased all the lands between Vistula and the mouth of the Maumee River, and soon laid out the Town of Manhattan, and actively entered upon extensive improvements at that point. Their work consisted of docks, buildings, warehouses and a spacious hotel. These improvements were well advanced by the Spring of 1836, when the hotel was opened by a Mr. Patterson, whose daughter, Mrs. Clotilda B., widow of David B. Mooney, now resides in Toledo.

Manhattan now became an active competitor for the Canal outlet, and the "contest deepened." The outcome of the struggle was then gratifying to Manhattan, inasmuch as the real "terminus" was fixed at that place with only "side-cuts" at Toledo and Maumee.

On the 1st July, 1837, the Company's arrangements were essentially changed. Its nominal capital stock was increased from \$350,000 to \$2,000,000, divided into 4,200 shares of \$500 each, which increase was divided among the stockholders.

In July, 1837, the same parties, with Daniel Chase in place of Geo. W. Card, organized what was known as the "East Manhattan Land Company," the object of which, chiefly, was to manage and dispose of certain lands on the East side of the Maumee River and near its mouth, including the reservation of Fish quagun and his son Wa-sa-on-kee of the Ottawa tribe; the reservations of An-to-kee; the Navarres, and Aush-kush and Kee-tuek-ee, and other lands. The nominal capital stock of the Company was \$960,000, in shares of \$200 each. The property was to consist of lands, the proceeds of the same, and stock in the Ohio Railroad Company.

No serious obstacle to Manhattan's advance to the position of Metropolis of Maumee Valley, could now be seen, with Manhattan as the standpoint. Its "natural advantages" as the nearest available point for Lake traffic, with the real terminus of the Canals, left no doubt as to where trade was to center. So confident were the managers of the Company that the final settlement of the vexed question had been made, that ere long, and before essential results were reached, they practically withdrew from the contest, feeling confident that Manhattan would take care of herself. The untimely adoption of this policy, was attributed to different causes, but the probable one is said to have arisen in the anxiety of a portion of the stockholders (chiefly Ohio residents) for

early realization of profits. To what extent this was due to disproportion of capital to stock subscriptions with them, cannot now be definitely stated. However that may be, the result was not long in coming. A leading dependence for success had been the line of Lake Steamers, controlled by the Buffalo stockholders, which were expected to stop at Manhattan and not at Toledo. This practice did not continue long, as the owners of the Boats soon learned that their loss of traffic more than offset their interest in Manhattan. The result was, that lessees of their Warehouse (M. L. Collins and others) abandoned them and removed to Toledo. Such action was accepted as a signal for a general stampede. At that time there were there about 500 inhabitants, most of whom hurriedly left. A few mistakenly held on, hoping the Company, even yet, would change its policy. At that time a Bank had been established, a newspaper (the *Advertiser*) started, and a fair complement of stores, shops, etc., for a young and growing Town. The Manhattan Company had opened roads in different directions, built a bridge across Ten-Mile Creek, and otherwise invited trade.

Next to Manhattan's position with relation to Lake traffic—if not even before that—was its dependence on the Ohio Railroad to the East, and like connection with Monroe and Detroit. The history of the first named of these projects is given elsewhere in the chapter on Railways.

As a Town, Manhattan reached its end April 24, 1848, when, upon application by two-thirds of the lot owners, the Court of Common Pleas vacated the plat of the Town, save the Streets and Alleys in the same, which were reserved for public use. No one appeared in Court to object to such action. John W. Clark, Stephen G. Austin and John T. Hudson represented the owners in the proceedings for vacation. The plat was then a little more than 10 years old.

For 25 years after the vacation of the plat of Manhattan the property remained unimproved, and largely unnoticed. Meantime an attempt was made by purchasers of lands there to revive interest in that locality; but without full success. In 1875 more earnest action in the same direction was taken in the construction of the Erie Street and North Toledo Railroad, by parties interested in North Toledo (late Manhattan) property. Some 10 years since the North Toledo Engine Works were established, but were not successful. The location of the Toledo and Ann Arbor, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railways, through North Toledo, including the erection of a bridge across the River, somewhat strengthened that section. Many dwellings and stores, together with two School-houses and a Methodist Church, have been erected. The Libbie Glass Works and those of the Toledo Window Glass Company, and the movement

for the development of Glassboro as a manufacturing point, are expected to strengthen that portion of Toledo.

PERSONAL RECORD.

As showing something of the residents of the Township and Town of Manhattan, the following record of transfers of real estate and other matters is here given:

In July, 1835, Wa-sa-on-o-quit, Chief of the Ottawa Tribe of Indians, for \$2,030, sold to Platt Card, a tract known as Wa-sa-on-o-quit's Reservation, at the mouth of the Maumee River, granted to that Chief under the treaty of February, 1833, and containing 160 acres. Four residents of Maumee certified that the price paid was a fair consideration for the same.

In May, 1836, Aush-cush and Kee-tuck-kee, Chiefs of the Ottawa Tribe of Indians, for \$2,000 sold to Daniel Chase, 160 acres, consisting of lands reserved to them under the treaty of 1833, and lying on the North side of Ottawa Creek, and above the place where Aush-cush then lived.

Charles Wheeler to David Partridge, Sept., 1836.

Paul Guoin to Daniel Chase, May, 1836.

Platt Card to Benjamin F. Tyler, sold 200 shares of stock in East Manhattan Land Company, for \$10,000, September, 1837; and 200 shares Maumee Land and Railroad Company, for \$100,000 at the same time.

J. W. Clark to Sylvester Miller, January, 1838.

John DePew to James Kirk, August, 1838.

Peter Grodali to James Kirk, November, 1838.

The Manhattan Ferry Company was organized in August, 1840, and consisted of James L. Chase, Jonathan Lundy and Robert C. Denman. It was organized under a charter granted by the Ohio Legislature, for establishing and maintaining a ferry across the Maumee River at Manhattan.

Francis M. Feno to Jared Mora, June, 1839.

J. D. Morey to Geo. D. Card, June, 1838.

Mack Purdy to John M. Webb, September, 1839.

Jabez P. Thompson to Moses Cornell, Nov. 1837.

Wm. S. Nichols to Francis L. Nichols, Oct. 1840.

John P. Pond to Benj. Williams, March, 1843.

Emery Reynolds to Joseph F. Ganson, March, '45.

Leon Guion to James L. Chase and Daniel V. Edsel, 1845.

Daniel Chase to Eli Freeman, December, 1848.

The Maumee Land and Railroad Company sold Town Lots as follows: To Elizabeth Weeks, May, 1839; to Solon Corning, July, 1839; to A. E. Hart, June, 1838; to Fred Wright, May, 1839; to Abiram H. Squire, June, 1838; to John L. Edmunds, June, 1838; to Newton E. Crittenden, same time; to Francis M. Frino, same time; to Geo. W. Walbridge, July, 1839; to James H. Meachison, 1839; to Jacob Seffert, June, 1838; to Samuel Fletcher, October, 1838; to Erasmus D. Dunning, June, 1838; to Isaac C. Vaughn, November, 1838; to Chas. Stebbins, July, 1839; to Amos Pratt, June, 1838; to Fred W. Clark, June 1838; to Robert Hart, June, 1838; to Mack Purdy, September, 1838; to Patrick Forrester, November, 1838; to Wm. Hall, June, 1838; to Lucius C. Rouse, March, 1840; to Samuel P. Carrol, July, 1841; to Elizabeth Cornwell, May, 1839; to Wm. Himrod, November, 1840; to James M. Warren, December, 1841; to Shibna Nichols, 1839; to Owen Smith, August, 1842; to Jonathan Lundy, April, 1842; to Fred. Miller, May, 1838; to Sarah F. Prentice, December, 1842; to Wm. West, June, 1838; to Hudson Kellogg, April, 1842; to Geo. Hastings, October, '39; to Mary Ragan, June, 1844; to Thos. L. Gilbert, Jr., July, 1840; to Seth Wright, February, 1843; to Archibald and Levi Allen, June, 1838; to Julia H. Swift, June, 1838; to Clement Carpenter, July, 1839; to Harry V. Mann, July, 1845.

INDIVIDUAL INDEX.

This Index has been made as full as was found to be practicable; and with the specifications of omissions noted below, it is believed the reader will readily find any name desired.

N. B.—Names on the pages stated below are omitted from this Index, to wit :

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| I. | 133-219; 274-278. | Army Organizations in the War of the Rebellion. |
| II. | 220-222. | Lists of Union Soldiers in Cemeteries of the several Townships of Lucas County, May, 1865. |
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| IV. | 264-270. | Union Prisoners of War. |
| V. | 278-279. | History and members of Toledo Cadets. |
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| VII. | 584-608. | Permanent Religious Work in Lucas County, including Churches, Sabbath Schools, and other organizations. |
| VIII. | 642-643. | Publishers of Ohio Newspapers—1819, 1835, 1877. |
| IX. | 699-706. | Members of Maumee Valley Pioneer and Monumental Associations. |
| X. | 709-716. | Persons engaged in Horticulture and Agriculture. |
| XI. | 725-731. | Members of Secret Societies. |
| XII. | 741-751. | The German Element. |
| XIII. | 788-789. | Toledo Manufacturers. |
| XIV. | 797. | Toledo Committee of Safety during the Railroad "Strike" of 1877. |

Besides these, are omitted from this Index names of large numbers of sellers and purchasers of lands in the several Townships; and also names of Township Officers and of Township School Officers and Teachers.

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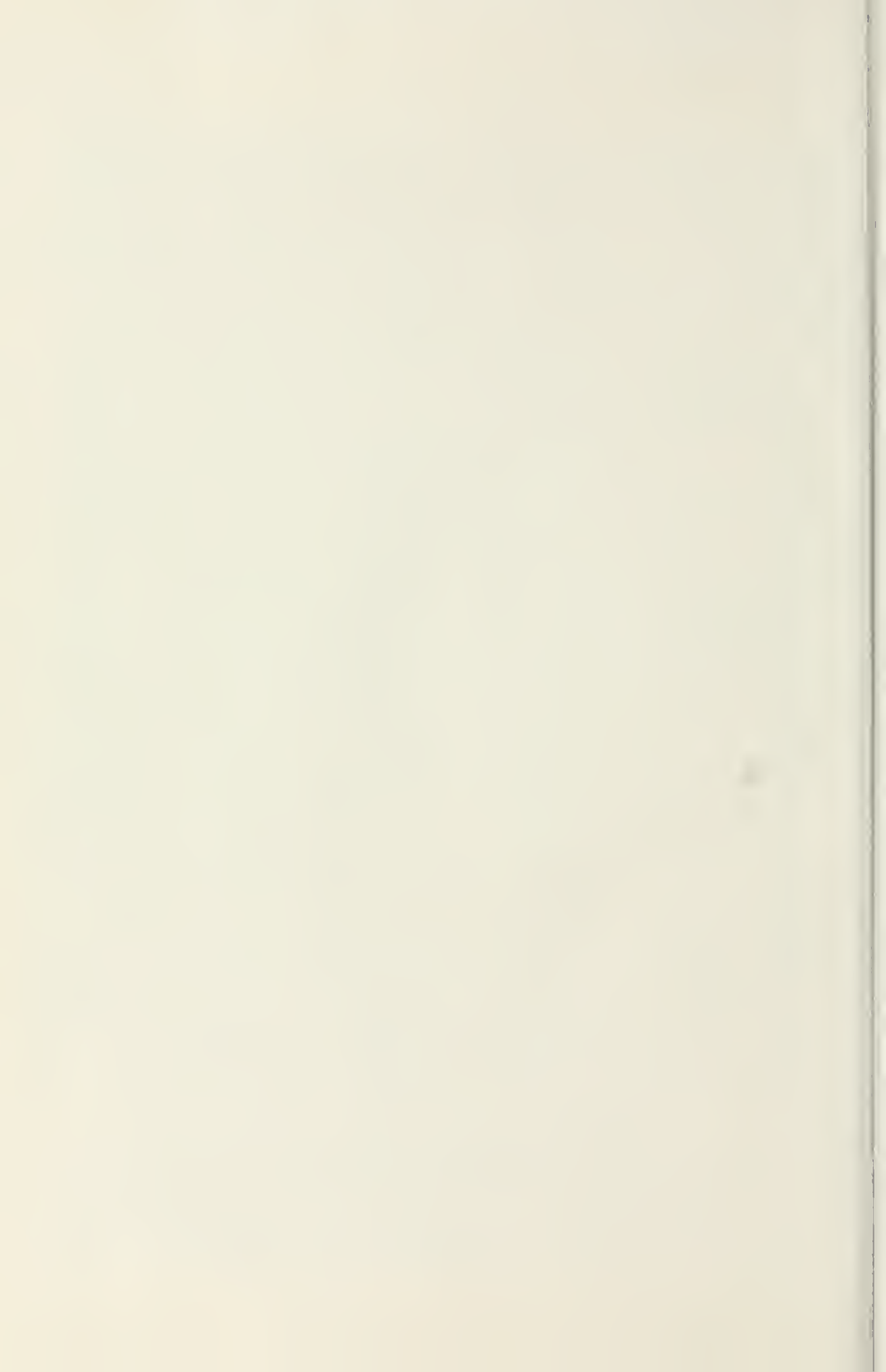
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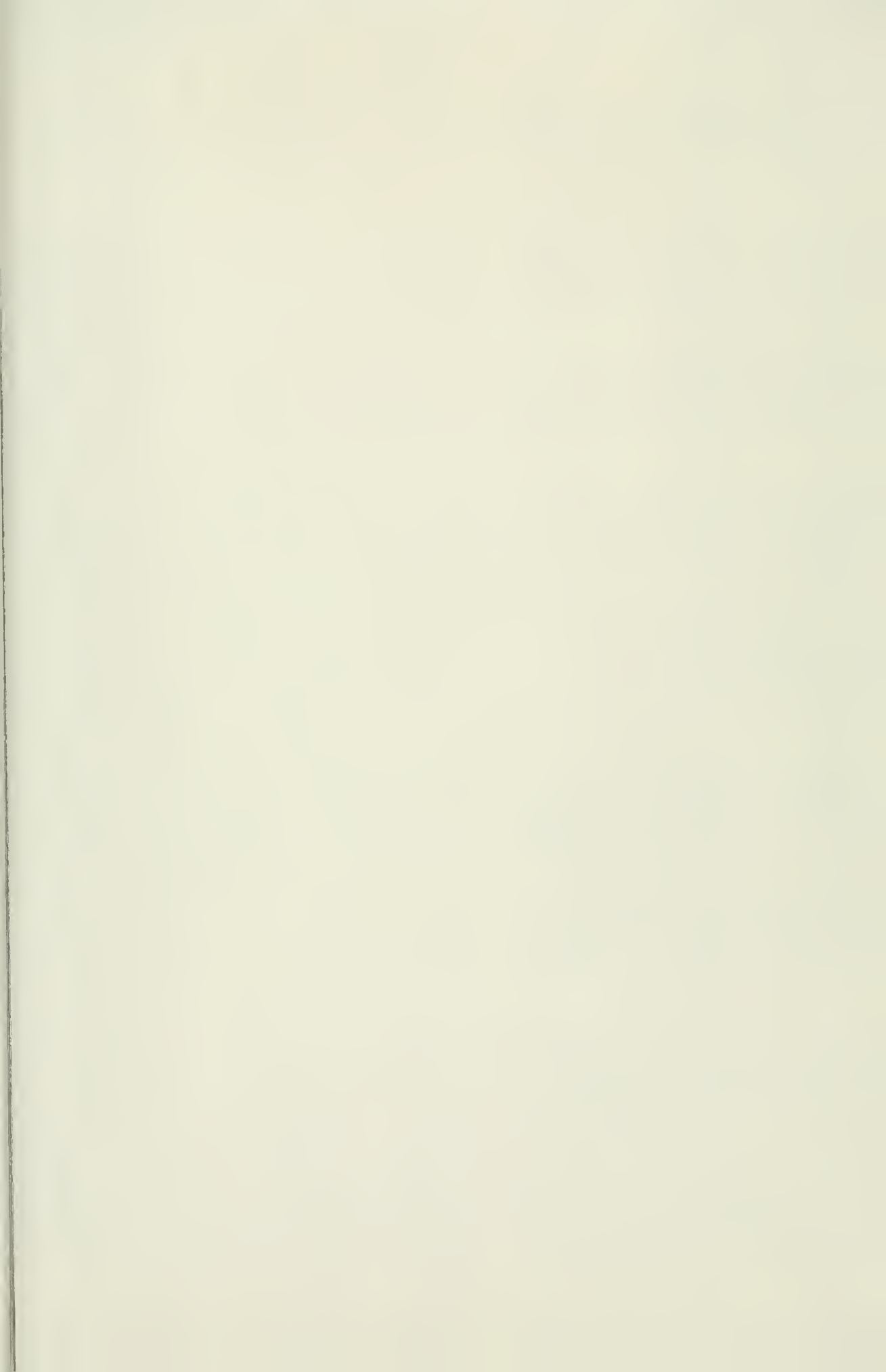
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