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THE
OHIO GAZETTEER,

OR

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL

COUNTIES,
TOWNS,
VILLAGES,

|| SETTLEMENTS,
ROADS,
RIVERS, ||

LAKES
SPRINGS,
MINES, &c.

IN THE STATE OF OHIO;

Alphabetically arranged.

BY JOHN KILBOURN.

SIXTH EDITION, IMPROVED.

COLUMBUS:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY J. KILBOURN.

OLD ALSO BY BAILHACHE AND SCOTT, CHILLICOTHE, MASON AND PALMER,
CINCINNATI; H. BROWN, AND J. BUTTLES, COLUMBUS.

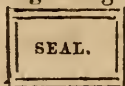
Bailhache & Scott, Printers—Chillicothe.

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DISTRICT OF OHIO, TO WIT:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN KILBOURN of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words, to wit: "*The OHIO GAZETTEER; or Topographical Dictionary, containing a description of the several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Rivers, Lakes, Springs, Mines, &c. &c. in the state of Ohio, alphabetically arranged.*" In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" And also of the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."



A copy, Test,

HUMPHREY FULLERTON,

Clerk of the Ohio District Court.

PREFACE.

The state of Ohio is rapidly rising into importance, both in the estimation of the neighbouring states of the west, and in the eyes of the eastern members of our Columbian Republic. Much solicitude has been evinced, and much enquiry recently elicited in the east, concerning this state, respecting its extent, soil, climate, navigableness of its rivers, the relative fertility, population, healthiness, and advantages and disadvantages of different districts and sections of the country.

Considerable expenditures of time and money are, consequently, frequently incurred in personally exploring the country, by those interested here, or those contemplating a removal hither, when much of them might be avoided, and the acquisition of the desired information greatly facilitated, by having some concise and correct topographical sketches of the different places and most common objects of enquiry at hand for immediate reference.

Such a work, too, if properly executed, would likewise be particularly beneficial to the people of this state generally, by enabling them not only to gratify a laudable curiosity, but also duly to appreciate those natural advantages and those acquired resources which they actually possess. In every point of view, therefore, a portable compend of such sketches would prove useful, and constitute an object in which the public generally would be interested. No such publication con-

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cerning the state of Ohio has before appeared. A work of the present nature seemed, therefore, an important desideratum. To obviate this want was one primary object of the present publication. How far justice is done to the subject, others must determine. But in forming a correct estimation of the merits of the present performance, even if some errors are discovered, it must be borne in mind that the state is very large, which circumstance renders procuring the requisite information tedious and difficult; and the internal changes and improvements are very extensive and multifarious; and even descriptions of towns, which in fact are correct one year, become far otherwise the next, so that perfect accuracy cannot reasonably be expected; still, however, the following work may generally be pronounced substantially correct.

The sources from whence the materials for the subsequent sheets were drawn, are the following: personal observation and research of the writer, at divers periods during the space of eight years past, Messrs. Hough and Bourne's large and elegant map of the state of Ohio—Dr. Drake's valuable Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country—the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator—verbal information derived from intelligent men residing in various parts of the state—and written communications addressed to the author, relative to the topography of the country, from the Hon. Return J. Meigs, post master general at Washington city, comprising a list of all the post offices in the United States, up to the 1st of January, 1816—also in this state, from the following gentlemen: Timothy R. Hawley, esq. of Ashtabula

PREFACE.

county, Edward Paine, jun. and Charles C. Paine, esqrs. of Geauga county, William Tappan and John Harman, esqrs. of Portage, Joshua Henshaw, esq. and gen. Simon Perkins of Trumbull, G. Endley, esq. of Columbiana, Samuel Coulter, esq. of Stark, Dr. Thomas Townsend, of Wayne, Dr. Moore B. Bradley, of Richland, Gilman Bryant, esq. of Knox, William Pelham, esq. of Muskingum, Christian Espich, esq. of Tuscarawas, David Larrimore, Isaac Jenkinson, and Thomas George, esqrs. of Jefferson, E. Ellis, esq. of Belmont, Amos B. Jones, esq. of Monroe, Cyrus P. Beatty, esq. of Guernsey, George Dunlevy, esq. of Washington, Francis Le Clercq, esq. of Gallia, dr. Eliphaz Perkins of Athens, Jacob D. Dietrick, esq. of Fairfield, Roswell Mills, esq. of Perry, Dr. John J. Brice of Licking, A. Bourne, S. Williams, and A. Latham, esqrs. of Chillicothe in Ross county; Isaiah Morris and Nathan Linton, esqrs. of Clinton, N. Sinks and David C. Bryan, esqrs. and Mr. Edward Sinks, of Clermont, major Alexander C. Lanier, of Preble, Benjamin Van Cleve, esq. of Montgomery, James Towler, esq. of Green, Mr. S. F. Bacon of Champaign, and Abraham Scribner, esq. of Dark; most of them residing at the seats of justice of their respective counties, and a majority of whom are clerks of said counties respectively: so that they would probably possess the means of furnishing correct accounts of the various objects of description in their several vicinities.

Although this list of correspondents is respectable, yet it will readily be perceived that returns have been received from but about half the counties within the state, there being fifty six in all.

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Yet this deficiency of returns is the less to be regretted, since personal acquaintance, and information from other sources, has, to a considerable extent, supplied the chasm, which would otherwise have existed in the performance.

Very few extracts are made from original letters received; but the ideas and statements of facts are embodied in my own language, excepting in a few instances, and then, those parts selected are always included in quotations.

In addition to the foregoing, a considerable mass of useful information in manuscript, was politely furnished by numerous members of the Ohio legislature, during their recent sessions in Columbus, and from several other intelligent gentlemen, who were also then, or have at other times been here, from various parts of the state—among whom, the names of the following gentlemen are particularly recollected: Alfred Kelley, esq. of Cuyahoga county, William Kerr, esq. of Geauga, John Myers, esq. of Stark, hon. John Sloan of Wayne, Rev. Joseph S. Hughes of Delaware, C. Atwater, G. Doane, and G. Wolfley, esqrs. of Pickaway, col. Jared Strong of Jackson, maj. gen. Robert Lucas of Pike and Scioto, Allen Trimble, esq. of Highland, Mr. B. Ellis of Clermont, James Shields, John Reily, and Joel Collins, esqrs. of Butler, col. Thos B. Vanhorne of Warren, Sylvanus Ames esq. of Athens, John Leist, esq. of Fairfield, Ezra Osborn, esq. of Scioto, David Boggs, esq. of Gallia, Robert Morrison and William Middleton, esqrs. of Adams, Reuben Wallace, esq. of Clark, and Dr. Asa Coleman of Miami.

The longitudes of places are given for the

meridian of Washington city, which is 77 degrees west from London, so that only by adding 77 degrees to the given longitude, we have the distance from London.

It has also been an object of solicitude, to give either concise or more extended descriptions of places, according to their relative population, magnitude and general importance. For the purpose of shortening descriptions of the several towns, and yet conveying a tolerably correct idea of the amount of business transacted therein, some one item of human pursuit has been sought after, the mere statement of which should convey the wished for information: without going to scrupulous exactness, a mention of the number of stores has been deemed a sufficiently correct criterion.

Considerable perplexity has arisen in settling the proper manner of spelling the names of several streams and creeks; especially, since different people, even in their immediate vicinities, write them differently from each other—And doubts are still entertained, whether the most correct manner of writing them all is yet ascertained. An exemplification of this uncertainty may be noticed in the article *Mohiccan*, which is sometimes written *Mohican*, &c.

The estimates of the number of inhabitants in the several counties and towns, have been made from the officially returned number of voters in the summer of 1815. by multiplying those numbers by five; which, however, is by many deemed too small a ratio. But as the exact ratio is somewhat conjectural, a too limited statement was preferred to an exaggerated one. A few returns have however been received and inserted, of the census taken in May 1819.

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During the session of the Ohio legislature, in this town, in 1817-18, the six new counties of Morgan, Perry, Hocking, Brown, Clark, and Logan were made, and in 1818-19, two more, called Shelby and Meigs, which has rendered necessary a great number of alterations, in the previous descriptions, beside the mere addition of descriptions of those new counties, under their respective heads.

A rapid and extensive sale of the five former editions of the present work, four of which were published in Columbus, and one in the city of Albany, N. Y. within less than three years, while it has evinced a solicitude among the people generally, to acquire a useful species of information, has likewise induced the publication of this sixth edition, enlarged, considerably improved, and more worthy of that extensive circulation which it has obtained.

JOHN KILBOURN.

Columbus, July, 1819.

PART OF MICHIGAN TER

LAKE ERIE

Ashtabula

Geauga

Chardon

Trumbull

Cuyahoga

Medina

Portage

Columbiana

Wayne

Stark

Richland

Tuscarawas

Jefferson

Coshocton

Knox

Harrison

Guernsey

Belmont

Licking

Fairfield

Perry

Hocking

Athens

Morgan

Washington

Monroe

Woodfield

Marion

Meigs

Gallia

Lawrence

Scioto

Pike

Highland

Clinton

Clermont

Warren

Butler

Hamilton

Franklin

Union

Delaware

Shelby

Dark

Miami

Champaign

Clark

Madison

Fayette

Pickaway

Ross

Chillicothe

Adams

Brown

West Union

Ripley

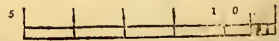
Maysville

Country recently purchased
of the Wyandott and other
Tribes of Indians.



MAP
OF
OHIO.
1819.

Scale, 20 miles to an inch.



KENTUCKY

42

42

PART O

Butler

Great

Hamilton

W

Lelan

Ross

Cleville

Hamilton

Cincinnati

Piketon

Newport

Portsmouth

39

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE STATE OF OHIO.

NAME.—The name of the state of Ohio, is derived from that of the Ohio river, which washes nearly all its eastern and southern borders; as will be seen by reference to the map. The name is of Indian or aboriginal origin.' As to its real signification, in the Indian language, it is not so easy to determine. Some writers have imagined it to signify, handsome river, because about the middle of the eighteenth century, some French emigrants from Canada, who found the stream a pleasant one to sail upon, and fine lands along its borders, called it *la belle rivière*, or the beautiful river. But that circumstance could have had no influence with the Indians at a more antient period, in inducing them to give it a name of that signification. Another meaning which has been attributed to the word Ohio, as applied by the Indians to the river of that name, is *bloody*, from the circumstance of numerous bloody battles, which are said to have been fought, among many tribes, along its banks, in centuries past. Another definition is also given: to wit; that it is an aspiration indicative of severe exertion among the Indians, as *oho* or *ohio*, which they formerly used, in pushing their skiffs and canoes, up the river.—But, after all, these definitions are, however, conjectural; and the reader must judge for himself, which, if either, of them be the true one.

BOUNDARIES.—The state of Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan territory, and lake Erie, which separates it from the British province of Upper Canada; east by Penn-

sylvania, and the Ohio river; south also by said river, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky; and west by Indiana.

SITUATION & EXTENT.—It is situated between 38 degrees 30 minutes, and 42 degrees of north latitude; and between 3 degrees 32 minutes, and 7 degrees 50 minutes of west longitude from Washington city, or between 80 degrees 32 minutes, and 84 degrees 50 minutes of longitude west from London. It is about 220 miles, in extent, both from east to west, and from north to south. But lake Erie projects so far into the northern borders, and the Ohio river cuts off so much of its southeastern quarter, that the state contains an area of but about 200 miles square, which is equal to 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

DIVISIONS.—*1st. Civil divisions.* For civil purposes, the state is, primarily, divided into the fifty-six following counties, namely:

Adams	Delaware	Jefferson	Pickaway
Ashtabula	Fairfield	Knox	Pike
Athens	Fayette	Lawrence	Portage
Belmont	Franklin	Licking	Preble
Brown	Gallia	Logan	Richland
Butler	Geauga	Madison	Ross
Champaign	Green	Medina	Scioto
Clark	Guernsey	Meigs	Shelby
Clermont	Hamilton	Miami	Stark
Clinton	Harrison	Monroe	Trumbull
Columbiana	Highland	Montgomery	Tuscarawas
Coshocton	Hocking	Morgan	Warren
Cuyahoga	Huron	Muskingum	Washington
Dark	Jackson	Perry	Wayne

2nd. Political divisions. For the purpose of conveniently effecting several objects of political economy, or civil policy, these counties are variously divided; or rather combined into a variety of districts.

For judicial purposes, they are arranged into nine circuits; as follows:—

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>County seats.</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>County seats.</i>
FIRST CIRCUIT.		SECOND CIRCUIT.	
Shelby	Hardin	Pickaway	Circleville
Miami	Troy	Ross	Chillicothe
Montgomery	Dayton	Hocking	Logan
Green	Xenia	Adams	West Union
Preble	Eaton	Highland	Hillsborough
Dark	Greenville	Fayette	Washington

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Ashtabula	Jefferson
Trumbull	Warren
Portage	Ravenna
Geauga	Chardon
Cuyahoga	Cleveland
Medina	Medina
Wayne	Wooster
Huron	Norwalk

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Coshocton	Coshocton
Muskingum	Zanesville
Morgan	McConnelsville
Perry	Somerset
Fairfield	Lancaster
Licking	Newark
Knox	Mount Vernon
Richland	Mansfield

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Columbiana	New Lisbon
Jefferson	Steubenville
Harrison	Cadiz
Belmont	St. Clairsville
Monroe	Woodsfield
Guernsey	Cambridge
Tuscarawas	N. Philadelphia
Stark	Canton

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Delaware	Delaware
Franklin	Franklinton
Madison	London
Clark	Springfield
Champaign	Urbana
Logan	Belville

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Clinton	Wilmington
Brown	Ripley
Clermont	Williamsburg
Warren	Lebanon
Butler	Hamilton

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Washington	Marietta
Athens	Athens
Meigs	
Gallia	Gallipolis
Jackson	Jackson
Lawrence	Burlington
Scioto	Portsmouth
Pike	Piketon

NINTH CIRCUIT.

Hamilton	Cincinnati
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For the purpose of a due representation of the people, in the senatorial and popular branches of the state legislature, the several counties, and their several amounts of representation, are apportioned as follow:

Counties.	No.	Rep.	Sen.	Counties.	No.	Rep.	Sen.
Ashtabula	}	2	}	Richland	1	}	1
Geauga				Knox	1		
Cuyahoga				Licking	1		
Huron				Coshocton	1	}	1
Portage	}	1	}	Tuscarawas	1		
Medina				Guernsey	1		
Trumbull		2	1	Harrison	1		1
Columbiana		3	1	Jefferson	3		1
Stark		1	}	Belmont	}	3	1
Wayne		1		Monroe			

Washington	}	2	1	Madison	1	}	1
Athens	}			Franklin	1	}	
Muskingum		2	1	Delaware	1	}	
Perry	1	}	1	Champaign	2		1
Fairfield	2	}		Green	1	}	1
Pickaway	2		1	Clinton	1	}	
Ross	3		2	Warren	2		1
Pike	}	1		Hamilton	3		2
Jackson	}			Butler	3		1
Gallia	}	1	1	Montgomery	2		1
Lawrence	}			Preble	1	}	
Scioto	1	}		Miami	}	1	1
Adams	2		1	Dark	}		
Clermont	2		1				
Highland	1	}	1				
Fayette	1	}					
				Total	<u>62</u>	<u>29</u>	

The foregoing apportionment of representation was made by the legislature, in February, 1816, and is intended to continue four years; at the expiration of which time another enumeration of the voters is to take place, upon which to base the next apportionment.

But, during the session of the legislature, in 1817-18, six new counties were made, by taking the territory from circumjacent counties. And in January, 1819, two more were in like manner created. And these different parts of former counties, still continue to elect their state and congressional representation, with those several counties from whose territory they were respectively taken. For instance, the county of Morgan was taken from Muskingum, Guernsey, and Washington counties; and those several parts so taken, will continue to elect with the old counties respectively, until a new apportionment, in 1820. Perry was, in like manner, taken from the counties of Fairfield, Muskingum, and Athens; Hocking from Fairfield, Athens, and Ross; Brown from Adams and Clermont; Clark from Champaign and Green; Logan from the north end of Champaign; Shelby from the north end of Miami, together with a portion of the newly acquired Indian country, northwardly of the Greenville treaty line; and Meigs from Athens and Gallia. This rule or arrangement, pervades the districts and divisions mentioned in most of the following tables.

For the election of representatives to Congress, the several counties are combined into six congressional districts; which arrangement is to continue during ten years from 1811; and is as follows:—

1	Warren	4	Jefferson	6	Ashtabula
	Hamilton		Harrison		Trumbull
2	Butler		Belmont		Columbiana
	Preble		Monroe		Stark
	Green		Guernsey		Portage
	Fayette		Muskingum		Geauga
	Clinton		Coshocton		Cuyahoga
	Highland	5	Licking		Medina
	Adams		Fairfield		Wayne
	Brown		Franklin		Tuscarawas
	Clermont		Delaware		Knox
	Washington		Madison		Richland
	Athens		Champaign		Huron
	Meigs		Logan		
	Gallia		Shelby		
	Jackson		Miami		
3	Lawrence		Montgomery		
	Scioto		Dark		
	Pike				
	Ross				
	Pickaway				

The state is also divided into eight medical districts; in each of which a board of seven Censors are annually appointed, from among the practising physicians living within the district for which they are appointed. These medical censors examine and licence all physicians, who legally practice, in the state. The eight districts are composed of the several counties, as follow:—

First	Clinton	Third	Washington	Sixth	Ashtabula
	Clermont		Athens		Geauga
	Hamilton		Gallia		Trumbull
	Butler		Lawrence		Portage
	Warren				Cuyahoga
Second	Franklin	Fourth	Delaware	Seventh	Miami
	Madison		Knox		Champaign
	Fayette		Licking		Green
	Pickaway		Muskingum		Montgomery
	Ross		Guernsey		Preble
	Pike		Fairfield		Dark
	Jackson	Fifth	Columbiana	Eighth	Stark
	Scioto		Jefferson		Wayne
	Adams		Harrison		Tuscarawas
	Highland		Belmont		Coshocton
			Monroe		Richland
					Huron
					Medina

And for convenience in the general organization of the Militia, the several Divisions and Brigades are apportioned among the several Counties, as follow:

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Brigades</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Brigades</i>	<i>Counties</i>
First	1	Hamilton	Fifth	1	Clark
	2	Warren			Green
	3	Clinton		2	Montgomery
Second		Butler		3	Champaign
	1	Meigs			Logan
		Gallia		4	Preble
		Lawrence			Dark
Third	2	Pike	Sixth		Miami
		Jackson			Shelby
		Scioto		1	Jefferson
	3	Ross			Harrison
Fourth		Pickaway		2	Columbiana
	1	Athens		3	Stark
		Washington			Tuscarawas
		Morgan	Seventh	4	Wayne
Fifth	2	Muskingum			Richland
		Coshocton		1	Fairfield
		Guernsey			Perry
Sixth	3	Belmont			Hocking
		Monroe		2	Delaware
	1	Trumbull			Franklin
		Ashtabula	Eighth		Madison
Seventh	2	Geauga		3	Knox
		Portage			Licking
	3	Medina		1	Adams
		Cayahoga			Brown
Eighth	4	Huron		2	Highland
					Fayette
				3	Clermont

And, lastly, for the purpose of collecting the annual land tax from non-residents, the counties are again arranged into six collection districts, as follows:

1st	2nd	Ross	Warren
Hamilton	Champaign	Jackson	Clinton
Butler	Delaware	Pike	Fayette
Preble	Madison	Scioto	Green
Montgomery	Franklin	Adams	3rd
Miami	Fairfield	Highland	Monroe
Dark	Pickaway	Clermont	Washington

Athens	Guernsey	Jefferson	Portage
Gallia	Muskingum	Belmont	Geauga
Lawrence	Licking	Harrison	Cuyahoga
4th.	Knox	Stark	Medina
Wayne	Richland	6th.	Huron
Coshocton	5th	Ashtabula	
Tuscarawas	Columbiana	Trumbull	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Among the chief towns are Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Zanesville, Columbus, and Marietta: Of these Cincinnati is vastly the largest, and most of them improving. Beside those here named are numerous others which are rapidly increasing in population and importance. It seems also proper, further to remark, that in several of the eastern states there is no distinction made, between the terms *town* and *township*; they both signifying there, what is generally understood, in the middle states, by the term *township*. Whereas, in the middle and western states, what is generally understood by the word *town*, is a certain regularly laid out collection of city-like lots, suitably intersected by streets and alleys; and extending over a tract of land half a mile square, more or less, according to the face of the country, or the fancy of the proprietor; with the lots regularly numbered, and a plat thereof, duly recorded in the Recorder's office of the county in which it is situated. The towns are very seldom of the same name with that of the township in which they are situated; for instance, Chillicothe is not situated in a township of the same name, but in Scioto township; Columbus in Montgomery; Lancaster in Hocking, &c. But, in some parts of the state, settled by emigrants from the north eastern states, the people are in the habit of identifying their towns, and townships, according to the mode to which they had previously been most accustomed, especially in that portion of the state called New-Connecticut. There, the term *township*, is very seldom used: for the appellation of *town* extends over the whole tract of five miles square, into which that district of country is surveyed.

POPULATION.—In 1810, Ohio contained 230,760 inhabitants; among whom were 10,000 more males than females. This inequality in these relative numbers, probably results from the circumstance of a much greater number of young men, than of young women, having emigrated hither from the eastward; and the recentness of their arrival not having yet permitted a restoration of the natural equilibrium. Of

the above mentioned population, 1399 were blacks; but all free. By a census of the qualified voters, or free white males over 21 years of age, taken under the state authority in 1815, as data for apportioning the state representation, it appears that the total number of that description of persons, was 64,814; and allowing these to compose one fifth of the whole, the actual population of the state in 1815 was 324,070; making the increase, within five years, 94,710; which estimation is probably too low. The actual number of inhabitants at this time, 1819, probably exceeds 500,000. In Ohio, a much less number of individuals are legally exempted from military duty than in many of the eastern states; yet the number of names on the militia rolls, by the latest official returns, were but about 72,000.

RELIGION.—In religious opinions, the people are very much divided: but the presbyterian and methodist are the prevailing denominations. In the southwestern, and some other parts of the state, are a few shakers, and quakers or friends. There are also a few of almost every denomination, and some of none at all.

CHARACTER & MANNERS.—As to the general character and manners of the people, it may be proper to remark that the inhabitants having but recently emigrated from different sections of the American republic, have not yet resided together sufficiently long for a complete assimilation of manners; but they are gradually assuming a uniformity. A taste, likewise, for the more elegant and refined pleasures and ornamental accomplishments, which embellish society, and enhance the enjoyments of social intercourse, seems rather to be gaining ground among the people generally.

LITERATURE.—This, like most other newly settled states, has not progressed far in the walks of science, and general literature; but is improving. Charters for four several colleges, pompously dignified with the title of Universities, have been granted by the legislature. These are the Ohio University at Athens, the Cincinnati University, another at Oxford called the Miami University, the Worthington College at Worthington, and the Cincinnati College, beside a Medical College at Cincinnati, chartered in January, 1819. But the infantile state of the settlements, and their consequent inability to endow with funds, and furnish with a suitable number of students, so many seminaries, abstractly considered, seem to render questionable, the policy of granting so many of them; and the result has

hitherto evinced the mpolicy of the measure. There are also ten incorporated academies in the state: situated respectively at Burton, New-Lisbon, Steubenville, Cadiz, Union in Muskingum county, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Worthington, the latter of which was however, in 1819, erected into a college; and Dayton: but few of which, however, at present, have regular classical schools kept in them. But common schools, the grand and most important public source of useful knowledge, are annually set up, and encouraged in a greater or less degree, throughout the state. In several parts, however, the country is at present so thinly settled as to preclude the convenient practicability of immediately establishing them: but as it becomes more thickly populated, schools will probably be supported, wherever needed.

TRADE & MANUFACTURES.—Beside the manufactures of a domestic kind, considerable quantities of cotton yarn and cloth, and some woollen goods are beginning to be made at the several factories. Of trade, horses, cattle, swine, whiskey, and flour, compose the principal domestic articles of exchange for foreign commodities. By estimation, above 40,000 head of swine were driven from this state in the autumn of 1810, to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern markets: and since the commencement of the late war, vast numbers have been driven to Detroit and other military posts in that quarter. Those articles which are transported abroad from the northern and many interior counties, are frequently sent to Montreal and New York markets, by way of lake Erie. The same species of property, from about two-thirds of the southern parts of the state, are boated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New-Orleans. Part, however, ascends the Mississippi, river to St. Louis, and other places. The total "valuation of lands, lots with their improvements and dwelling houses within the state of Ohio, as revised and settled by the principal board of assessors," in 1815, was 61,347,216 dollars.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—The Legislative authority is vested in a senate and house of representatives; both of which, collectively, are stiled the General Assembly of Ohio. The members of both branches are elected by counties, or by districts composed of counties, according to population. The representatives are chosen for one year; and for eligibility, a man must be at least 25 years of age, have resided in the state at least one year, and paid a tax,

Their number must never exceed seventy two, nor be less than thirty six. The senate is composed of members elected for two years, who must not exceed one half, nor fall short of one third, of the number in the house of representatives. The present numbers are 29 senators, and 62 representatives. A senator must be at least thirty years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The General Assembly has the sole power of enacting all the state laws; the assent or signature of the governor not being necessary in any case whatever.

The Judiciary system comprises three several grades of courts, namely: the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and justices' courts. The justices of the peace are chosen triennially by the people themselves, in each township respectively. They are conservators of the peace throughout the county; but have no civil jurisdiction out of their own townships. The state is divided into 9 judicial circuits for courts of common pleas, in each of which is a presiding judge, stiled president; and in each county of which the district is composed, three associate judges, all elected by the legislature for seven years. These courts are held three times a year in each county. The supreme court consists of four judges, who hold a court once a year, in each county throughout the state. They are likewise chosen by the legislature for seven years.

The supreme Executive authority is vested in a governor, chosen biennially by the people. He must be thirty years of age, and have resided in the state at least four years. He is commander in chief of the militia, and commissions all officers in the state, both civil and military. In case of disability, or vacancy in his place, the speaker of the senate acts as governor, until the next succeeding regular election. The qualifications of a freeman are the age of 21 years, one year's residence in the state, and the payment of a tax.

SETTLEMENT.—This state was first very partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river; while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable; until the year 1787, when the Ohio company, and shortly after some other people from the eastern states, removed hither: since which period, the population, and internal improvements have progressed, with considerable rapidity. The Indian war, however, during several years previously to the year 1796, occasioned a serious interruption

to their progress. In 1803, this was admitted into the federal Union as an independent state.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black, Rocky, Cuyahoga, and Grand rivers, in the north; and the Mahoning, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and Little and Great Miamies in the south, besides the Ohio. For a particular description of each, see the several articles respectively.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL & PRODUCTIONS.—The interior and northern parts of the country bordering upon lake Erie, are generally level, and, in some places marshy. About one quarter or a third of the eastern and south eastern part of the state bordering on the Ohio river, is very hilly and broken. The hills are not, however, generally, so large and rocky, as properly to be termed mountains: notwithstanding they are almost infinitely numerous. But immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow land of most exuberant fertility. In the interior parts, bordering on both sides of the Scioto river, which divides the state into two nearly equal parts, and on the two Miamies, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of rich, fertile, and level land of any other in the state. In many places are extensive prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the sources of the two Miami rivers. On these prairies no timber grows, excepting occasionally a few scattering trees; sometimes, however, they grow in small groves. Several of these prairies are low and marshy; others again are high and elevated. The latter are frequently called barrens; but are not always so called from their sterility; for they are often fertile. The latter produce a trifling quantity of grass, and the former spontaneously yield a large quantity of coarse grass from two to five feet in height. Some of this grass is of a tolerably good quality. Among the forest trees are black walnut, oak of various species, hickory, maple of different kinds, beech, birch, poplar, sycamore; ash of several species, pawpaw, buckeye, and cherry, beside numerous other kinds, whose beauteous foliage, or variegated hues of their flowers present a delightful prospect to the lover of rural scenery. Among the cultivated productions of the soil, are fruit trees, and grain of the various kinds. From 70 to 100 bushels of corn are said to have been frequently produced in a year, on an acre of ground. Among

the animals of the forest, are the bear, wolf and deer. The domestic animals; the birds and fish, are similar to those of other states in corresponding latitudes. Of mines which have yet been discovered, Ohio has not much to boast. The free born citizens have found a much more certain source of wealth, in the abundant productions of the fertile soil. Salt springs, however, have been discovered and wrought, to a very considerable extent, on Yellow creek in Jefferson county; on the waters of Killbuck in Wayne county; on Alum creek in Delaware county; on Muskingum river, a few miles below Zanesville; on Salt creek in Jackson county, 28 miles south-east from Chillicothe; and at various other places. Coal is obtained, in great quantities, in the eastern parts. Iron ore is likewise discovered and wrought pretty extensively in several places; particularly at the falls of Licking river, 4 miles westerly from Zanesville; at Granville; and on Brush creek in Adams county.

One particular, which is worthy of remark, in the conformation of the land in this state, as well as throughout the western country generally, is the circumstance of the height of land between the large rivers and other principal water courses, being the wettest and most marshy and of the most miry quality of any other in the state, while the driest land lies along the margins of the various streams: whereas, concerning the land in the eastern states, the reverse is true.

CLIMATE.—The summers are warm, and pretty regular, although somewhat subject to tornadoes. The winters are generally mild: and all the seasons healthy. In some parts, however, near marshes, and stagnated waters, fevers and agues frequently prevail, especially during some of the first years after the inhabitants settle around them. But, the climate, in general, may be ranked among the healthiest in the world.

ANTIQUITIES.—The most prominent antiquities are the numerous mounds and forts of earth, in the state of Ohio, as well as the western states generally, which are found interspersed throughout almost the whole extent of country, as far west and south-west of the Allegany mountains as the country is much known. The general direction in which these fortifications, as they are called, lie, is from north east to south west. The place where they commence, or at least, where they are very remarkable, is in the western part of the state of New-York, near the southern shores of lake Ontario. From thence they extend in a southwest-

early direction through the western states and territories and terminate in Mexico.

Various have been the conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these stupendous monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is so deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity, without any light of history, or even authentic tradition, to conduct our enquiries concerning them to the desired result, that no certainty upon the subject will probably ever be attained. The writer will therefore only give an account of facts, or a mere statement of the present appearances of those antiquities; and even within these limits, he will confine himself chiefly to a description of those which have fallen within the limits of his own personal observation. It will likewise be unnecessary to describe, minutely, every individual mound and fortification; for, almost always, the same general plan and principle of their structure is discoverable in them all. Therefore, a particular description of a few will substantially be a description of the remainder.

Some of the most remarkable forts and mounds in this state, are at Worthington, at Granville, in Athens, in Marietta, in Gallipolis, in Chillicothe, on Paint creek 18 miles north west from Chillicothe, on a plain 3 miles north east of Chillicothe, and at Circleville on the east bank of the Scioto river, about 60 miles in a direct line from its mouth, and on the little Miami river. There are no fortifications, or not any of much notoriety, at any of these places, except at Granville, at Circleville, near Chillicothe, on Paint creek, and the little Miami; but, at these places, there are both mounds and forts.

Mounds of earth, of various sizes, are found interspersed over almost the whole face of the country; but the forts, as they are called, are not so numerous. The mounds vary, in magnitude, vastly from each other, and somewhat so in shape; some are of a conical figure, ending on the top in a point, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie; others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vertex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again are of a semiglobular shape. Of this latter description is that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents, on the summit, a level area of 40 feet in

diameter. There is one at Marietta of the same kind, but the circular area on the top does not exceed 20 feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about 50 feet; and is 20 rods in circumference at its base. Those in Worthington, and Gallipolis, are each from 15 to 20 rods in circumference, at their bases. There are a number of others of less magnitude, which have fallen within the limits of the writer's observation, particularly on the west side of the Hockhocking river in the township of Athens; on the south side of Shade river about 20 miles south of Athens; and in the French Grant about 60 rods north of the Ohio river, and opposite to the mouth of Little Sandy river, in Kentucky. At each of the two latter places, respectively, there are three several mounds within a few feet of each other. These are much smaller than those before described, and are each from 5 to 10 or 15 feet in perpendicular height, and proportionably large in circumference.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance seems to indicate that the earth of which they were composed, was transported from some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was observed, a few years since, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, of which the brick for the court house, in that town, were made. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones, than have been discovered in almost any other of its size.

It is believed, from the best information which can be obtained upon the subject, that the largest of all the mounds which have yet been discovered, is the one adjoining Big Grave creek, near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This mound, according to the account given of it by an intelligent gentleman, who examined it personally, is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between 10 and 11 rods in diameter, at its base. Its perpendicular height is about 70 feet. On the summit is an area of nearly 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular concavity, the cubical content of which is about 3000 feet. Within a short distance of this large one, are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter.

The epithet *Grave* has been applied to the creek which

ans by the large mound, and to another called *Little Grave creek*, one mile north of the former, on account of the great number of these mounds which have been discovered in their vicinity: which mounds, both here and elsewhere, are pretty generally supposed to have been cemeteries for the dead. One principal reason for this supposition, is the circumstance of human bones having been discovered in most of those which have been examined. Most of these bones presently crumble in pieces or moulder into dust, shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth, jaw, scull, and sometimes a few other bones, by their peculiar solidity, resist the above described effects of a contact with the air.

Among those places, where are the greatest number, and most prominent and entire of the earthen walls, which are commonly supposed to have been forts and military fortifications, are Granville and Circleville, in this state, and the land bordering on the Great Kanawha river in Virginia, towards its mouth, and from thence down the Ohio 10 or 12-miles; at the latter place, in particular, the country is very thickly bestrown with them. And among these is a mound of similar magnitude with the largest at Grave creek.

The fortifications throughout the western country generally, consist of of a circular wall composed of earth, and usually, as steep, on the sides, as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical or oval, and a few of them are square. Their height is almost infinitely various. Some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible: some are from 20 to 30 feet in perpendicular height; while others again are of an intermediate elevation. But the wall of the same fort, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of ground, which they enclose: some containing but a few perches of land; others again, containing nearly 100 acres. The number of their entrances or gate-ways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the plan of construction, and magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are, mostly, single; but, in a few instances, the forts have been found consisting of two walls parallel, and adjacent to each other. As to their local situation, it may perhaps, suffice to observe that they are, generally, situated on a comparatively elevated site of ground, adjoining a river or stream of

water. Some, even among the most learned men, have controverted the idea of their having been designed for forts; but a strong argument in favor of the idea is, that they seem in a majority of instances to have been constructed in such advantageous and commanding ground as a skilful military engineer and tactician would have selected for military positions: still, numbers of them seem to be erected, without any regard to the choice of situation, as it respects eligibility either for offence, or defence.

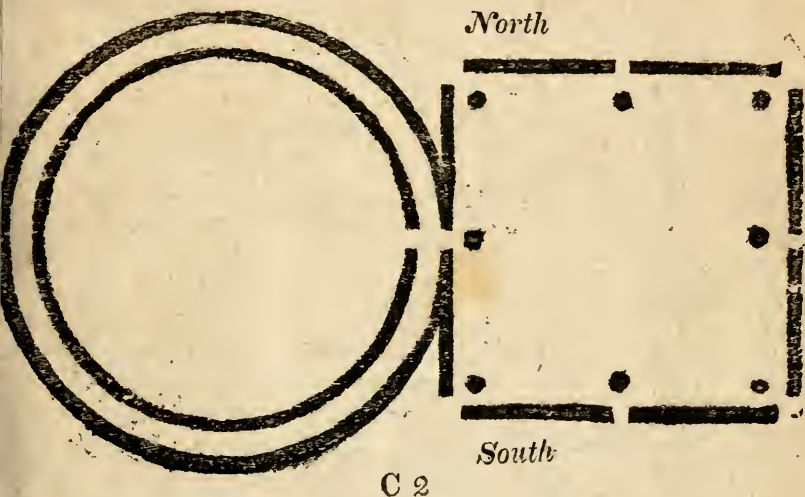
One of the most remarkable collections of these fortifications, is at Circleville, the chief town of Pickaway county. This town derives its name from the circumstance of being laid out within one of the old circular forts, and with circular streets, corresponding with the external fortification. The town plat, however, includes the area of a square fort, adjoining the circular one, on the east, besides two streets, circumscribing nearly the whole.

The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods asunder; the inner one of which is forty seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently broad and deep; and not more than sufficiently so, to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the external wall alone. From this circumstance, among others, the earth composing the inner wall, is supposed to have been transported from a distance. Another particular, corroborating this supposition, is, there being a level foot way, of about four feet wide, left on the original surface of the ground, between the interior bourn of the ditch and the exterior base of the inner wall. Although this circumstance is far from being conclusive upon the subject; yet, the following fact almost infallibly proves this conjecture to be well founded. This is, that the interior wall is composed of clay, of which the inhabitants manufacture brick; whereas, the exterior circle is composed of dirt and gravel of a similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground.

There is but one original regular opening, or passage, into the circular fort; and that is in the east side from the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusively of that which communicates with the circle; there is one at every corner, and one on each side equidistant from the angular openings. These avenues are each 12 or 15 feet wide; and the walls, on either hand, rise immediately to their usual height; which is above 20 feet. The trees,

which are growing upon these, and all the other forts and mounds throughout the country, are, apparently, of equal age and size, and those which are down are in equal stages of decay, with those, in like situations, in the surrounding forests. This circumstance, incontestibly, proves the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity.

The following figure is a representation of the ancient works about Circleville. Those black points in the square fort, are small mounds of about 3 feet high each.





THE
OHIO GAZETTEER.

A L E.

Achorstown, a post village in Columbiana county.

Adams, a township of Washington county.

Adams, a southern county, bordering on the Ohio river. It has Highland and Pike counties on the north, Scioto county east, the Ohio river south, and Brown county on the west. It is about 25 miles long from north to south, and 21 broad from east to west. The land is generally uneven and hilly, and embraces a variety of soils, from the best to the poorest. The principal water is Brush creek, running southwardly into the Ohio river, which washes the whole southern borders of the county. It is divided into these townships: Tiffin, Green, Jefferson, Meigs, Wayne, and Sprigg; and, in 1815, contained a population of 2083 freemen, of 21 years of age and upwards: and allowing these to constitute one fifth of the whole, Adams county contained a population of 10,415 inhabitants. In the same year the total valuation of property in the county, was 1,414,898 dollars. County seat, West-Union.

Addison, a township of Gallia county, containing 410 inhabitants.

Adelphi, a post town, situated in Colerain township, in the northeast corner of Ross county, on the north fork of Salt creek. It contains about twenty dwelling houses, and two mercantile stores. Its distance is 16 miles northeast from Chillicothe, 20 southerly from Lancaster, and 40 south by east from Columbus.

Alexander, a township of Athens county.

Alexandersville, a village of Montgomery county, in Washington township, on the east side of Miami river, seven miles below Dayton, but seems not flourishing.

Alexandria, a small town in Washington township, Scioto county; situated on low ground, immediately below the junction of the Scioto with the Ohio river: the former of which separates this town from Portsmouth. It is 45 miles south from Chillicothe, and 90 in the same direction from Columbus.

Alum creek, a considerable westerly branch of Big Walnut; and, indeed, is of nearly equal magnitude. It rises in the northeastern part of Delaware county, and after running in a southwardly direction 35 miles, into the southeastern quarter of Franklin county, joins Big Walnut eight miles southeasterly from Columbus.

Amanda, a township of Fairfield county.

Amanda, fort. [See *Fort Amanda*.]

Ames, a township of Athens county.

Anderson's fork, an eastern branch of Little Miami river, rising in Clinton county.

Apple creek, a stream in Wayne county, running westwardly past the town of Wooster into Kilbuck creek.

Archer, a township of Harrison county.

Ashtabula, a lake county, situated on the southern shore of lake Erie, in the northeastern corner of the state, and adjoining the state of Pennsylvania. It is 33 miles long from north to south, and 25 broad from east to west. It contains about 700 square miles; or 448,000 acres of land. It is mostly level; and the land generally has a northwestern declination; that is, it gradually descends, in that direction, toward lake Erie, into which most of its waters run. The soil is of a moderately good quality; but various in different parts. In 1815, its total valuation of property was 887,703 dollars, and its population about 3200; since which time, both have considerably increased.

It is divided into the fifteen following townships, namely: Salem, Monroe, Pierpont, Wayne, Denmark, Kingsville, Ashtabula, Jefferson, Lebanon, Windsor, Richfield, Austinburg, Harpersfield, Geneva, and Wrightsburg. The relative shape and position of all which are readily perceived by reference to the accompanying map.

The principal streams are Grand river, with Mills' and Rock creeks, its two principal eastern branches; Ashtabula and Conneaut creeks, the waters of all which flow northwardly into lake Erie. Grand river, however, turns westwardly, and enters Geauga county, before entering the lake. In the southeastern quarter of the county, in Lebanon and

Wayne townships, are several brooks and mill streams, running southwardly into Mahoning river, in Trumbull county.



MAP OF ASHTABULA COUNTY.

—Scale, 8 miles to an inch.—

* * * The numbers at the foot of the Map, and numbered from right to left, are Ranges of Townships in the Connecticut western Reserve.—Those figures at the right hand side, are numbers of townships, in the several Ranges.

Ashtabula, a post township of the before described county, on the southern shore of lake Erie.

Ashtabula, a small rivulet of the before described county, rising, in its eastern parts, running generally in a north-west direction, 20 miles into the south side of lake Erie, by a mouth of four or five rods wide, in Ashtabula township.

Athens, a large county in the southeastern part of the state; bounded on the north by Perry and Morgan counties, east by Washington county and the Ohio river; east by Meigs county; and west by Jackson and Hocking counties. It is 42 miles long from east to west, and 30 broad from north to south: containing 743 square miles. The number of inhabitants is 3,960; and the valuation 519,182 dollars. County seat, Athens. It is generally a hilly, broken country; although it contains several tracts of level and very fertile land. Stone coal, clay, and freestone for building, are found in abundance. Its principal waters are Hockhocking and Shade rivers, together with their various branches; beside the head waters of Leading and Raccoon creeks. It is divided into the nine townships of Athens, Alexander, Elk, Troy, Rome, Ames, Dover, Starr, and Orange.

Athens, a post town, and seat of justice for the before described county. It stands on an elevated site, upon a peninsula formed by a large southerly bend of the Hockhocking river, which romantically meanders about the town. The situation is healthy, and being elevated, commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The town stands on the northernmost of two townships of six miles square each, belonging to the Ohio University. For accommodating this institution, a large and commodious college edifice of brick, is now erecting. But as yet, only a small two story brick building has been finished: which is ultimately designed for a grammar school, as an appendage to the University. In this building, a respectable academic school has been taught during several years past, and is still continued. But the systematic course of collegiate education, by the students being divided into four regular and permanent classes, has not yet been fully carried into operation, by the board of trustees, although shortly contemplated. The clear annual revenue is about 2500 dollars. Besides the college buildings, the town contains about forty dwelling houses, four mercantile stores,

beside a court house and jail; and several mills in its vicinity. Distance, 73 miles southeast from Columbus, 45 in the same direction from Lancaster, 41 westerly from Marietta, and 52 easterly from Chillicothe. N. lat. 39, 23, W. long. 5, 5.

Atwater, a township in the southern limits of Portage county.

Au Glaize, a large southern branch of the Maumee river, rising a few miles southerly from fort Amanda, near the source of Loramie's creek, and thence running in a northwardly direction, into the Maumee, immediately below fort Defiance.

Augusta, a township of Columbiana county.

Aurora, a post township, situated in the northern borders of Portage county. It has been stated, that, in the spring of 1814, the inhabitants of this township made seventeen tons of sugar.

Austinburg, a post township of Ashtabula county, situated immediately west from Jefferson.

Austintown, a post township in the southern part of Trumbull county.

Avery, a township of Huron county, in which is located the town of Huron, the former seat of justice for said county.

B

Bainbridge, a small post town of Ross county, situated in Paxton township, near the falls of Paint creek, on the old road leading from Chillicothe to Maysville in Kentucky. It contains about twenty five dwelling houses, three stores, a forge, and some mills. Distance, 18 miles west by south from Chillicothe, and 55 south by west from Columbus.

Barlow, a township of Washington county.

Barnard, a post township of Meigs county.

Barnesville, a flourishing post town of Belmont county, containing five mercantile stores, and a steam mill. Distance 11 miles southwesterly from St. Clairsville, and 112 easterly from Columbus.

Batavia, a township of Clermont county, immediately west from Williamsburg.

Batavia, a post town in the above mentioned township, situated on the north bank of the east fork of the Little Miami river, seven miles westerly from Williamsburg, on

the road leading from thence to Cincinnati. It contains about 35 houses, three stores, and 200 inhabitants.

Bath, a township in the northwest corner of Green county.

Baughman, a township in the eastern confines of Wayne county.

Bay, Miami of the Lake, or Maumee. [See *Maumee Bay*.]

Bay, Sandusky. [See *Sandusky bay*.]

Bazetta, a township of Trumbull county.

Bearfield, the southeasternmost township in Perry county.

Bear creek, a considerable stream, putting into the Ohio river in Clermont county, nine miles below Bullskin.

Bear creek, also another inconsiderable stream, running into the western side of Miami river in Montgomery county.

Beaver, the southeasternmost township of Pike county.

Beaver creek, or *Big Beaver*, a considerable stream, rising in Portage county; which, after running 15 or 18 miles in a northeastwardly direction to Warren in Trumbull county, turns southeasterly, and after running in that direction above 40 miles further, enters the Ohio river, within the limits of the state of Pennsylvania. It is also often called Mahoning river.

Beaver creek, usually called *Little Beaver*, to distinguish it from the larger stream just described, is an excellent mill stream in Columbiana county, rising in the northern parts of that county, and after running generally in a southeastwardly direction 30 miles, falls into the Ohio river just within the borders of Pennsylvania. It affords a vast number of excellent mill seats; many of which are already improved. And among numerous others, are two paper mills; beside several forges and furnaces.

Beaver, a trifling creek, in the eastern part of Huron county, running northwardly into lake Erie.

Beaver, a township of Columbiana county.

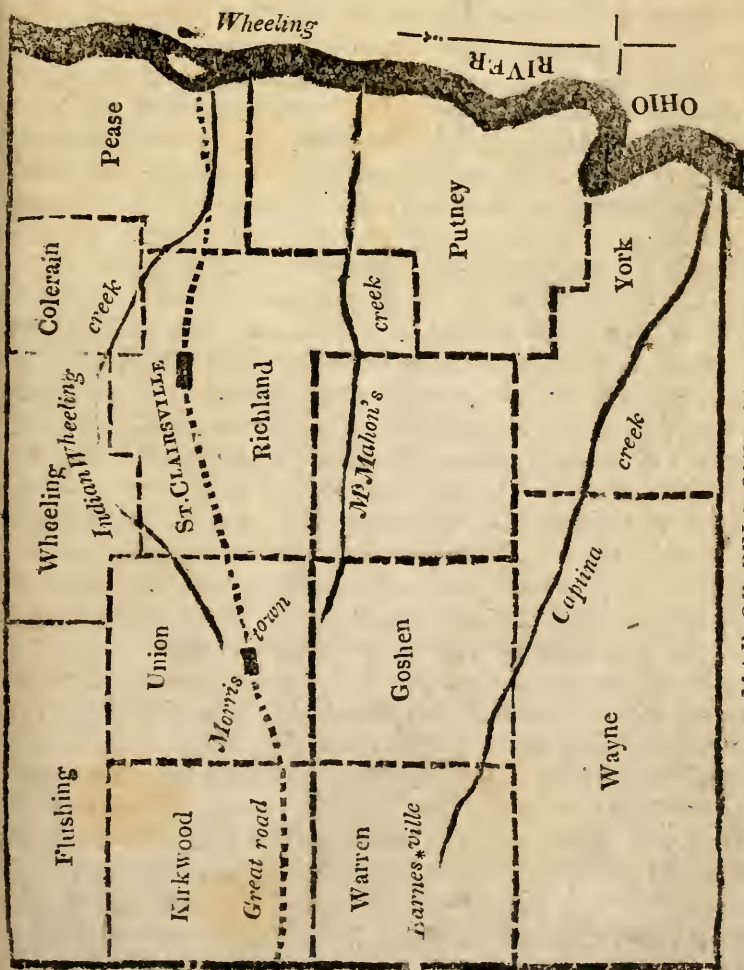
Beaver, the southeasternmost township of Guernsey county.

Beaver creek, the name of a creek running into the west side of Little Miami river, in Green county.

Beaver creek, also the name of a township situated on the above stream, in Green county.

Bellbrook, a town so called in Sugar creek township, Green county.

Belmont, a river county in the eastern part of the state. It is bounded on the north by Harrison and Jefferson counties, east by the Ohio river, south by Monroe, and west by Guernsey counties. It is 27 by 21 miles in extent, containing 535 square miles. The name is somewhat descriptive; it signifying a fine airy mount: and from the summit of the height of land in the central part of the county are some of the most extensive views, any where to be found within the state. Belmont county contains 12,195 inhabitants; and a valuation of 1,663,810 dollars. Seat of justice, St. Clairsville. It is generally a very hilly and broken tract of country; but contains some valuable land. It is watered by Indian Wheeling and Captina creeks; exclusively of the Ohio river, which washes its whole eastern borders.



MAP OF BELMONT COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch;—

Belville, a town of Richland county, situated on a west branch of Mohiccan creek.

Belville, also the name of a small town in Logan county, the temporary seat of justice.

Belpre, a post township of Washington county, on the Ohio river, containing a remarkably pleasant settlement, extending several miles along the river. The name is derived from the two French words *belle*, signifying fine or beautiful, and *prairie*, a meadow, that is fine meadow; which name is truly descriptive of the local situation. The inhabitants of this town, as well as Marietta, are emigrants or descendants of emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts, who removed hither during and shortly subsequent to the year 1788; and a considerable part of whom were old revolutionary officers. Distance, 14 miles southwest from Marietta, and 100 southeast from Columbus.

Bennington, a township of Licking county.

Berkshire, a post township in the eastern part of Delaware county. Alum, and Little Walnut creeks, water this township. The land is generally level and fertile. Distance, 10 miles east by south from Delaware, and 23 north by east from Columbus.

Berlin, a post township of Huron county.

Bern, a township of Fairfield county.

Bethel, a post town, in Tate township, on the eastern borders of Clermont county, seven miles south from Williamsburg, and 107 southwest from Columbus. It contains one store, 18 houses, and about 100 inhabitants.

Bethel, a township of Clark county, containing 580 inhabitants.

Big Indian creek, a stream running into the Ohio river, in Clermont county, four miles below Bear creek.

Big Walnut, a large easterly branch of Scioto river. It rises in the northeastern quarter of Delaware county, and after running in a southwardly direction above 40 miles into the southeastern quarter of Franklin county, receives a stream from the east called Black Lick, and almost immediately below, Alum creek from the west. With this accession of waters, it then turning southwestwardly, flows nine miles further into the Scioto river by a mouth fifty yards wide. It is here frequently called Big Belly. This stream and its various branches irrigate and fertilize, perhaps, as rich and valuable a body of land, as any in the western country. In Sunbury, a little eastward from this

stream, is a spring said to possess strong petrifying qualities. Even leaves of trees, after having lain some time in it, becomes completely petrified.

Big Yellow. [See *Yellow creek*.]

Bird, a township of Brown county.

Black fork, the middle or main fork of Mohiccan creek, in Richland county.

Black lick, a stream rising in the northeastern quarter of Franklin county, and running adjacent to and nearly parallel with the eastern boundary of that county, in a southwardly direction for 20 miles, enters the east side of Big Walnut 10 miles southeastwardly from Columbus. This stream, Big Walnut, and Alum creeks, run almost to their junction, nearly parallel with each other, from north to south, about four miles apart.

Black river, a rivulet, rising in the southern part of Medina county. It runs in a northwardly direction across Medina county, and from thence forms the dividing line between Cuyahoga and Huron counties; and after running a total distance of 55 miles, empties into lake Erie.

Black water, an inconsiderable stream in Pickaway county, running westwardly into the Scioto river, five miles below Circleville.

Blanchard's fork, a large eastern branch of the Auglaize river, in the late Indian country.

Blannerhassett's Island, a remarkably beautiful and fertile island of about 300 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre. It is so named from a Mr Blannerhassett, an Irish gentleman of large fortune; who having, with his family, left Ireland, in 1801, purchased and removed to this island; where he reared a costly and splendid edifice for his dwelling house. A considerable part of the Island was laid out into gardens after the most approved models of European taste; and the whole scenery combined, seemed like the fabled fields of Elysium. But the house was most unfortunately burnt down in December, 1810, and shortly afterward, the garden was totally destroyed; and few or no vestiges now remain of its transient splendor and magnificence. The grandeur of this rural spot, sequestered from the turmoils of European strife, rose in a few short months, exhibited itself to our astonished view, for a little time, and then, like the evanescent phantoms of night before the morning sun, almost as suddenly disappeared, resembling

in its progress and termination, the effects of enchantment.

Bloom, a township of Fairfield county.

Bloom, a township, in the eastern part of Scioto county.

Bloomfield, a township in the northern borders of Trumbull county.

Bloomfield, a small town, or village, in Wayne township, in the western borders of Jefferson county, 14 miles westerly from Steubenville, on the road from that place to Cadiz.

Bloomfield, a small post town of Pickaway county, laid off upon Walnut plains, on the road leading from Columbus to Chillicothe. Distance, 18 miles south from Columbus, and eight north from Circleville.

Bloomfield, a township of Jackson county.

Bloomfield, a township in the western borders of Knox county.

Bloomingrove, a township of Richland county.

Bloomingsburg, a small town in Fayette county, about 40 miles southwestwardly from Columbus.

Bloomington, a flourishing post town and township of Huron county.

Blue rock, the name of an irregular shaped township, lying on both sides of the Muskingum river, in the southern limits of Muskingum county.

Boardman, a flourishing post township of Trumbull county, 10 miles southeastwardly from Warren in the same county.

Boat run, a brook running into the Ohio river, in Clermont county. In the neighbourhood is a post office, designated by the same name.

Boques creek, a considerable stream rising in the north-eastern quarter of Logan county, and running thence in an east by south direction, above 20 miles into the west side of the Scioto river, five miles westerly from the town of Delaware.

Boston, a township in the north western part of Portage county, about 18 miles west by north from Ravenna.

Boston, new, a small town in Clark county.

Boaghman. [See *Baughman*.]

Boundary line, the old line of demarkation established between the United States and Indians, at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, is frequently called by this name. It commences at a point on the Muskingum or Tuscarawas river, opposite the mouth of Nimishillen creek, at the northernmost point of Tuscarawas county; and from thence runs

a west by south course* above 150 miles, to fort Loramie, and from thence a northwesterly direction 21 miles to fort Recovery, near the western limit of the state. North of this line, and west of Richland and Huron counties, the right of soil was not purchased until September, 1818, from the Wyandot and other tribes of Indians who possessed it.

Bowling Green, a township of Licking county, immediately eastward of and adjoining that of Newark.

Braceville, a post township of Trumbull county, immediately west from Warren.

Bristol, a township of Trumbull county.

Brookfield, a post township in the northern borders of Trumbull county, 15 miles north from Warren, containing an oil, carding and several other mills.

Brown, a southern county, bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Clinton and Highland counties, east by Highland and Adams, south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Clermont county. It is 30 miles long, from north to south, by 17 broad from east to west; and contains about 470 square miles. It is divided into the seven townships of Bird, Eagle; Huntington, Pleasant, Clark, Lewis and Perry. It contains also the towns of Ripley, the temporary seat of justice; and Decatur. This county was made during the session of the legislature, in the winter of 1817-18, from Adams and Clermont counties. The principal waters, besides the Ohio river, upon which it borders on the south, are Eagle, Red Oak, Straight, and White Oak creeks, running southwardly into the Ohio river, and the east fork of Little Miami river, in the northern part of the county.

Brown, fort. [See *Fort Brown*.]

Brown's Roads, a place at which is kept a post office, in the northwestern corner of Pike county, 24 miles west by south from Chillicothe.

Brush creek, an excellent mill stream, rising in the eastern borders of Highland county. It runs in a serpentine, but generally southern direction across Adams county, a total distance of nearly 40 miles, and empties into the Ohio river, by a mouth 20 yards wide. In its channel are numerous rapids, which furnish valuable mill-seats. Iron ore being abundant, in various places adjacent to this stream, several iron works and furnaces have been erected

* South 79, 5.

upon it, from which vast quantities of hollow ware are constantly made.

Brush creek, the southeasternmost township in Highland county.

Brush creek, a township in the southern limits of Muskingum county

Brush creek, another, but smaller stream than the former; running into the west side of Scioto river, in Scioto county.

Brush creek, a small stream emptying into the western side of Muskingum river, in the lower part of Muskingum county.

Buck creek, a large mill stream in Clark county, running westwardly, past Springfield, into the eastern side of Mad river. On this stream is erected a cotton and woollen cloth factory, at Springfield.

Buck run, a small mill stream, in Clinton county, emptying into Cæsar's creek.

Buckskin creek, a stream in the western part of Ross county, running southwardly, into Paint creek.

Buckskin, the name of a township of Ross county, situated on the above mentioned creek.

Buffalo, a township of Guernsey county.

Bullskin, a creek, putting into the Ohio river in the southeast quarter of Clermont county, two miles below Brown county line.

Burlington, a small town of Belmont county, situated on the Ohio river, in Pease township, between three and four miles above Wheeling; but on the west side of the river.

Burlington, a small town in the northern part of Licking county, situated on the north fork of Licking river.

Burlington, a post town and seat of justice for Lawrence county. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, near the southern extremity of the county. It was laid out in the fall of 1817, and so called, after Burlington, in New Jersey, the native place of captain Lawrence, from whom the county was named. Distance, 75 miles southeasterly from Chillicothe, and 120 miles in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. 38° 34' W. long. 5° 27'.

Burton, a flourishing post township, in the southern border of Geauga county. It is principally settled with farmers; but contains the village of Burton, in which is a post office, and a store.

Buller, a western county: bounded on the north by Pre-

ble and Montgomery counties, east by Warren county, south by Hamilton county, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 27 miles long from east to west, by 18 broad



MAP OF BUTLER COUNTY.

—Scale 6 miles to an inch.—

from north to south; containing 480 square miles. It is wealthy and populous, containing 11,800 inhabitants, and a valuation of 2,471,888 dollars. It is divided into the twelve following townships: Fairfield, Hanover, Lemon, Liberty, Madison, Milford, Morgan, Oxford, Reily, Ross, St. Clair, and Wayne. It contains, also, the towns of Hamilton, the county seat; Jacksonsburg, Middletown, Millville, Monroe, Oxford, and Princeton; all of which, excepting Monroe, have post offices established in them. The land is mostly of an excellent quality for farming. Its waters are the Great Miami river, Dick's, Indian, St. Clair's, Four mile and Seven mile creeks.

Butler, a township of Columbiana county.

Butler, a township in the northern borders of Montgomery county, between Miami river east, and southwest branch on the west: and in the southwestern corner of which, is laid off the town of York.

C

Cadiz, a post town and seat of justice for Harrison county, is a thriving town, situated in a township of the same name, containing a large brick court house, a printing office, an academy, eight stores, seven taverns, above 120 dwelling houses, and 500 inhabitants. Distance 25 miles westerly from Steubenville, 16 northwesterly from St. Clairsville, 42 northeastwardly from Cambridge, 67 east by north from Zanesville, and 125 in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $4^{\circ} 4'$.

Cæsar's creek, an inconsiderable stream rising in Green county, and emptying into the east side of Little Miami river, in Warren county, four miles below Waynesville.

Cæsar's creek, also a township in Green county.

Cambridge, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Guernsey county. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of Will's creek, on the principal road leading through the state from east to west, in a township of the same name; and contains 47 dwelling houses and six stores, beside the court house and other public buildings. Across Will's creek, is built a toll bridge, 175 yards long; contiguous to which is a spacious and commodious inn, well adapted to the accommodation of travellers. Cambridge is 56 miles west of Wheeling in Virginia, 45 west from St. Clairsville, 25 eastwardly from Zanesville, and 85 east from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$; W. long. $4^{\circ} 30'$.

Campaign creek, a small, deep creek, running into the west side of the Ohio river, eight miles above Gallipolis.

Canfield, a post township of Trumbull county, 14 miles south by east from Warren. It is fertile, productive, and considerably thickly settled. It is 30 miles northwardly from Steubenville, and 170 northeastwardly from Columbus.

Canton, is a post town, and seat of justice for Stark county. It is handsomely situated in the forks of Nimishillen creek, in a fertile region of the country, rapidly settling by enterprizing emigrants from Connecticut and other states. "On the east and west side of the town flow the two branches of the Nimishillen, which form a junction about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of the town. These branches are crossed by four bridges, two of which are 200 feet in length, and of good construction. A small stream of water runs directly through the town, which drives a fulling mill, waters three tan yards, and then passes off to the Nimishillen. The first house, in Canton, was erected in the summer of 1806. The population is about 500." It contains seven mercantile stores, and 70 dwelling houses, beside the public buildings, consisting of a court house, and two meeting houses, the one for German Lutherans, and the other for presbyterians. Here are, also, a printing office, from which is published a weekly paper. and a bank. Distance, northwest from Steubenville 58 miles, 90 northeasterly from Zanesville, and 140 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$; W. long. $4^{\circ} 20'$.

Canton, a small town, laid out some years ago in Belmont county, on the west bank of the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling in Virginia. It contains but few houses; and is not flourishing.

Canton, land district of, includes part of Stark, and all of Wayne and Richland counties; and is composed of those XXI ranges of townships, comprehended between the old boundary line on the south, and the Connecticut Western Reserve on the north, excepting the seven easternmost ranges, which belong to the Steubenville district. The Indian title to this tract was not extinguished, until some time after the treaty of Greenville, in 1795; and the land is therefore often called, "the new purchase." The office for the sale of these lands, is kept at Wooster, in Wayne county.

Captina, a creek about 17 miles in length, putting into

the Ohio river, in the lower part of Belmont county, in York township, 23 miles, by water, below Wheeling in Virginia. In a settlement upon this creek is kept a post office of the same name.

Carrying river, some times called Portage river, a rivulet 15 miles westwardly from the Sandusky, running north-erly into lake Erie.

Cat's creek, a stream of Washington county.

Cat's creek Mills, a settlement in Washington county, in which is a post office.

Cedar, a small island in the western part of lake Erie, near the estuary of Maumee bay.

Center, a large and central township of Monroe county, in which is situated the town of Woodsfield.

Center, a township of Columbiana county.

Centerville, a small town in the northwestern part of Fairfield county, on the road leading from Lancaster to Columbus, and half way, or 14 miles, from each.

Centerville, a post town in the southeastern part of Montgomery county, in Washington township, between the two Miamies, nine miles southeasterly from Dayton.

Centerville, a township of Gallia county, containing 470 inhabitants.

Chagrine river, a rivulet, running northwardly into lake Erie, in the northeastern part of Cuyahoga county.

Chagrine, a post township in the northeasternmost corner of Cuyahoga county.

Champaign, a fertile and wealthy interior county, bounded on the north by Logan county, east by Delaware and Madison counties, south by Clark county, and west by Miami county. It is 26 miles long from east to west, and 16 broad from north to south. It is descriptively named, from the generally level and champaign face of the country. Part of the land is rather elevated and rolling, while much of it is low and wet. The soil is very rich and productive. The principal streams are, the head waters of Mad river, Deer, Darby, and Boques creeks. The county is populous and wealthy, containing 10,485 inhabitants, among whom are 2,097 voters, and a valuation of 2,445,557 dollars. It is divided into the ten following named townships; Urbana, Mad river, Concord, Salem, Wayne, Jackson, Goshen, Harrison, Union, and Miami. It also contains the towns of Urbana, the seat of justice, Mechanicsburg, Harrison, Leesburg, Winchester, and New York,

Champion, the name of the principal village in Painesville township, Geauga county.

Champion, also the name of a township in Trumbull county.

Chardon, is a post town and county seat of Geauga county. It is new, but fast improving, and in 1816 contained about 40 families. It is situated 12 miles southeasterly from the mouth of Grand river, and 160 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 36'$ W. long. $4^{\circ} 16'$.

Charleston, or Round bottom mills, a place in Hamilton county, where is kept a post office.

Charlestown, a township of Portage county.

Cheshire, a township of Gallia county, containing 305 inhabitants.

Chester, a township of Wayne county.

Chester, a township of Clinton county.

Chester, also a township of Knox county.

Chillicothe, a post town, and capital of Ross county, and until recently, of the state, is handsomely situated on the west bank of the Scioto river, in Scioto township, 45 miles in a direct line, and 70, according to its various meanderings, from its mouth. It is situated on the western borders of an extensive and fertile plain, of about 10,000 acres.—“The site of the town is a level, elevated, alluvial plain, about 35 or 40 feet above low water mark in the river. The Scioto river washes the northern limit of the town; while Paint creek winds along its southern verge; the two streams being, here, about three-fourths of a mile distant from each other. The plan and situation of Chillicothe nearly resembles that of Philadelphia: the Scioto river and Paint creek representing, in this case, the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers. The principal streets of Chillicothe run parallel with the course of the river at the town, and are crossed at right angles by others, which extend from the river to the creek. The main streets, which cross each other at the centre of the town, are 99 feet wide; Water street, which fronts the river, is $82 \frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and all the others are 66. The regular in-lots are 99 feet in front, extending back 198 feet, to alleys of $16 \frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.” It was first laid off in 1796; has had a very rapid growth, and now contains nearly 300 houses, and 2600 inhabitants. Here are likewise three printing offices, each publishing a weekly paper, three banks, and 30 mercantile stores, and one book, and one medical store. Here are also four cotton spinning factories, one of which goes by water, and the remainder by

horse power, beside a rope walk, and a large steam flouring mill. An oil, fulling, several saw, a paper, and several excellent merchant flouring mills are in the vicinity of this town. Among the public buildings, are a presbyterian, seceder, and methodist meeting houses, an academy, a court house and jail, and a large market house; all of which, excepting the court house, which is of stone, are of brick. The market, which is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is well supplied with the various productions of the country. From the summit of a hill, rising very abruptly on the west side of the town, to the perpendicular elevation of 300 feet, is a most delightful view of the town and circumjacent country, interspersed, alternately, with woods and verdant lawns, among which the Scioto river romantically meanders, in its way to the Ohio. In the midst of the town, on the south side of Paint street, lately stood a towering semiglobular mound, a stupendous remain of antiquity. But the owner, or owners, preferring the pecuniary value of the ground for building lots, to a preservation of it as a curiosity, have removed it, for the purpose of erecting buildings on its site. Distance 45 miles south of Columbus, 34 south west from Lancaster, 70 southwest also from Zanesville, 73 northeast from Maysville in Kentucky, and 93 east by north from Cincinnati. N. lat. 29° 20'. W. long. 5° 53'. [See *Ross county*]

Chillicothe, old town; an old Indian town, 12 miles northwestwardly from the former town. [See *Old town*.]

Chillicothe, also the name, sometimes discovered in antiquated maps, of an antient Indian settlement on the Great Miami river; but of which no vestige now remains.

Chillicothe, land district of, is composed of the nine westernmost of the XX ranges of townships of the United States' military or army lands, the refugee tract, and the seven westernmost of the XXII ranges of townships of the United States' military lands south of the Refugee tract; therefore extends to the old Indian boundary on the north, to Zanesville land district and Ohio company's purchase east, to the Ohio river south, and to the Scioto river on the west. It includes parts of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Franklin, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Athens, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Scioto, and Gallia counties; but not entirely the whole of either. This district embraces perhaps as good and valuable a tract of country as is any where to be found of similar extent, whe-

ther reference be had to the face of the country, the climate, water, fertility, and productions of the soil as a grazing country, or to the general advantages of its central position in the state. The office for the sale of its lands is kept in Chillicothe.

Chippeway, a stream running across the northeastern corner of Wayne county into Tuscarawas river.

Chippeway, the northeasternmost township of Wayne county.

Cincinnati, is a large commercial city and seat of justice for Hamilton county, situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, 20 miles from the mouth of the Great Miami at the southwest corner of the state, and opposite Newport in Kentucky. The town was laid off in the year 1788, around fort Washington, and settled by a number of emigrants from the New England states and from New Jersey; but did not extensively improve, until after general Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794: but subsequently to that period, it, together with the adjacent country, has rapidly progressed. Cincinnati contained in July, 1815, nearly 1100 buildings of different descriptions, among which are above 20 of stone, 250 of brick, and 800 of wood. Of these 600 are occupied as dwelling houses, the rest as stores, shops and out houses. The population was then 6500. In August, 1818, the number of inhabitants had increased to upwards of 9000; and public improvements in proportion. There are about 60 common mercantile stores, several of which do wholesale business, beside about 10 book, drug, iron, and shoe stores. Among the public buildings are a presbyterian, baptist, methodist and friends meeting houses, all of brick. That for presbyterians has been recently erected, on Main street; and is an elegant structure, 85 by 68 feet upon the ground, and 50 feet high to the cornices or eaves. The baptist meeting house is also a handsome building of 55 by 40 feet area. The Lancasterian school house consists of two oblong wings 30 feet apart, each 80 feet deep, with a connecting building of 30 by 18 feet, which contains the stair cases leading to the second stories. One of the wings is designed for boys, and the other for girls. Within two weeks after opening the school, upwards of 400 children were admitted; and the building is calculated to accommodate 1100. The court house is a commodious building, 62 feet long, and 56 broad; connected with which are the necessary offices, made fire proof. Here are three

brick market houses, abundantly supplied: one of which has recently been built upon three rows of pillars; and is 300 feet long. The Cincinnati Manufacturing Company have erected for their works, an extensive building, 150 feet long by 37 broad, and 4 stories high. A most stupendously large building of stone is likewise erected on the bank of the Ohio river, for a steam mill. It is nine stories high at the water's edge; and is 87 feet long, by 62 broad. The engine is one of a 70 horse power; and is designed to drive four pair of stones, beside an oil, fulling and several other mills. In another building is also a valuable steam saw mill. Here are, likewise, one woollen, and four cotton factories, two glass making establishments, a whitelead factory, a sugar refinery, and two extensive breweries. And considerable business is also done not only in the distillation, but also in the rectification of spirits. Here are also four printing offices, from three of which weekly papers are published; four banking companies, beside a wealthy commercial association, for the purpose of importing goods directly from Europe, by way of New Orleans. [For a view of the practicability of turning the foreign trade of the western country through the Mississippi river, see the article *Ohio river*.] Cincinnati was formerly the seat of the old territorial government, and in January, 1819, was incorporated as a city. Distance, south by west from Dayton, 52 miles, 108 southwest from Columbus, 93 west by south from Chillicothe, and 82 north by east from Frankfort in Kentucky. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$. W. long. $7^{\circ} 25'$.

Cincinnati, land district of, a district for the sale of Congress lands west of the Virginia military tract, and of Symmes' purchase. It includes all Miami, Dark, Preble, Montgomery, and considerable portions of Champaign, Warren, Butler, and Hamilton counties, beside that portion of the state of Indiana lying easterly of a line drawn north by east from opposite the mouth of Kentucky river to fort Recovery, at the northwesternmost corner of Dark county. This district is not, probably, excelled by any other in the state, in the fertility of its soil, especially for the production of wheat, and the number and goodness of the various mill seats abounding upon its almost infinitely numerous streams and rivulets. The land office is kept at Cincinnati.

Circleville, a lively post town and county seat of Fickaway county, lying on the east bank of Scioto river. It was

laid off in the year 1810, within one of the old circular fortifications; from which circumstance it derives its name. The town plat, however, includes part of a square fort on the east, and adjoining the circular one, beside two streets encompassing both. The round fort consists of two circular, but parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about 50 feet asunder. There was originally but one regular opening or passage into the circular fort, and that was on the east side from the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusively of that which communicates with the circle: there is one at every corner, and one on each side equidistant from the angular openings. These avenues are each from 12 to 15 feet wide, and the walls, on either hand, immediately rise to their usual height; which is above 20 feet. But the great road leading from Columbus to Chillicothe, now runs directly across the middle of the circle from north to south; and this again is crossed, in the center, by another principal street running due east and west. In the center of the circle, at the point of intersection of these streets, is erected an elegant brick octagonal court house, 55 feet in diameter; which makes a conspicuous appearance. Near the court house, on the north, is a small market house. On the southwestern side of the circle, and immediately adjoining, is a conical hill, or eminence overlooking the whole town. Just beneath the brow of a hill bounding the plain, on the north, upon which the town is built, runs Hargar's creek, a small but valuable mill stream. Circleville contains nine mercantile stores, beside numerous shops for various mechanical employments. As the rich Pickaway plains, three miles to the south, and the no less fertile lands bordering upon Lower Walnut creek on the north, are in the neighbourhood, it will most unquestionably become a wealthy town. For it is rich adjacent country, which affords permanent wealth to the point in which its trade is concentrated. Distance, south from Columbus 26 miles, north from Chillicothe 19 miles, and west from Lancaster 20 miles. N. lat, $39^{\circ} 36'$. W. long. $5^{\circ} 53'$.

Clair fort, [See *Fort St. Clair*.]

Clairsville, St. [See *St. Clairsville*.]

Clark, an interior county, bounded on the north by Champaign, east by Madisen, south by Green, and on the west by Montgomery and Miami counties. It is 25 miles long from east to west, and 16 broad from north to south; and containing 400 square miles. It is divided into the

townships of Pike, German, Moorfield, Pleasant, Harmony, Springfield, New Boston, and Bethel. Seat of justice, Springfield. The soil is generally rich and fertile. Mad river, and its eastern fork, are the principal waters. This county was constituted and organized in the winter of 1817-18, from the counties of Champaign and Green.

Clark, a township of Brown county.

Clark, a southern township of Clinton county.

Clarksburg, a small town in Deerfield township, Ross county, 16 miles north by west from Chillicothe, on the road leading from thence to Washington and Urbana. It contains one store, and several mechanics.

Clarksville, a small, but improving town, in the western part of Clinton county, about eight miles west from Wilmington, on the great road leading from that town to Lebanon, in Warren county. It has one store.

Clay creek, a stream in Jefferson county.

Clayton, an eastern township of Perry county.

Clear creek, a small western fork of Mohiccan creek, in Richland county.

Clear creek, the name of a creek in Fairfield county.

Clear creek, also a township of Fairfield county.

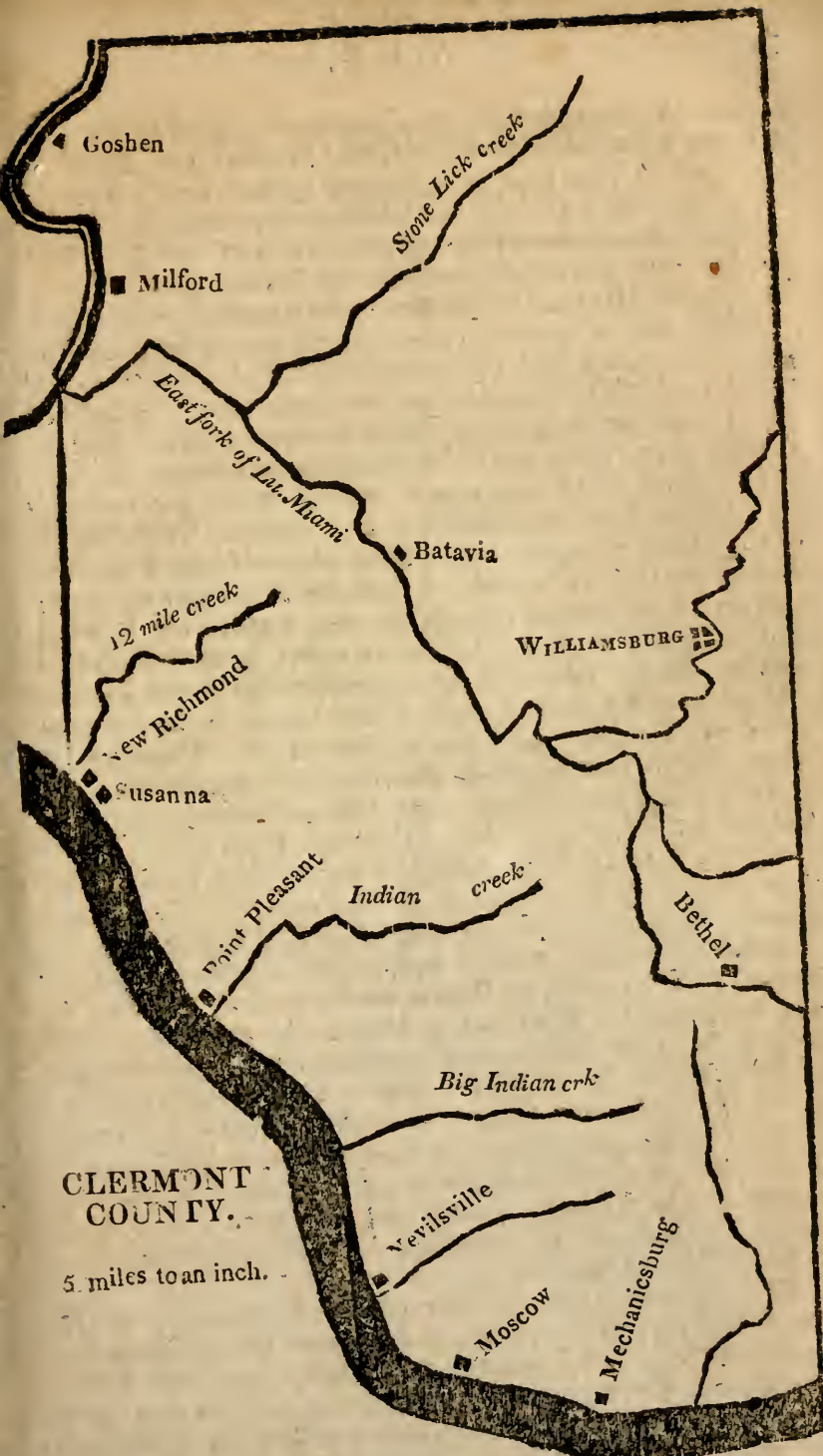
Clear creek, a small stream running into the east side of Big Miami river, in the northeastern corner of Butler county, just below the town of Franklin.

Clear creek, a township of Warren county.

Clear fork, a western branch of Little Muskingum river, in Monroe county.

Clear run, a small mill stream adjoining the town of Granville on the east, and running southwardly into the Raccoon fork of Licking river. On this stream are already erected a grist mill and a fulling mill, a carding machine and a furnace.

Clermont, a river county, bounded on the north by Warren county, on the east by Brown county, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Hamilton county. It is 30 miles long from north to south, and 15 broad from east to west. The valuation of property in the county is 1,973,674 dollars; and in May, 1815, it contained 12,240 inhabitants, and the number is fast increasing. A large portion of the land in this county is fertile and rich; although some parts of it are wet, and not very good for cultivation. Improved farms are selling from 6 to 30 dollars per acre; unimproved land, from 2 to 8 dollars per acre. Seat of



CLERMONT
COUNTY.

5. miles to an inch.

justice, Williamsburg. The principal water is a stream running westwardly into the Little Miami river, called the east fork. The land is hilly and broken on the banks of the Ohio river, and the smaller streams emptying into it. Farther back, much of the land is wet and marshy. It is divided into the eight townships of Washington, Tate, Ohio, Union, Miami, Williamsburg, Batavia, and Stone Lick.

In the map of Clermont county, inserted in the preceding page, the names and boundaries of the several townships are not exhibited; because the correspondent, who furnished it, could not procure any data for their limits. But the several towns are represented in their true positions.

Cleveland, a post town, and seat of justice, and commercial town of Cuyahoga county. It is situated at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on the southern shore of lake Erie; and during the late war, it was a considerable depot for provisions and munitions of war, as also a place for building various kinds of boats, and other water craft, for military service on the lake. It is a considerably noted place of embarkation for various parts of the lake. It has a bank stiled the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. Distance, 54 miles northwesterly from Warren, 131 northwest from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, and 150 northeastwardly from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 31'$. W. long. $4^{\circ} 44'$.

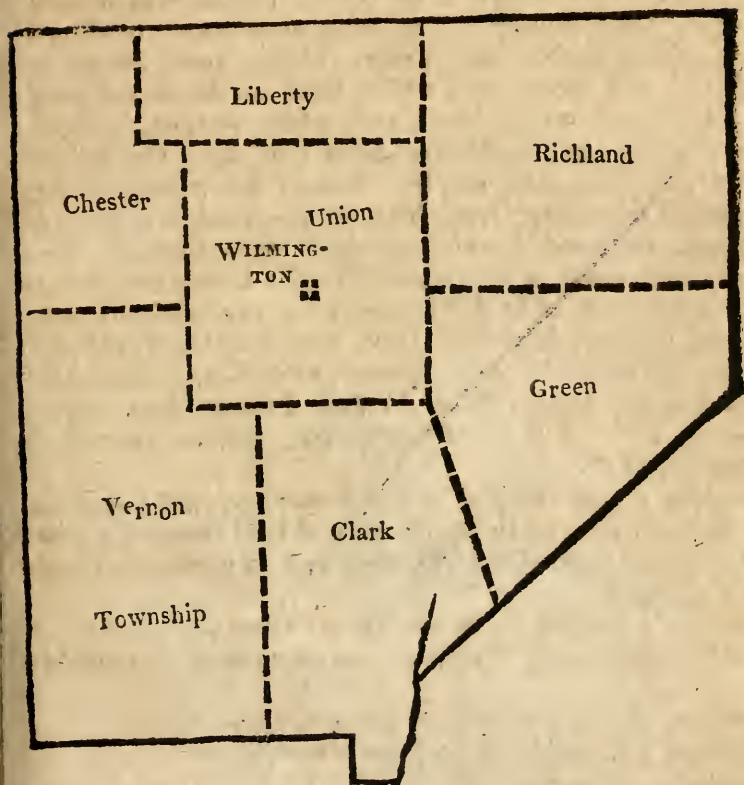
Cleves, a small town near the north bend of the Ohio river, 16 miles westerly from Cincinnati, and four northeastwardly from the mouth of the Great Miami river.

Clinton, a county, twenty one by twenty miles in extent, bounded on the north by Green, on the east by Fayette, on the southeast by Highland, south by Brown, and on the west by Warren counties. It contains 4,600 inhabitants; and a valuation of 714,680 dollars. It is divided into the seven townships of Union, Liberty, Richland, Green, Clark, Vernon, and Chester. Seat of justice, Wilmington. This being an elevated interior county, contains no large streams. Its principal waters are the brooks composing the sources of East, and Todd's forks, both eastern branches of Little Miami river.

"One circumstance has attracted the attention of the first settlers of this county; that is, our streams improve considerably, as the country is settled: One fact I will here state. Having been one of the first settlers myself, I have seen Todd's fork, several times, so dry that it did not run one drop, where I live. This was from 10 to 15 years

MAP OF CLINTON COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch.—



ago. This season, one of the driest since the country was settled," a mill built upon it, "has had water enough to grind, considerably, every day, through the whole season. The appearance of springs in small drains, &c. where none could be seen at first settling, is also remarkable.* As to the face of the country; it is generally level and rich. The portion that is so broken as to injure the cultivation, is so small as not to be worth mentioning. The southwest quarter is the poorest land in the county, and has the most marshy ground. The east end comes in next, for flat lands; although it is but a small proportion that is too wet for

* The same phenomena have been remarked, by old residents, in various other parts of Ohio. See the article *Kinnikinnick*.

ploughing, and that is excellent meadow land. This county has but little prairie on it. There are two prairies on Anderson's fork, containing, perhaps, 1,200 or 1,500 acres, altogether. This seems to be all the prairie worth mentioning. This county is generally very heavy timbered; among which timber are various kinds, such as white, black, red, and brown oak; white, blue, and black ash; poplar, yellow and white; black and white walnut; hickory; red and white elm; hackberry; buck-eye, &c. On the wet grounds, there is, also, maple. Nearly the whole country is supplied with sugar-tree. The undergrowth is spicebush, dogwood, ironwood, hornbeam, black-sloe, paw-paw, thorn bushes, and some wild plumbs, &c." Unimproved land rates from two to eight dollars per acre, according to situation and quality; improved land, from five to twenty dollars, according to the improvement, situation, quality, &c.

Manuscript letter from Nathan Linton, Esq. county surveyor, written from Wilmington, Clinton county, in November, 1818.

Clinton, a post town of about 30 houses, in Knox county. It is situated on the north side of Owl creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwesterly from Mount Vernon, and 44 northeastwardly from Columbus.

Clinton, a flourishing township of Franklin county, between Columbus and Worthington; containing 350 inhabitants.

Clinton, also a township of Knox county.

Clinton, a township of Jackson county.

Clinton, [See *Rushville*.]

Clover lick, a stream rising in Brown county, and running westwardly into the East fork of Little Miami, in Clermont county.

Coal run, a small stream running into the east side of Muskingum river, 18 miles above Marietta.

Coitsville, a township of Trumbull county, immediately east from Youngstown.

Cold creek, a stream running northwardly through the western part of Huron county, into the south side of Sandusky bay, a short distance westwardly from the new town of Sandusky. This stream is a considerable curiosity. It rises four miles southerly from Sandusky bay, in the western borders of Huron county. Its source is a large spring, covering, perhaps, an acre and a half of ground; and from which the stream flows sufficiently large to waft boats of a

considerable burden. The waters are pure and flow through a beautiful tract of land.

Colerain, a township of Hamilton county lying on the east side of the Great Miami river, 15 miles from its mouth, and opposite Crosby.

Colerain, a township 6 miles square, in the northeast corner of Ross county; in which is situated the town of Adelphi.

Colerain, a township of Belmont county.

Colerain, a township of Hamilton county, on the Great Miami river.

College, townships, are two tracts of land, each six miles square, situated in the center of Athens county, adjoining each other, the one on the north, the other south. Through the northernmost runs the Hockhocking river, adjacent to many parts of which are several tracts of excellent land. The names of those townships arose from the circumstance of their having been granted as a donation to the college at Athens; the right of soil to which, therefore, belongs exclusively to said college. For a description of that institution, see the article *Athens*.

College township, also a township of six miles square, in the western border of Butler county, belonging to the Miami University. Its name for civil purposes, is *Oxford*, which see.

Columbia, a township of Cuyahoga county.

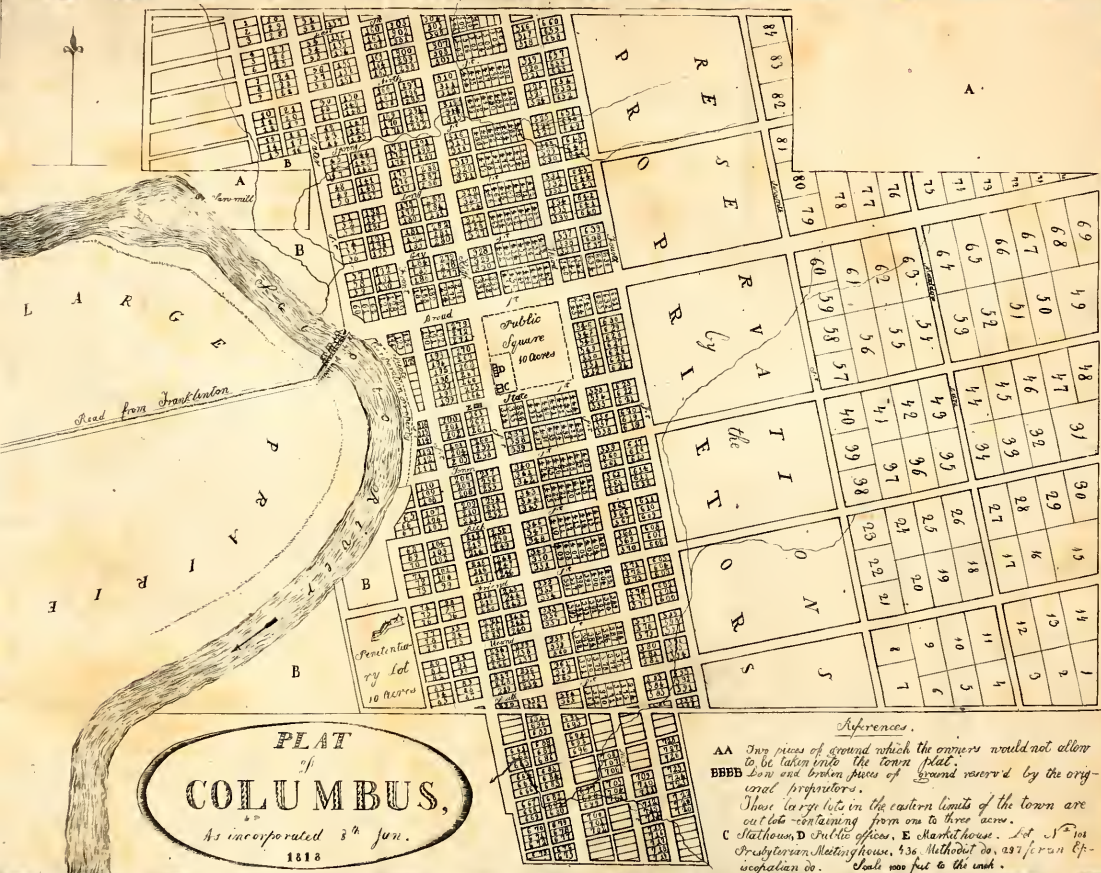
Columbia, a post town of Hamilton county, six miles easterly from Cincinnati. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, one mile below the mouth of Little Miami; and contains about 50 houses. Distance, 107 miles southwest from Columbus, 88 west by south from Chillicothe, and 22 westerly from Williamsburg.

Columbiana, a large, fertile, and wealthy county, in the eastern part of the state. It lies adjoining the state of Pennsylvania, and in a square form of 30 miles each way, excepting an area of about 36 square miles, which is cut off from the southeastern corner by a bend of the Ohio river. It contains 13,625 inhabitants, and a valuation of 2,064,315 dollars. It is divided into the 19 following townships, namely, Unity, Springfield, Hanover, Salem, Yellow creek, Knox, Wayne, Goshen, Butler, Fairfield, Green, Center, Augusta, West, Madison, St. Clair, Middletown, Beaver, and Elk run. Its inhabitants are Germans, Scotch, English, and Irish. Columbiana county contains the 15 following

towns, namely, New Lisbon the seat of justice, Columbiana, Bellefonte, Clarkson, Portsmouth, Pottsgrove, Salem, Fairfield, Petersburg, West Union, New Garden, Achors-town, Hanover, and New Alexandria, Little Beaver creek, together with its various branches, waters above half the eastern parts of the county. The land is mostly hilly, or rolling: considerable quantities, however, are level. "It contains inexhaustible beds of iron ore and stone coal, of the easiest access. Upon Yellow creek, one of its waters, salt is manufactured, in very considerable quantities. The water is obtained from wells sunk only from 150 to 200 feet. It has, also, several paper manufactories, oil mills, and breweries."

Columbiana, a small post town of the above described county, eight miles northerly from New Lisbon.

COLUMBUS, a flourishing post town, and capital of the state of Ohio. It is situated on the east bank of Scioto river, in the center of Franklin county; and within about 20 miles of the center of the state. It stands on a beautiful site of rising ground just below the confluence of Whetstone with the Scioto river. It was laid out early in the year 1812. The inlots are $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet in front, and $187\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. They were first exposed to sale on the 18th of June, 1812, with the native timber then standing upon them; since which time the improvements have been rapid and extensive. It now contains above 200 houses, and 1,500 inhabitants. There are also four or five English schools, and a very respectable school for young ladies. Here are likewise ten mercantile stores, vending about 200,000 dollars worth of merchandize annually; a bank, two printing offices, and a market house. Here is, also, a chemical laboratory, where is manufactured and prepared, aquafortis, alcohol, oil of vitriol, copperas, muriatic acid or spirits of salts, precipitate rubrum, corrosive sublimate, calomel, sugar of lead, Spanish brown, alum, spirits of nitre, and æther. The public buildings of the state, consisting of a state house, a building for the public offices, and a penitentiary, are all of brick. The state house is a handsome edifice of 75 by 50 feet upon the ground, and two lofty stories high, fronting the west. From the center of the roof rises a neat belfry, ornamented with a handsome spire; the top of which is 106 feet from the ground. Adjoining the balcony, on two sides are handsome railed walks, from which the spectator may view the whole town as upon a map. And



cony, on
the spectator and

from this station, is likewise a most pleasing view of rural scenery in every direction, as far as the eye can reach. The now situated town of Franklinton, one mile to the west, and the intervening meanderings of the slow winding Scioto, add new charms to the surrounding prospect. The building for the public offices, stands on a line with the state house, on the north; and is 120 by 25 feet upon the ground; also, two stories high. The state house and public offices are on the west side of the public square, which is an area of ten acres, reserved for public use, in the center of the town. The penitentiary is erected in the southwestern corner of the town; and is enclosed by a high stone wall. It was first prepared for convicts, in the fall of 1815. Columbus is situated in Montgomery township, 60 miles west from Zanesville, 114 northwesterly from Marietta, 28 in the same direction from Lancaster, 45 north from Chillicothe, 90 north from the mouth of Scioto river, and 108 northeastwardly from Cincinnati. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 57'$. W. long. 6° .

The following remarks are still further illustrative of several topographical items of information concerning this town; and are readily understood by reference to the accompanying plat: the road to Chillicothe, is a continuation of High street, southwardly; the turnpike road to Newark, leads out from the east end of Broad street; High, and all streets parallel therewith, run north 12 degrees 30 minutes west; Broad street is 120 feet wide, High street 100, and all the rest $82\frac{1}{2}$; the alleys are each 33 feet broad. All the mercantile business is now (1819,) done on High street, between State and Rich streets.

Concord, a township of Champaign county, containing 375 inhabitants.

Concord, a large township in the northwestern quarter of Ross county. It is watered by the north fork of Paint creek, which runs across near the middle of the township. In it is, also, the village of Old town.

Concord, also the name of a township in the southwest corner of Highland county.

Congo, a small run putting into Sippo creek, five miles below Circleville.

Congress Lands, a general name given to those public lands of the United States, which either have been, or are yet to be sold at the public land offices, under authority of laws of congress. The lands thus authorized to be sold in the state of Ohio, are divided into the land districts of

Canton, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati. They are so called from the names of the several towns in which the land offices are respectively kept. For a particular description of each district, individually, see the articles *Canton District*, *Steubenville District*, &c.

In all the Congress Lands northwest of the Ohio river, the land is surveyed into townships of six miles square each. The ranges east of Great Miami river are counted from east to west; and the numbers of the townships from south to north; excepting between the two Miami rivers, where the Ranges run from south to north, and the Numbers of townships from west to east, that is, from the Great Miami river as a base. "The townships are sub-divided into 36 sections, by lines, parallel to the township and range lines. Each section is a mile square, and contains 640 acres." The sections are numbered in two different modes, as exhibited in the following figures:

Canton District,
Part of Steubenville, do.
Chillicothe, do.
Cincinnati do. are numbered as follows:

VII Ranges,
Ohio Company's Purchase,
Symmes' Purchase, are numbered as here exhibited:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

"In establishing the township and sectional corners, a post is first planted at the point of intersection; then on the tree nearest the post, and standing within the section intended to be designated, is numbered with the marking iron, the range, township and number of the section, thus:

R 21 R 20
T 4 T 4
S 36† †S 31

R 21† †R 20
T 3 T 3
S 1 S 6

The quarter corners are marked $\frac{1}{4}$ S. merely.

Section No. 16, of every township, is perpetually reserved for the use of schools, and leased out under the state government. All the others may be taken up either in sections, fractions, halves, or quarters; and by a late act of Congress, sections Nos. 2, 5, 20, 23, 30, and 33, may be entered in half quarters, to be divided by a north and south line.

The prices are two dollars per acre for all but the reserved sections, Nos. 15, 21 and 22, which are four dollars. One fourth of the purchase money down, or one twentieth down, which secures the lot to the applicant for 40 days, if the balance is then paid; one fourth at the end of two years; a fourth in three, and a fourth at the end of four years. No interest is charged if the payments are punctually made; but if neglected, six per cent. interest from the date of entry is added to each instalment not paid when due. A discount of eight per cent. a year is allowed on payments made in advance; which, if the whole be paid at the time of entering, reduces the price to one dollar 64 cents per acre. Lands not paid for within five years from the date of entry, become forfeited. The Register then gives 40 days notice in the public papers, stating that on such a day, during the session of the Court of Common Pleas in the county in which the offices of the particular districts may be situated, the lands so forfeited will be sold at public auction, for a price not less than the arrears of principal and interest due thereon. If they cannot be sold for that sum, they revert back to the United States and may be entered again. The payments in that case, on the first entry are forfeited. If sold for more than is due the United States, the money is immediately paid down by the purchaser, and the surplus is returned to the original purchaser.

Every applicant for land is required by law to produce a description of it in writing to the Register, signed by himself, before an entry can be made. The usual form is as follows: "Northeast quarter of section No. town No. , in range No. , in the name of A. B. of county." If the land is found vacant, he then receives from the Register an application to the Receiver describing the land, prices, &c. which he presents to the Receiver, and makes the payment required; upon which he receives his receipt, and must, forthwith, produce it to the Register, who, after ascertaining its correctness, makes

the entry on his books; and gives the purchaser a printed certificate, describing the tract and specifying the amount of the several payments, and the dates at which they become due. These payments must be made to the Receiver and receipts obtained from him, which are presented to the Register, who endorses the amount as received, on the back of the certificate, &c. till the last payment is made; then he retains the first certificate and gives the holder, if he requests it, a final receipt; makes out a final certificate, which, together with the evidences of transfer, &c. (if any) is forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington City, and if found correct, a patent is made out, recorded and returned by mail to the office, to be delivered over to the purchaser."

Conneaut, a small rivulet in the northeastern corner of the state, in Ashtabula county, running northwardly into lake Erie. Near the mouth is a post office, designated by the same name.

Connecticut Reserve, oftentimes called New Connecticut, is situated in the northeastern quarter of the state, between lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania east, the parallel of the 41st degree of north latitude south, and the meridian of 5 degrees 49 minues of west longitude on the west. It extends 120 miles from east to west, and upon an average, 52 from north to south: although on the Pennsylvania line, it is 68 miles broad. The area is just three millions of acres. A body of 500,000 acres is stricken off from the west end of the tract, as a donation to certain sufferers by fire. For a particular description of which, see the article *Fire Lands*. New Connecticut is divided into the seven counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Medina, and Huron; and is principally settled by emigrants from the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The manner by which Connecticut became possessed of the land in question, was the following: King Charles II. of England, pursuing the example of his brother kings, of granting distant and foreign regions to his subjects, granted to the then colony of Connecticut, in 1662, a charter right to all lands included within certain specified bounds. But as the geographical knowledge of Europeans concerning America was then very limited and confused, patents for lands often interfered with each other, and many of them even by their express terms, extended to the Pacific

ocean or South sea, as it was then called. Among the rest, that for Connecticut embraced all lands contained between the 41st and 42d parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantations on the east to the Pacific ocean west, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania colonies; and, indeed, pretensions to these were not finally relinquished, without considerable altercation. And, after the United States became an independent nation, these interfering claims occasioned much collision of sentiment between them and the state of Connecticut, which was finally compromised, by the United States relinquishing all their claim upon, and guaranteeing to Connecticut the exclusive right of soil to the 3,000,000 of acres now described. The United States; however, by the terms of compromise, reserved to themselves the right of jurisdiction. They then united this tract to the territory, now state of Ohio.

Coshocton, an interior county, bounded on the north by Wayne, east by Tuscarawas; south by Muskingum; and on the west by Knox counties. It is about 30 miles square, and contains 3,000 inhabitants, and a valuation of 709,768 dollars. It is divided into the six townships of Tuscarawas, Oxford, Franklin, Newcastle, Hardy, and Washington. Its principal waters, beside the Muskingum river which runs through the southeastern quarter, are Wills' creek, and White Woman's river, together with its extensive branches. The land is generally hilly and rough, although in some places level and fertile. Seat of justice, Coshocton.

Coshocton, a post town and seat of justice of the above mentioned county. It contains four stores; and is situated some distance southerly from the center of the county, on the eastern side of the Muskingum river, and opposite the mouth of White Woman's river. Distance, 28 miles north by east from Zanesville, and 66 east by north from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 17'$. W. long. $4^{\circ} 55'$.

Coventry, the southwesternmost township in Portage county; in which is the "portage" between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers.

Cowan's creek, a small southern branch of Todd's fork, running northwardly into said fork, in Clinton county.

Croghanville, a town laid out, in 1817, on the eastern bank of Sandusky river, near the lower rapids, and opposite fort Stephenson. Distance, 105 miles due north from Columbus, and about 20 miles above the mouth of Sandusky river.

Crooked creek, a western water of Scioto river, and opposite Piketon.

Crosby, a post town of Hamilton county, on the west side of the Great Miami river, opposite Colerain.

Cross creek, oftentimes called *Indian cross creek*, to distinguish it from Cross creek on the opposite side of the Ohio river, is a large mill stream rising in the eastern borders of Harrison county, and running eastwardly, bearing south across the county of Jefferson into the Ohio river, three miles below Steubenville. Where the road from Cadiz to Steubenville crosses this stream, nine miles from the latter place, is a considerable curiosity. The creek runs in a very deep valley, and the hills, on both sides, rise to the height of several hundred feet, and as steep as can well be conceived. A view of the astonishing height of the adjacent hills, when in the valley below, and of the deep, winding valley, when on the summit of the hills, afford a very romantic prospect.

Cross creek, the name of a township situated on the above mentioned creek, in Jefferson county, immediately west from Steubenville.

Cross creek, a small stream putting into the Ohio river in Clermont county, four miles below Little Indian creek.

Cunningham's island, an island containing a few acres in the southwestern part of lake Erie, and a short distance northwestwardly from the entrance into Sandusky bay.

Cuyahoga, a northern lake county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Geauga, south by Portage and Medina, and on the west by Huron counties. It extends 40 miles from east to west, and from 15 to 24 miles from north to south. It is divided into the eight townships of Cleveland, Newburg, Chagrine, Euclid, Independence, Dover, Ridgeville and Columbia. This county, and Huron, which was attached to it, contain a valuation of 1,347,048 dollars. Its principal waters are the Chagrine, Cuyahoga, Rocky and Black rivers, all running northwardly into lake Erie. Of these, the Cuyahoga is the largest and gives name to the county. Seat of justice, Cleveland. Population, 2,500.

Cuyahoga, a river rising in the central parts of Geauga county: from whence it runs above half its length into the western parts of Portage, where it gradually turns northwestwardly into and across Cuyahoga county, and enters lake Erie at Cleveland. It runs a total distance of above 60 miles; and is navigable for a considerable distance.

Above where it is navigable, it has considerable falls, which afford many excellent mill seats.

D

Danbury, a township of Haron county, lying north of Sandusky bay, on the peninsula formed by that bay, and lake Erie.

Danville, a small town laid off in Knox county, thirteen miles northeast from Mount Vernon.

Darby, a post township, the northeasternmost in Madison county; containing several tracts of exceedingly fertile land along Darby creek.

Darby, also the northwesternmost township in Pickaway county, situated on a creek of the same name.

Darby creek, a considerable western branch of the Scioto river. It rises in the eastern parts of Logan county, and runs a generally southeastern direction, crossing the southwest corner of Delaware, the northeastern corner of Madison, and the western borders of Franklin counties, flows into Pickaway county, and enters the west side of Scioto river opposite Circleville. Large bodies of rich prairie, bottom and upland, are situated upon and adjacent to this creek.

Darby Little. [See *Little Darby*.]

Dark, a western county, bounded on the north by the Indian boundary, east by Shelby and Miami, south by Preble counties, and on the west by the state of Indiana. It is 34 by 21 miles in extent. It is divided into the four townships of Wayne, Greenville, Twin and Harrison. Greenville, the seat of justice, is the only town of much note in the county. Two other towns, however, called Madison and Mina, have been laid out. But it remains yet to be ascertained, whether they will ever become places of much importance. There is considerable prairie land in this county. Its principal streams are the head waters of the Southwest branch of the Great Miami river.

Darlings, the name of a post office on the south bank of Owl creek, in the eastern borders of Knox county, 15 miles east from Mount Vernon.

Dayton, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Montgomery county. It is situated on level ground, upon the eastern bank of the Great Miami river, just below the confluence of that and Mad river. It contains an academy, a printing office, a bank, fifteen mercantile stores which do

considerable business, and three apothecary shops; also a presbyterian meeting house, one for methodists, a court house and gaol, and above 100 dwelling houses: beside which are numerous mills in the vicinity, particularly on Mad river, near its mouth, where it is peculiarly well calculated for mills and machinery of various kinds necessary to be propelled by water. Distance, 40 miles southeasterly from Urbana, 66 west by south from Columbus, 70 north-westwardly from Chillicothe, and 52 northerly from Cincinnati. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 42'$. W. long. $7^{\circ} 4'$.

Dayton, a large towhship, in the eastern part of Montgomery county, in which is situated the above described town. It is situated near the middle of the county from north to south: but adjoining the county line on the east. It has Butler and Wayne townships on the north, Green county east, Washington township south, and Jefferson and Madison townships on the west. It is watered by the Great Miami river, which runs entirely across it from north to south, and several of that river's tributary branches; namely, Southwest branch, Mad river, and Wolf creek. It contains large bodies of valuable land.

Decatur, a town of Brown county, situated between Hill's and Rattlesnake forks of Eagle creek. It was called St. Clairsville until January, 1817, when the legislature changed it to Decatur.

Deer creek, a west branch of Scioto river, rising in the western parts of Madison county; from whence it runs a southeasterly direction across the northeastern corner of Fayette, and the southwestern parts of Pickaway counties, into the upper part of Ross county; where it joins the Scioto river, seven miles north from Chillicothe, by a mouth 18 yards wide. Along the borders of this creek, are considerable bodies of handsome and fertile land.

Deer creek, the southwesternmost township of Pickaway county.

Deer creek, the name of a township in the western part of Madison county, on a stream of the same name.

Deer creek, a stream running southwardly into the Ohio river, immediately east of the city of Cincinnati.

Deerfield, a post township in the southeast corner of Portage county.

Deerfield, a township of Morgan county.

Deerfield, a township in the northern borders of Ross county.

Deerfield, a post town and township of Warren county, *Defiance*, fort. [See *Fort Defiance*.]

Delaware, a large and flourishing county, bounded on the north by the southern borders of Sandusky plains, on the east by Knox and Licking counties, south by Franklin and Madison counties, and on the west by Logan county. It is 38 miles long from east to west, and 26 broad from north to south. Its principal waters are the Scioto and Whetstone rivers, and Alum and Walnut creeks, together with several of their minor tributaries, which water almost every part of the county. This county is now rapidly settling by a number of respectable emigrants from several of the eastern states. Its population is 5,000. Valuation of its property, 1,094,036 dollars. County seat, Delaware.

Delaware, a post town and seat of justice for the above county. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, upon the western bank of Whetstone river, across which is erected a bridge of handsome structure, leading from one of the principal streets. The town contains about 60 houses; many of which are handsomely built of brick, and three mercantile stores. and a printing office. On a plain upon the summit of a rising piece of ground in the north part of the town plat, has been built a handsome brick court house. Distance, 65 miles northwesterly from Zanesville, 26 northwardly from Columbus, and 70 northwardly from Chillicothe. N. lat. 40° 18'. W. long. 6° 5'.

Denmark, a post township of Ashtabula county, immediately east of Jefferson.

Dick's creek, a small stream in Lemon township, Butler county, running westwardly into the Great Miami river.

Dixon, a township of Preble county.

Donation Tract. [See *Ohio Company's Purchase*.]

Dover, a post township of Cuyahoga county, on the southern shore of lake Erie, immediately west from Granger.

Dover, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which is laid off a town of the same name.

Dresden, a small post town in Jefferson township, Muskingum county. It is situated on the west bank of Muskingum river, 15 miles north from Zanesville.

Dublin, a small town, in Washington township, Franklin county. It is situated on an elevated tract of ground, on the western bank of Scioto river, 12 miles northwesterly from Columbus, and contains one store, and several mills, built upon the river.

Duck creek, a small stream, in Clinton county, running southwardly, into Todd's fork.

Duck creek, a rivulet rising in the southern part of Guernsey county, and after running a southerly direction into and across Washington county, joins the Ohio river one mile above Marietta, by a mouth 20 yards wide. It is a deep, sluggish stream, and always requires a bridge or ferry across its mouth, to enable travellers to proceed along the river road. One or two bridges had been built, but have been destroyed by floods.

Duff's fork, a post village in Fayette county,

E

Eagle creek, a tributary stream of the Ohio river, formed by the junction of three smaller streams, called East, Hill's, and Rattlesnake forks, in the eastern confines of Brown county. It runs in a generally south by west direction into the Ohio river, 10 miles by water below Maysville in Kentucky.

Eagle, a township of Brown county.

East branch, an eastern tributary stream of the Little Miami river. It rises in the southeastern part of Clinton county; from whence it runs above 30 miles in a serpentine southwestern direction into the eastern part of Clermont county, a few miles below Williamsburg, when it gradually turns into and runs a northwestern direction 10 or 12 miles further and joins the Little Miami river, nine miles above its mouth.

East fork, a creek running into the east side of Mad river, in the lower part of Champaign county.

East Union, a township of Wayne county.

Eaton, a post town and seat of justice for Preble county. It is "situated in the center of the county (within three fourths of a mile of old fort St. Clair,) in a high and handsome" position, and is well watered. St. Clair's creek runs by the town, affording a number of excellent mill seats. The creek, in 80 rods, falls about 20 feet: at the foot of which are already erected a number of mills. "The village of Eaton contains 40 families, with about the same number of dwelling houses, scattered over a half section of land; a few of which are brick, and some frames, but most of logs." Here are "four stores, vending about 50,000 dollars worth of merchandize per year and two physicians, without business, owing to the healthiness of the place. To give an

idea of the healthiness of the place, there have been, since its organization, [until March, 1816,] but seven wills proven, and nine administrations taken in the court." Distance 24 miles west from Dayton, 90 west by south from Columbus, and 50 northwardly from Cincinnati. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 31'$. W. long. $7^{\circ} 31'$.

Edinburg, a township of Portage county, situated immediately southeast from Ravenna. It was organized in March, 1819.

Eighteen mile creek, a small stream running into the Ohio river, 17 or 18 miles below Gallipolis.

Eldridge, a post township, in Huron county.

Elk, a township of Athens county.

Elk creek, a mill stream, rising in Preble county, and running southwardly into the Miami river, in Madison township, Butler county.

Elk run, a township of Columbiana county.

Ellsworth, a township of Trumbull county, being the first in the IV range of townships in the Connecticut Western Reservation. It lies immediately west of and adjoining Canfield.

Erie, lake, lies along about two thirds of the northern borders of the state, from its northeastern limit westwardly between it and Upper Canada. The jurisdictional line, however, between Canada and Ohio, runs along the middle of it from east to west. Its circumference, following the various trendings of its shores, is 610 miles; and its greatest length 290, from northeast to southwest. Only 160 miles, however, in a direct line, border upon the state of Ohio. Its average breadth is perhaps from 30 to 40 miles. This is a valuable sheet of inland water, and affords an extensive interior navigation. This lake will be ever memorable, on account of a decisive naval victory gained upon it by the Americans over the English, in September, 1813, when the whole British fleet was captured. The principal harbors on the Ohio side, are those of Painesville, Cleveland, Granger, Sandusky, and Croghanville, beside Put-in and Maumee bays.

The subject has been contemplated, of endeavouring to turn the course of trade for a considerable portion of the western country, to New York city, through the medium of this lake, and a canal from its eastern extremity to Hudson's river. And, with a view of effecting that object, the state of New York has commenced, and now, 1819, more

than one fourth completed that canal. But whether any such diversion of the present channel of trade can advantageously be accomplished, at least, to the extent which many have anticipated, remains yet to be ascertained; but the probability is in its favour.

Euclid, a post township of Cuyahoga county, eight miles northeast from Cleveland, on the southern shore of lake-Erie.

F

Fairfield, a large and wealthy interior county, bounded on the north by Licking, east by Perry, south by Hocking, and west by Pickaway and Franklin counties. It is 30 miles long by 24 broad; and contains 540 square miles. It is divided into the 14 following townships, namely: Amanda, Liberty, Madison, Bern, Bloom, Hocking, Violet, Greenfield, Clear Creek, Pleasant, Walnut, Richland, Rush Creek, and Perry. The villages regularly laid out and called towns, are, in addition to Lancaster, the county seat, the four following, namely: Rushville, Jacksonville, Greencastle, and Centerville. This county embraces perhaps the most elevated tract of country, of similar extent, between the Muskingum and Scioto rivers. The land is, therefore, drier and more peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat and other kinds of grain, than that of several adjacent counties. The principal streams are the headwaters of Hockhocking river. The face of the country about Lancaster in the central part of the county presents a peculiar aspect. The land seems generally level; but abrupt, precipitous, and coniform piles of rocks, producing very little timber or herbage, are occasionally interspersed in a promiscuous manner, in every direction. They are of divers altitudes and magnitudes. Some people might, perhaps, conjecture them to have been works of art, did not their numbers and magnitude preclude the idea. One of these, called Mount Pleasant, about one mile northeasterly from Lancaster, is very remarkable. It is "situated near a large prairie, and encompassed by a large plain. The southwest front of this huge pile of rocks is about 500 feet in perpendicular height; the base is about a mile and a half in circumference, while the top is but about 30 by 100 yards across. The northeast side is tolerable easy of ascent, and it can be ascended in one or two other directions; but those who ascend it find it tiresome, and are glad when

they reach the summit, which is level, and commands a very extensive prospect of the surrounding country; which it may be truly said, is magnificently sublime. On approaching Lancaster from the westward, across a prairie, the bold front, and great height of Mount Pleasant has a romantic appearance, and form a pleasing contrast with the surrounding country. From this mount, the town is supplied with

MAP OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch.—



its building stone and sand." The soil in this vicinity is rather hard of tillage, but tolerably good for grain. Some parts of the county, particularly in the southeastern quarter, are very hilly, and of a thin, barren soil: but all taken together, may be considered valuable. A majority of the inhabitants are of German extraction, frugal, industrious, and wealthy. The number of inhabitants is 13,665; among whom are 2,733 voters. Total valuation, 2,555,142 dollars. The internal improvements are considerable, there being, within the limits of the county, one paper mill, three fulling mills, eight carding machines, and thirty grist mills, beside double that number of saw mills.

Fairfield, a township of Jefferson county.

Fairfield, a small post town of Columbiana county.

Fairfield, a town of Licking county, situated on a north branch of Licking creek, four miles northerly from Newark, on the road leading from that town to Mount Vernon.

Fairfield, a township in the north part of Highland county.

Fairfield, a small town, on Mad river, in Bath township, Green county, containing three stores, and 30 houses; 11 miles northwest from Xenia.

Fairfield, a township of Butler county, in which is situated the town of Hamilton.

Fairhaven, a pleasant little village on the west bank of the Ohio river, in Gallia county, 4 miles above Gallipolis, and opposite the mouth of the Great Kenhawa river in Virginia.

Fairview, a new town of Guernsey county, on the road from Zanesville to Wheeling, 25 miles east from Cambridge, and adjoining the east line of the county.

Falls, the name of a township in Muskingum county, immediately west from Zanesville.

Falls, a township likewise of Hocking county.

Farmington, a township of Trumbull county.

Farmington, a small town, laid out in the eastern part of Colerain township, Belmont county.

Fawcettstown, a post town on the Ohio river, in Columbiana county, five miles below the Pennsylvania line.

Fawn creek, an inconsiderable stream, running into the northwestern side of Miami river, in the northwestern quarter of Miami county.

Fayette, an interior county, bounded on the north by Madison, east by Pickaway and Ross, south by Highland,

and west by Clinton and Green counties. It is about 23 by 18 miles in extent. The principal waters are Deer and Paint creeks. The land is generally hilly, and of a moderately good quality. The valuation of its property is 485,932 dollars; and its population 3,705. County seat, Washington. It is divided into the six following townships, namely: Jefferson, Paint, Madison, Union, Wayne, and Green.

Fayette, a recently incorporated township of Gallia county.

Fearing, a township of Washington county.

Federal creek, a considerable mill stream in the eastern part of Athens county, running southwardly, into Hocking river, in the township of Rome.

Feestown, a post village, in Clermont county.

Fire lands, a tract of country so called, of about 781 square miles, or 500,000 acres, in the western part of New Connecticut. The name originated from the circumstance of the state of Connecticut having granted these lands as a donation to certain sufferers by fire, occasioned by the English during our revolutionary war, particularly at New London, Fairfield and Norwalk. These lands include the five westernmost ranges of the Western Reserve townships. Lake Erie and Sandusky bay project so far southerly, as to leave but the space of six tiers and some fractions of townships between them and the 41st parallel of latitude, or a tract of about 30 by 25 miles in extent. The principal waters, beside Sandusky bay and lake Erie, which skirt the whole northern boundary, are Huron and Vermilion rivers, and Cold, Pipe, and La Chapelle creeks, running northwardly into Sandusky bay. The lands are generally pretty fertile and well timbered. They lie within and constitute almost the whole of Huron county. A considerable portion of the land is owned by non-residents; and a majority of these owners reside in Connecticut.

Flushing, a town, and township, of Belmont county.

Foulkstown, a small post town of Columbiana county.

Fort Amanda, a military post, near the source of Great Au-Glaize river, on the route from Cincinnati to fort Defiance. It is 49 miles north by east from Greenville, and 129 north from Cincinnati.

Fort Brown, another military post, 16 miles southerly from fort Defiance, and 22 northerly from fort Jennings.

Fort Defiance, an important military fortification, situ-

ated on the point of land formed by the junction of Au-Glaize, with Maumee river. During the late war, its name was partially changed to that of Winchester; but it seems now, very properly, to be resuming its original appellation. Distance, 50 miles southwest from fort Meigs, and 16 north from fort Brown.

Fort Ferree, 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 route from Urbana to fort Meigs, 20 miles north from fort Necessity.

Fort Greenville, a military post erected during the early settlement of the territory, now state of Ohio. It is situated in the twelfth township and second range of Congress Lands, lying west of the Virginia military district. 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 Indians was established. A village has since gradually grown up in its vicinity, called by the same name, which is now the seat of justice for Dark county.

Fort Harmar. [See *Point Harmar*.]

Fort Jefferson, an inconsiderable post, five miles southerly from Greenville. A village has, however, gradually grown up, in its vicinity, in which is a store.

Fort Jennings, a minor post, on the Au-Glaize road, 18 miles southerly from fort Amanda, and 22 in the same direction from fort Brown.

Fort Loramie, a post so called from a station formerly made by a man of that name, on one of the head waters of the Great Miami river, in N. lat. $40^{\circ} 16'$, and W. long. $7^{\circ} 15'$. It is noted as being one point determining the bearing of part of the Greenville treaty line.

Fort M'Arthur, a small post, 24 miles northerly from Urbana, on the road from thence to fort Meigs.

Fort Manary, a block house situated near the Indian boundary line, north of Urbana, on the military route from that town to fort Meigs.

Fort Meigs, a noted military fortification erected in the winter of 1812-13, on the southeastern 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 from fort Stephenson, 36 miles. It is of an oblong figure, and when first completed, enclosed an area of about eleven acres. The wall consisted of stout

pallisadoes, 14 feet high, sunk four feet into the ground, with embankments of earth on each side, taken from a broad interior 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, until the 5th of May following; when the garrison, together with a reinforcement from Kentucky, made a valiant sortie, driving their enemies 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 going to decay.

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 southerly from the latter, and 29 north from the former.

Fort Recovery, a noted post, established by general Wayne, 23 miles northwestwardly from Loramie's station, on the old road from Greenville to fort Wayne.

Fort Seneca, a military post, occupied during the late war, on the west side of Sandusky river, nine miles southerly from fort Stephenson.

Fort St. Clair, a military post, 26 miles southerly from Greenville, formerly occupied by the United States' troops, near the head waters of St. Clair's or Seven Mile creek, in Preble county, and within three-fourths of a mile of Eaton.

Fort Stephenson, an important military post, on the western side of Sandusky river, 18 miles from its mouth, and 67 north from the Indian boundary. 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, 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 north of Loramie's station, and 12 south by west from fort Amanda.

Fort Wayne, an important frontier post, established as a barrier against the Indians, on the south side of the Maumee river, immediately below the junction of St. Mary's

river, and opposite the mouth of St. Joseph's river. It is remarkable for a vigorous and successful defence made by its garrison, in August, 1812, against a large body of Indians and British. The present notice of this post is here taken, because it forms a part of the same general line of frontier defence, with those before described; although it is not situated in the state of Ohio, but, lies within the limits of the state of Indiana.

Fort Winchester. [See *Fort Defiance.*]

Four mile creek, a stream, running into the west side of Miami river, in Butler county.

Fowler, a township of Trumbull county.

Frankfort, a town of Guernsey county, 15 miles easterly from Cambridge, on the great road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling in Virginia.

Franklin, a township of Portage county.

Franklin, a township of Columbiana county.

Franklin, a township of Licking county.

Franklin, a township, in the southern borders of Ross county, on the western side of Scioto river. The direct road from Chillicothe to Portsmouth, passes through this township.

Franklin, a township of Jackson county.

Franklin, a lively post town, containing 45 families, situated on the eastern side of the Great Miami river, near the northwestern corner of Warren county, just above Clear creek. Distance, 10 miles northwesterly from Lebanon, 18 south by west from Dayton, 34 north by east from Cincinnati, and 84 southwesterly from Columbus.

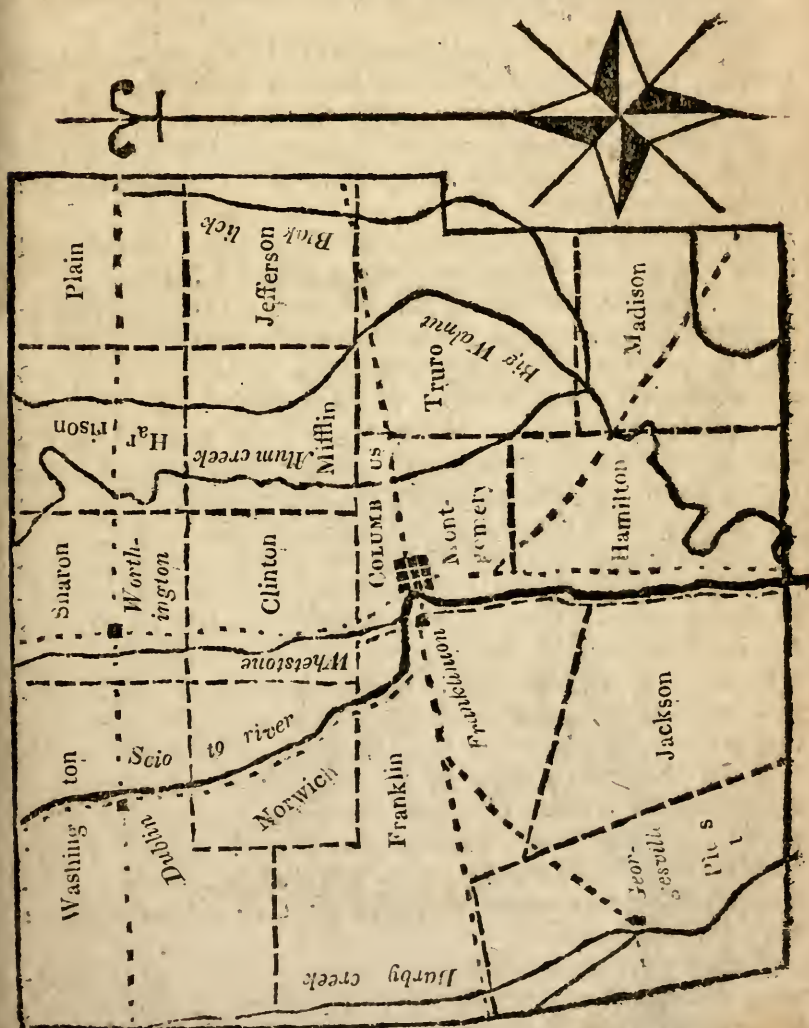
Franklin creek. [See *Twin creek.*]

Franklin, a central county, bounded on the north by Delaware, east by Licking and Fairfield, south by Pickaway, and west by Madison counties. It is somewhat above 22 miles square, being exactly of that extent upon its east and south limits, $22\frac{1}{2}$ on its west, and 25 on the line dividing it from Delaware on the north. The land is generally level, but rather low and wet, than otherwise, yet most exuberantly fertile, and is exceedingly well calculated for grazing farms, and raising stock. The principal waters are the Scioto and Whetstone rivers, Alum, Big Walnut, Black lick, and Darby creeks. All these unite in one common stream, the Scioto river, before leaving the county, excepting Darby creek, which does not join the river until entering Pickaway county. Franklin county contains a

population of 6,800 inhabitants; and a valuation of two million, thirty eight thousand, four hundred and seventy five dollars. It is divided into the fifteen following townships, namely: Clinton, Franklin, Harrison, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Mifflin, Montgomery, Norwich, Plain, Pleasant, Sharon, Truro, and Washington. The towns are Columbus, Franklinton, Worthington, Dublin, and Georgesville.

MAP OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch.—



Franklin, a fertile township of the before described county, on the western side of Scioto river, containing about 1,000 inhabitants.

Franklinton, a post town and seat of justice for Franklin county. It is situated in Franklin township, nearly one mile west from Columbus, on the southwestern bank of Scioto river, 90 miles from its mouth. It is low, but pleasantly situated; containing a court house and goal, the public offices of the county, and about seventy dwelling houses. But on account of its proximity to the rapidly improving town of Columbus, it seems not to be flourishing.

Fredericktown, a small post town, in the northwestern quarter of Knox county, seven miles north from Mount Vernon, and 40 northeasterly from Columbus.

Freeport, a township, in the southwest corner of Harrison county. A considerable portion of its inhabitants are friends, or quakers.

Freeport, a post town, laid out in the above mentioned township, 18 miles west, bearing south from Cadiz.

French grant, a tract of 24,000 acres of land, bordering upon the Ohio river, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto county. It was granted by Congress, in March, 1795, to a number of French families, who lost their lands at Gallipolis, by invalid titles. It extends from a point on the Ohio river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above, but opposite the mouth of Little Sandy creek in Kentucky, and extending eight miles in a direct line down the river; and from the two extremities of that line, extending back at right angles sufficiently far to include the quantity of land required; which somewhat exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pine or Hale's and Genet's creeks are the principal waters, excepting the Ohio river, which forms its southwestern boundary. Although the land in question was originally granted exclusively to Frenchmen; yet there are not above eight or ten French families who now reside upon it: the other portion of the population being composed of emigrants from Vermont, New Hampshire, and other states. Of this tract, 4,000 acres directly opposite Little Sandy creek in Kentucky, were granted to monsieur J. G. Gervais, who has since disposed of it, to some emigrants from the eastward.

Fulton's creek, a stream in the northern part of Delaware county, running into the western side of Scioto river, three miles above Boque's creek.

G

Gallia, a river county, bounded on the north by Athens and Meigs, east by the Ohio river, southwest by Lawrence, and on the west by Jackson counties. Its greatest extent is 36 miles from north to south, and 24 from east to

MAP OF
GALLIA COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch.—



west; containing about 500 square miles. The land, especially in the interior, southern and western parts, is generally very hilly, broken, and of a poor soil, and consequently not much settled: but in the upper parts, and bordering on the Ohio river, are numerous tracts of exceedingly fertile and valuable land. The principal water is Raccoon creek, beside several smaller ones, all running southwardly into the Ohio river, which skirts the whole length of the county, from the northeastern to its southwesternmost extremity. The name is derived from the circumstance of some of its earliest settlements having been made by emigrants from France, antiently called Gaul or Gallia. A considerable part of this county is included within the Ohio Company's purchase. It is divided into these thirteen townships: Gallipolis, Addison, Cheshire, Morgan, Springfield, Green, Harrison, Ohio, Perry, Greenfield, Raccoon, Huntington, and Wilkesville. The population is about 6,000, and its valuation 533,320 dollars.

Gallipolis, a post town and seat of justice for the above described county. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated western bank of the Ohio river, in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$, and W. $5^{\circ} 7'$. Among the public buildings, are a court house and goal, and an academy. Here are also 75 dwelling houses, some of which are of a handsome structure, and 13 of them brick, and eight mercantile stores. In the town, a short distance from the academy, is a very large semi-globular mound, 18 or 20 rods in circumference around its base. In the township are, likewise, reared six acres of grape vines, which are expected the present year, (1816), to produce 1,000 gallons of wine. It was settled in 1792.

Gallipolis seemed, during some years subsequently to several French families leaving it, to decline, but is now flourishing. The name Gallipolis, is descriptive of an historical occurrence, as well as that of the county. The English signification of the term, is French city. Distance 42 miles south from Athens, 57 southeasterly from Chillicothe, 67 southwesterly from Marietta, and 102 southeasterly from Columbus.

Gallipolis, a township, in which is situated the above described town, and containing about 700 inhabitants.

Geauga, a lake county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, south by Portage, and on the west by Cuyahoga county. It is 3 miles long, and 20 broad; containing about 600 square

miles. The name is said to signify, in an Indian dialect, *Grand*; which is the name of its principal river. Beside that river, some of the sources of Chagrine and Cuyahoga rivers water this county. It is divided into the seven townships of Painesville, Burton, Madison, Perry, Mentor, Hamden, and Chardon the seat of justice. In the county of Geauga, the soil is generally good, tolerably well watered, but heavily timbered. The county is filling up so fast, as to make it difficult, if not impossible, to state the amount of population, as it never remains stationary, but changes from day to day. In 1815, the population was estimated at 3,000, and the valuation at 1,116,503 dollars.

Genet's creek, a stream running into the Ohio river, six miles above Pine creek, in the French Grant.

Geneva, a new, but fast settling township in the north-western corner of Ashtabula county, on the southern shore of lake Erie.

Genoa, a township in the southern part of Delaware county.

Georgesville, a post village of Pleasant township, near the southwestern corner of Franklin county, 13 miles southwest from Columbus.

Georgetown, a small village, in Short creek township, Harrison county, about six miles southeasterly from Cadiz.

German, a township of Clark county, containing 525 inhabitants.

German, a township of Montgomery county.

Germantown, a small town, in Montgomery county, 19 miles southwesterly from Dayton, situated in the above mentioned township.

Girtystown, a station, so called, in the vicinity of St. Mary's, within the Indian limits, near the source of St. Mary's river.

Glade run, a stream running from north to south, along the glades or plains, in the interior part of Madison county, into the eastern side of Deer creek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly from London.

Glaize, Au. [See *Au Glaize.*]

Glenn's run, a valuable mill stream, in Belmont county, running eastwardly into the Ohio river, six miles below Warrentown, and 20 below Steubenville.

Gnadenhutten, a post town, originally established by some Moravian missionaries, on the eastern bank of Muskingum

river, in Tuscarawas county. It is 11 miles southerly from New Philadelphia, 50 northeasterly from Zanesville, and 90 east by north from Columbus. The signification of its name, is said to be "the tents of grace."

Goshen, an Indian village, in Salem township, Tuscarawas county, containing seven or eight families of friendly Indians.

Goshen, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which is situated the town of New Philadelphia.

Goshen, a township of Columbiana county.

Goshen, a township of Belmont county.

Goshen, a small town, on the east bank of Little Miami river, at the mouth of Obanon creek, in Clermont county, 18 miles northwest from Williamsburg. It contains about a dozen houses, 70 or 80 inhabitants, and one store.

Goshen, a township of Champaign county, containing 400 inhabitants.

Grand river, called by the natives Geauga, a northern stream, rising in the northwestern quarter of Trumbull county, and which, after running a northwardly direction, into Austinburg, a distance of 30 miles, suddenly turns westwardly, and flows, in that direction, 20 miles farther, into lake Erie, three miles below Painesville. In the latter township, however, "its course is from south to north, though extremely serpentine, and its width, near its mouth, is from 100 to 150 yards. At low water, the entrance is sometimes impeded by sand, especially in autumn, when the northwest winds prevail. It has three good bridges built across it, at different places. For a further notice see Painesville.

Grandon, at present, however, called *Fairport*, a small town, on the east bank of Grand river, on the southern shore of lake Erie.

Grand view, the northeasternmost township of Washington county,

Granger, a town lately laid out, on the southern shore of lake Erie, and on the west side of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga county. It is so called from Mr. Granger, late post master general of the United States, who is one of the principal proprietors. Distance, seven miles westerly from Cleveland.

Granville, a flourishing post town and township of Licking county. It was first settled by a body of emigrants from Granville in Massachusetts, and its vicinity, in 1805.

The whole township is parcelled into farms of from 50 to 150 acres each. And the people are generally, perhaps, more upon a footing of equality, in point of intelligence, character and property, than in almost any other section of the state of equal extent. Here are two stores, a forge and furnace, and a bank. Granville is situated on the middle fork of Licking river, 32 miles westerly from Zanesville, 26 north by east from Lancaster, 27 east by north from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 5'$. W. long. $5^{\circ} 35'$.

Gratis, a township of Preble county.

Great Miami. [See *Miami river*.]

Green, an interior county, bounded on the north by Clark, east by Fayette, south by Clinton and Warren, and west by Montgomery counties. It is 18 by 20 miles in extent, containing 400 square miles. It is divided into the nine townships of Bath, Beaver creek, Sugar creek, Silver creek, Ross, Miami, Vance, Cæsar's creek, and Xenia. It also contains the five villages, or towns, of Xenia the county seat, Fairfield, Bellbrook, Jamestown, and Winchester. Beside Mad river, "the streams in Green county are, the Little Miami, Cæsar's creek, Beaver and Massie's creeks, and Anderson's creek, and are in magnitude in the order they are mentioned; beside other smaller streams, namely: Little Beaver, Gady, Shawnœ, Old Town, and Yellow Spring runs, all of which have water works of several descriptions on them; such as grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, carding, spinning and nail factories; and most of which machines and mills have a supply of water through the year. The county abounds with springs of excellent water, and is considered generally very healthy." All the before mentioned streams, excepting Mad river, run into the Little Miami. This county contains 8,080 inhabitants, and a valuation of 1,388,226 dollars.

Green, a populous and flourishing township in the north-eastern quarter of Trumbull county.

Green, a township of Columbiana county.

Green, a town and township of Stark county.

Green, a township of Wayne county.

Green, a township of Richland county.

Green, a township of Harrison county.

Green, a township of Gallia county, containing 550 inhabitants.

Green, a township in the southeastern quarter of Scioto county.

Green, a township of Adams county.

Green, a township in the southwest corner of Fayette county.

Green, a northern township of Ross county, on the east side of Scioto river. It is watered by Kinnikinnick creek, and by the Scioto river, which forms its western limit.

Green, a township of Clinton county.

Greencastle, a small but improving town, recently laid out, in the western borders of Fairfield county; in which is one store. Distance, 10 miles northwest from Lancaster, and 18 southeast from Columbus, on the direct road between those two places.

Greenfield, a township of Fairfield county.

Greenfield, the westernmost township in Gallia county.

Greenfield, a post town, just within the eastern confines of Highland county, on the west bank of Paint creek, 22 miles west from Chillicothe.

Greenville, a post town and seat of justice for Dark county. It contains nearly 20 houses, and four stores. It is noted as being the place where general Wayne made his treaty with the Indians, in 1795. Distance, 46 miles west from Urbana, 86 westerly from Columbus, and 80 northwardly from Cincinnati. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 2'$. W. long. $7^{\circ} 30'$.

Greenville creek, a tributary of the southwest branch of Miami river, running east, past old fort Greenville. One mile above its mouth and 17 below Greenville, it has a perpendicular fall of 15 feet.

Greenville, fort. [See *Fort Greenville*.]

Gregory's creek, a small mill stream, in Butler county, running northwestwardly into the Miami river.

Grissel's, a place at which is kept a post office, in Columbiana county.

Groton, a township of Huron county.

Guernsey, a county, bounded on the north by Tuscarawas, east by Belmont, south by Morgan, and west by Muskingum and Coshocton counties. It is 26 miles square, and contains 471 square miles. It was named Guernsey, in conformity with the wishes of its earliest settlers; fifteen families of whom were emigrants from the island of Guernsey near the coast of France. It is divided into the twelve following townships, namely: Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, Londonderry, Oxford, Beaver, Richland, Buffalo, Cambridge, Wills, Westland, and Wheeling. The towns are Cambridge the seat of justice, Washington, Frankfort,

Fairview, Winchester, Londonderry, and New Liberty. Guernsey county contains about 4,800 inhabitants, and a valuation of 587,690 dollars. The land is generally hilly, and of a moderately good quality; although there are several tracts of exceedingly fertile land along Will's creek; which stream, and its branches, compose the principal waters. "Guernsey county has many advantages over many of our more rich and level counties, owing to the great variety of soil; the more elevated and less productive situations being well adapted to the production of grapes, and the raising of sheep; both of which are now going through a course of experiment, which, if the result should equal the expectations of good judges, the county of Guernsey may yet be as famous for the excellence of its wine and fineness of its fleeces as any country in Europe."

MAP OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.

—Scale, 8 miles to an inch.—



Guyandot, Indian, a creek rising in the lower part of Gallia county, which after running about 20 miles in a southerly direction, falls into the Ohio river, just within the limits of Lawrence county, and nearly opposite Big Guyandot in Virginia.

H

Harlem, a township in the eastern quarter of Delaware county. In this township, on the banks of Big Walnut creek, there is said to have been recently discovered, an extensive bed of a mineral substance equal to Spanish brown of the first quality.

Hale's creek, frequently called Pine creek, rises in the western borders of Lawrence county, whence it runs southwardly 10 or 12 miles, into the French Grant, and from thence northwestwardly as much farther, into the Ohio river, 11 miles above Portsmouth.

Hampden, an interior township of Geauga county.

Hamburgh, a small post town, laid out in Sandy township, Stark county, about ten miles southeasterly from Canton.

Hamilton, a river county, in the southwestern corner of the state, bounded on the north by Butler, east by Clermont county, south by the Ohio river, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 16 broad from north to south, containing hardly 400 square miles. Although it is as small, or even smaller, than any other county in the state, yet it is by far the wealthiest and most populous: for the valuation of its property is 3,604,954 dollars, while that of the next highest amounts to but 3,681,639 dollars; the amount of population is 18,700. It is divided into the twelve townships of Crosby, Colerain, Springfield, Sycamore, Anderson, Columbia, Mill creek, Cincinnati, Delhi, Greene, Miami, and Whitewater. It contains also, beside the city of Cincinnati, which is the seat of justice, the towns of Crosby, Colerain, Springfield, Montgomery, Reading, Columbia, Carthage, Cleves, and Miami.

The land is peculiarly well calculated for farming, especially for raising wheat and other small grain, as well as for fruit of various kinds. It is watered by the Little and Big Miamies and Whitewater rivers, Mill and Deer creeks,

and their numerous branches, beside several minor ones, putting into the Ohio river, which skirts the whole southern borders of the county.

There has been an uncommonly rapid increase of emigrants, from other states, into this county, during five years past; and the land being of a peculiarly good quality for the production of grain, one of the primary articles necessary for subsistence, this county has, therefore, become an important section of the state. The two Miamies run through this county into the Ohio river.

Hamilton, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Butler county. Here is a printing office, a bank, 14 mercantile stores, and 100 dwelling houses. It is situated on the southeastern side of the Great Miami river, in Fairfield township, 25 miles northerly from Cincinnati, and 105 southwestwardly from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 22'$. W. lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$.

Hansver, a township of Columbiana county.

Hanover, a small town, in Harrison county, Archer township.

Hanover, a township of Licking county.

Hanover, a township of Butler county.

Hardin, a small town, in Shelby county, and the temporary seat of justice.

Harger's creek, a small mill stream, running westerly into the east side of Scioto river, adjoining the town of Circleville on the north.

Harmar, point. [See *Point Harmar*.]

Harmony, a township in the eastern part of Clark county, containing 650 inhabitants.

Harpersfield, a flourishing township, in the western borders of Ashtabula county; in which are several mills, and three stores.

Harrisburg, a township of Gallia county, containing 385 inhabitants.

Harrison, an eastern county, bounded on the north by Stark and Columbiana, east by Jefferson, south by Belmont and Guernsey, and on the west by Tuscarawas counties. It is 27 by 24 miles in extent; but contains an area of only 450 square miles. This county contains no considerable streams of water, as the country is elevated, composing the height of land between the Ohio river east and Tuscarawas west; into both which rivers, however, run several creeks, having their sources in this county. Total valuation, one

million, three hundred and seventy thousand, four hundred and ninety five dollars; and population, 7,300. Seat of justice, Cadiz.

Harrison, a post town of country village, situated on the north bank of Whitewater river, 24 miles northwesterly from Cincinnati, on the road from thence to Brookville, in Indiana. One circumstance concerning it is peculiar. It is laid off on the state line; so that the main north and south street, runs immediately along the line dividing the states of Ohio and Indiana, thereby making one half the town in one state, and the other half in the other. That part of it belonging to Ohio, lies in Hamilton county.

Harrison, a small town, laid out in Knox county, 15 miles southeast from Mount Vernon.

HARRISON COUNTY.

7 miles to an inch.



Harrison, a township, on Alum creek, in the eastern part of Franklin county.

Harrison, a township, in the eastern border of Ross county, having Springfield township on the west, and Hocking county east.

Harrison, the southwesternmost township of Dark county.

Harrison, a township of Muskingum county.

Harrison, a fertile township, on the east side of Scioto river, in the northern borders of Pickaway county.

Harrison, a township of very level and fertile land, in the western borders of Licking county.

Harrison, the name of a town, and also, township, of Champaign county.

Harrison, a township of Preble county.

Harrisville, a fertile and flourishing post township, in the southern borders of Medina county.

Harrisville, a post town, in the southeastern part of Short Creek township, Harrison county, nine miles southeast from Cadiz, containing three stores.

Hartford, a flourishing post town, and township, of Trumbull county; in which are several excellent farms and orchards.

Haymarket, a village on the east bank of Muskingum river, nine miles above, or north of Zanesville.

Henshaw, a township in the northwestern quarter of Trumbull county.

Higginsport, a small town or village, in Lewis township, Brown county, on the north bank of the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Whiteoak creek. It contains, however, but about half a dozen houses. Distance, 23 miles south by east from Williamsburg; and four below Ripley.

Highland, an interior county, bounded on the north by Clinton and Fayette, east by Ross and Pike, south by Adams and Brown, and west by Brown counties. It is about 22 by 25 miles in extent, containing, perhaps, 420 square miles. It is descriptively named from its high and elevated position; it, together with Clinton and part of Fayette counties, composing the height of land between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. Some of the head waters of Paint, Brush, and Whiteoak creeks, and the east fork of Little Miami rise in this county. The valuation of the property of the county, in 1815, was 888,120 dollars.

and its population, 7,300. It is divided into the nine townships of Madison, Paint, Brush Creek, Jackson, Concord, Newmarket, Liberty, Union, and Fairfield. It also contains the seven following towns, namely: Hillsborough the seat of justice, Newmarket, Greenfield, Leesburg, and Sinking Spring, which are post towns, and Newton and Monroe.

Highland, the northeasternmost township in Muskingum county.

Hillsborough, a post town and seat of justice for Highland county. It contains a methodist and presbyterian meeting houses, seven stores, a cotton factory, and about 60 dwelling houses. It is situated near the source of the Rocky fork of Paint creek, 36 miles west by south from Chillicothe, and about 55 southwesterly from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 14'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 30'$.

Hill's fork, a small branch of Eagle creek.

Hiram, a post township of Portage county.

Hockhocking, an eastern river, rising in the central parts of Fairfield county, from whence it meanders through a very hilly country, above 80 miles, in a southeastern direction, and enters the Ohio river at the town of Troy, 25 miles below Marietta. It is one of the deepest and best boatable streams of any in the country, in proportion to its quantity of water; but is narrow, not exceeding 50 yards in breadth. Near its source, seven miles northwesterly from Lancaster, is a very romantic cascade in the stream; the water falling over a stratum of rock, of about 40 feet perpendicular height. A flouring mill, five stories high, is erected on this fall; and 24 or 25 miles below this, is another perpendicular fall of seven feet. Excepting the interruption of the lower falls, and some mill dams, latterly erected, this river is navigable about 70 miles. Among the branches of Hockhocking, are Rush creek, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

Hocking, an interior county, bounded on the north by Fairfield and Perry, east by Athens, south by Jackson, and west by Ross counties. It is 26 by 24 miles in extent, and contains 432 square miles. The land is generally hilly and broken. It, however, contains considerable fertile and valuable land, particularly along the borders of Hockhocking river, which runs across the northeastern quarter of the county, from northwest to southeast. The head waters of Raccoon and Salt creeks, are also in this county. Seat of

justice, Logan. This county was erected and organized in January, 1818.

Hocking, a central township of Fairfield county, in which is situated the town of Lancaster.

Hog river, an eastern branch entering the Au Glaize, five miles above Blanchard's fork.

Hole's creek, a mill stream, in the southeastern quarter of Montgomery county, running westwardly into the Great Miami river.

Hoover's mills, a place at which is kept a post office, in Montgomery county.

Hopewell, a township of Licking county.

Hopewell, likewise the name of a township of Perry county.

Hopewell, a township, in the western borders of Muskingum county.

Howland, a township of Trumbull county, immediately east from Warren.

Hubbard, a thriving township of Trumbull county.

Hudson, a post township of Portage county, 12 miles northwesterly from Ravenna.

Huntington, a township of Gallia county, containing 255 inhabitants.

Huntington, a township of Ross county, on the western side of Scioto river, and south of Paint creek.

Huntington, a township of Brown county.

Huron, a lake county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Cuyahoga and Medina counties, south by Richland, and west by the lately acquired Indian territory. It is 35 by 40 miles in extent and contains about 900 square miles. It includes all the tract designated by the appellation of Fire lands; beside several townships north of Medina county, and west of Black river. It is a new county, and has but recently attracted any considerable attention of foreign emigrants. Sandusky bay, and lake Erie, skirt the whole northern boundary. Beside these, Huron and Vermillion rivers, La Chapelle, Old Woman's, Pipe, and Cold creeks, all running northwardly into lake Erie, are the principal streams. Three towns, called Huron, Sandusky, and Venice, are laid out, and beginning to be settled. It is divided into the townships of Avery, Huron, Norwalk, Vermillion, Bloomingville, Greenfield, Groton, New Haven, Ridgefield, Perkins, Eldridge, and Wheatsborough.

Huron, a post town, on the eastern side of Huron river, five miles southerly from the lake shore. Distance, 47 miles westerly from Cleveland, and 120 north by east from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$. W. long. $5^{\circ} 36'$.

Huron, a northern river, rising in Richland county, and running a northerly by east direction, 40 miles, enters the most southerly bend of lake Erie.

I

Ice creek, a stream putting into the Ohio river, in the southern part of Lawrence county.

Independence, the southeasternmost township of Cuyahoga county.

Indian boundary. [See *Boundary line*,]

Indian creek, a large mill stream in Butler county, running into the western side of the Great Miami river.

Indian creek, a small stream in the northeastern corner of Wayne county, running northeasterly into Tuscarawas creek.

Indian cross creek, a mill stream, putting into the Ohio river, three miles below Steubenville.

Indian short creek, a stream running eastwardly into the Ohio river, in the lower part of Jefferson county.

Indian creek, a stream putting into Scioto river, five miles below Chillicothe.

Indian Guyandot. [See *Guyandot, Indian*]

Indian Wheeling, a creek rising in the southern part of Harrison, and after running 18 or 20 miles across the northeastern part of Belmont county, joins the Ohio river opposite Wheeling in Virginia.

Irville, a pleasant post village, in the western part of Muskingum county. Beside the post office, it contains 12 or 14 handsome two story houses, principally built on one street. It is situated on the main road leading from Zanesville to Newark, 12 miles northwesterly from the former town, 13 easterly from the latter, and 48 easterly from Columbus.

Isaac's creek, a run, putting into the Ohio river, one mile below Manchester.

Island creek, a township of Jefferson county.

Israel, a township of Preble county.

J

Jackson, a southerly county, bounded north by Hocking

and Athens, east by Athens and Gallia; south by Lawrence and Scioto, and on the west by Pike and Ross counties. It is 30 by 20 miles in extent, comprising 490 square miles. This is a new county, established by the legislature in February, 1816, and laid off around the Scioto Salt works as a center. The face of the land is generally uneven and hilly; but some parts are valuable. It is supposed to contain nearly 2,000 inhabitants. Almost immense quantities of excellent stone coal are found and wrought in the central parts of this county. Seat of justice, Jackson.

Jackson, a post town and seat of justice for Jackson county. It is situated in Lick township, 28 miles southeast from Chillicothe, and 73 southeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 8'$. W. long. $5^{\circ} 35'$.

Jackson, a township of Pickaway county.

Jackson, a township of Perry county.

Jackson, a township of Knox county.

Jackson, a township of Champaign county, containing 215 inhabitants.

Jackson, a township, in the southern limits of Monroe county.

Jackson, a township, in the northern part of Stark county.

Jackson, the northeasternmost township of Pike county.

Jackson, a township, in the western borders of Montgomery county, and adjoining the county of Preble.

Jackson, the northwesternmost township of Maskingum county.

Jacksonsburg, a small post town, in Wayne township, Butler county, eight miles northerly from Hamilton.

Jacksonville, a new settlement or town, in Violet township, Fairfield county, 18 miles from Lancaster, on the road from that town to Delaware.

Jacobstown, a small town, in Belmont county.

Jamestown, a small town or village, in Silver Creek township, Green county, containing one store.

Jefferson, a wealthy eastern county, bounded on the north by Columbiana county, east by the Ohio river, south by Belmont, and west by Harrison counties. It is 27 miles long from north to south, and 20 broad from the Ohio river westwardly, and contains about 500 square miles. It is divided into the eleven townships of Knox, Island Creek, Cross Creek, Steubenville, Warren, Mount Pleasant, Smithfield, Wayne, Salem, Ross, and Springfield. It likewise, contains the following post towns, namely: Steuben-

ville the county seat, Warrentown, Mount Pleasant, Smithfield, Bloomfield, Richmond, New Salem, Springfield, and Knoxville. The principal waters are Yellow creek, Cross creek and Short creek. This county contains a population of about 15,000 inhabitants, and a valuation of 2,083,759 dollars. The soil of the land is generally very fertile, and the climate healthy. The county is, therefore, wealthy and flourishing.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—Scale, 6 miles to an inch.—



Jefferson, a town, recently laid out in the above described county, 12 miles northerly from Steubenville, on the road to New Lisbon.

Jefferson, a post town and county seat of Ashtabula county. It contains a brick court house of 40 by 50 feet area, and a school house. It is situated on Mill's creek, about 10 miles from the lake shore, 35 miles northerly from Warren in Trumbull county, and 190 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$. W. long. $3^{\circ} 50'$.

Jefferson, a township of Richland county.

Jefferson, a township of Guernsey county.

Jefferson, a flourishing township, in the northern borders of Muskingum county, situated on both sides of Muskingum river. The village of Dresden is in this township.

Jefferson, the southeasternmost township of Ross county, in which is situated the village of New Richmond. This township is watered by the Scioto river, which washes its southwestern borders; and by Walnut and Salt creeks, together with their several tributary branches.

Jefferson, a post town and former county seat of Pickaway county. It is situated on the central part of the Pickaway plains, from whence there is an extensive view in every direction. Distance, three miles south of Circleville, 28 southerly from Columbus, and 16 north from Chillicothe.

Jefferson, a township, in the eastern part of Madison county, watered by Little Darby creek.

Jefferson, a township of Logan county, containing 540 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a township, in the northwest corner of Fayette county.

Jefferson, a township in the north part of Scioto county.

Jefferson, a township of Adams county.

Jefferson, a township, likewise, in the northwest corner of Preble county.

Jefferson, fort. [See *Fort Jefferson*.]

Jefferson, an interior township of Montgomery county, in which is laid out a town called Liberty.

Jerome's fork, a northern branch of Mohecan creek.

Jeromestown, an inconsiderable Indian settlement, so called, in Wayne county, adjoining its western limit; on the road from Wooster to Mansfield.

Jeromesville, a recently laid out town, on Jerome's creek, one mile from the above described settlement, and 15 west of Wooster.

Jesup, a post town, in the eastern part of Huron county.

Jonathan's creek. [See *Moxahala*.]

Johnstown, a small town, in the northwestern quarter of Licking county, situated on the Middle or Raccoon fork of Licking creek and 20 miles northwestwardly from Newark, on the road leading to Delaware.

Johnston, a township of Trumbull county.

K

Kayger's creek, a stream, in Gallia county, running into the Ohio river 10 miles above Gallipolis.

Kendall, a post town, in Perry township, Stark county, seven miles west from Canton; and near the eastern side of Muskingum river, or as it is here frequently called, Tuscarawas river. It contains 30 dwelling houses, three mercantile stores, and an extensive factory for the fabrication of woollen cloths. In this place, and its vicinity, are kept several very extensive flocks of sheep, of from 100 to 1000 in each.

Kerrsville, a small town, in Lawrence county.

Killbuck creek, a large stream, rising in the southern part of Medina county, and after running southerly above 50 miles across Wayne, and into the interior of Coshocton county, unites with Mohican creek; and then the joint stream, is called White Woman's river.

King's creek, a mill stream, running into the east side of Mad river, in Champaign county, three miles above Urbana.

Kingston, a township in the northeastern part of Delaware county, on the head waters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks, and immediately north of Berkshire.

Kingsville, a township, in the northeastern quarter of Ashtabula county.

Kinnikinnick, a large and valuable mill stream, rising in the northern parts of Ross, and southeastern quarter of Pickaway county; and running southwestwardly into the east side of Scioto river, 7 miles above Chillicothe. On this creek are two excellent merchant mills, beside a paper, and several other mills. It has been remarked, by old settlers, that this stream has increased, from a small run, to one of the best and most permanent mill streams in the state.

Kinsman, a flourishing post township, in the northeastern corner of Trumbull county.

Kirkwood, a township of Belmont county.

Knox, a county, bounded on the north by Richland, east by Coshocton, north by Licking, and west by Delaware counties. It is 30 miles long, from east to west, and 20 broad from north to south. Its principal waters are Owl and Mohiccan creeks. Total valuation, 1,030,260 dollars. This county contains eight towns, namely: Mount Vernon the seat of justice, Clinton, Fredericktown, Winchester, Williamsburg, Harrison, New Lexington and Danville. "The county is divided into eight townships, namely: Clinton, Morris, Chester, Millers, Jackson, Union, Wayne and Morgan."

Knox, a township of Columbiana county.

Knox, a township, in the northeastern corner of Jefferson county.

Knoxville, a post town, recently laid out in the upper part of Jefferson county, four miles from the Ohio river, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ north by west from Steubenville, containing about 20 houses, and 120 inhabitants.

L

Lake, the southwesternmost township of Wayne county.

Lake, a township of Logan county, containing 555 inhabitants.

Lake Erie. [See *Erie*.]

Lancaster, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Fairfield county. It is handsomely situated near the center of the county, in Hocking township, near the source of Hockhocking river, on the road leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe. It contains between 100 and 200 houses, and a population of 6 or 700 inhabitants. Here are, likewise, 12 mercantile stores, a handsome court house and goal, a methodist meeting house, a bank, an English and German printing office, from which are published weekly newspapers in both languages, and a market house, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Various kinds of mechanical business are, likewise, here industriously prosecuted. Distance, 28 miles southeasterly from Columbus, 36 southwesterly from Zanesville, and 34 northeasterly from Chillicothe. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 35'$.

Lands, Ohio Company's, United States' Military, Congress, &c. &c. [See *Ohio Lands*.]

Lanier, a township of Preble county.

Lawrence, a river county, recently established; bounded on the north by Jackson, and east by Gallia counties, south by the Ohio river, and west by Scioto county. It is generally a very hilly and barren tract of country, and is not much settled. Symmes' and Indian Guyandot creeks, water the eastern parts. It contains about 430 square miles. Seat of justice, Burlington.

Lawrence, a township, in the northwest corner of Stark county.

Lawrence, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which are situated the towns of Lawrenceville and Sandyville.

Lawrenceville, a new town, laid out in the year 1816, near the center of Madison county.

Leading creek, a stream, rising in the southern part of Athens county, which, after running 15 or 16 miles in a southeasterly direction into the upper part of Gallia county, runs into the Ohio river in Salisbury, 17 miles above Gallipolis.

Lebanon, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice of Warren county. It lies four miles westerly of the Little Miami, between two branches of Turtle creek. It contains a court house, a school house, a baptist and methodist meeting houses, all of brick, and a stone goal. Here are, likewise a printing office, and a library company, a bank, and two market houses. Mechanical business, of various kinds, are here extensively pursued. It is eligibly situated between the two Miami rivers, in the midst of a fertile and wealthy country, and, therefore, promises to become an inland town of considerable consequence. Distance, 23 miles southerly from Dayton, 80 southwesterly from Columbus, and 31 northeasterly from Cincinnati. N. lat. 39° 23'. W. lon. 7° 5'.

Lebanon, a township of Meigs county, containing 460 inhabitants.

Lebanon, a township, in the southern borders of Ashtabula county.

Leesburg, a flourishing town of Tuscarawas county.

Leesburg, a town of Champaign county.

Leesburg, a post town of Highland county, situated in Fairfield township.

Lee's creek, a brook in the north part of Highland and

Southwestern part of Fayette counties, running eastwardly into the Rattlesnake fork of Paint creek.

Lemon, a township, in the northeastern quarter of Butler county; in which are the towns of Middletown, and Monroe.

Letart's rapids, a rapid current of the Ohio river for a short distance, occasioned by the abrupt projection of a steep hill into the river, around which the water is driven with considerable rapidity. These rapids are about 25 miles below Shade river, according to the windings of the Ohio.

Letart, a township of Meigs county, containing 265 inhabitants.

Levina, a small town, on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Clermont county. It lies two miles below Ripley, immediately above the mouth of Straight creek. It contains one store, 15 houses, and 100 inhabitants.

Lewis, a township, situated on the Ohio river, in Brown county.

Lewistown, an Indian settlement, a few miles above the northern limits of Logan county.

Lexington, a township, in the northeastern corner of Stark county, in which is a village of the same name.

Lexington, New, a post town, in the eastern part of Preble county, on Twin creek, upon the road from Dayton to Eaton. Distance, 6 miles east from Eaton, 19 west from Dayton, and 85 west by south from Columbus.

Liberty, a post township of Trumbull county.

Liberty, a township, in the south part of Delaware county.

Liberty, a township, in the northern limits of Fairfield county.

Liberty, a central township of Highland county, in which is situated the town of Hillsborough.

Liberty, a township, in the northern limits of Clinton county.

Liberty, a large township, in the southeast quarter of Butler county, in which is situated the town of Middletown.

Liberty, a village of Jefferson township, in Montgomery county, nine miles westerly from Dayton.

Lick, the name of a central township of Jackson county, so called from the salt lick within its limits.

Licking, an interior county, bounded on the north by Knox, east by Muskingum, south by Perry and Fairfield,

and on the west by Franklin and Delaware counties. It is 30 miles long, from east to west, and 24 broad, from north to south; containing 700 square miles. It is divided into the fourteen following townships, viz. Newark, Granville, Newton, Licking, Union, Washington, Bowling Green, Hanover, Monroe, Franklin, Madison, St. Albans, Hope-well, and Bennington. It likewise contains the towns of Newark the county seat, Granville, Johnstown, and Fairfield. The population is 6,400, and the valuation of property, 1,122,618 dollars. "The greater part of the county of Licking lies well for cultivation. The soil is extremely fertile, and the innumerable ramifications of Licking creek through every part of the county, render it, perhaps, one of the finest watered parts in the state of Ohio; and afford the greatest opportunities for water machinery of every description. Extensive beds of iron ore, have been discovered in this county, and preparations are now making for erecting several furnaces, forges, &c. A bloomery, for the manufacture of bar iron, has been in successful operation here, for several months past. The iron made is of an excellent quality."

Licking, the name of a township in the above mentioned county.

Licking, a large western branch of the Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluence, at and near Newark, of three principal branches, all rising in the western parts of Licking county. Its general direction may be considered eastward, until entering Muskingum county, when it gradually turns southeastwardly, and enters the Muskingum river opposite Zanesville. At its mouth, and four miles above, are considerable falls, both of which furnish valuable mill seats: of which, those four miles up the creek, are far the largest. On these falls are already erected, extensive iron works, a furnace, a flour, saw and other mills.

Licking, a township, in the western borders of Muskingum county, in which is situated the village of Irville.

Lisbon, a small town, in Champaign county.

Lisbon, New. [See *New Lisbon.*]

Little Beaver, a settlement of Columbiana county, in which is kept a post office. [See *Beaver, Little.*]

Little Darby, a considerable western branch of Big Darby, rising in the northwestern quarter of Madison county, and running southeastwardly into the western side of Big Darby, opposite Georgesville. Along the borders, and

westward of this stream are extensive bodies of open prairie land; much of which is fertile and valuable.

Little Hockhocking, an inconsiderable stream, in the south part of Washington county, running into the Ohio river, five miles above the mouth of the Great Hockhocking.

Little Indian creek, a small stream of Clermont county, putting into the Ohio river, two miles below Big Indian creek.

Little Miami, a river rising in the southwestern corner of Madison county, and after running southwestwardly above 70 miles across Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton counties, joins the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill streams in the state: 30 or 40 mills, among which one or two are paper mills, are already erected upon it. The principal streams running into it are, East branch, Shawnœ, Obannon, Turtle, Todd's fork, Cæsar's and Massie's creeks on the eastern side, and Sugar and Beaver creeks on the west. "For vavigation, it is of little consequence, but for mills, is preferable to the Great Miami. About 100 miles from its mouth, in the county of Green, it has some remarkable falls, which amount, perhaps, to 200 feet. The stream at this distance, much reduced in width, enters a chasm in the silicious lime stone rocks, which underlay that quarter: in the course of a mile, it is precipitated from several successive tables, when being compressed to less than ten yards, it falls from a ledge of rocks six or eight feet, into a narrower fissure of such great depth, that for several rods below, there is no perceptible current. The sides of the fissure, which rise, by estimation, 50 feet above the surface of the water, are irregular, but correspond in such a manner as to suggest that they were formerly in contact. From this point the rapids continue more than a mile. The chasm widening and deepening gradually, terminates in the broad valley, through which the stream afterward flows."

Little Maskingum, a small stream, rising in Monroe county, which, after running 25 or 30 miles southwestwardly, enters the Ohio river three miles above Marietta, in Washington county.

Little Scioto, a rivulet, rising in Jackson county, running 15 or 20 miles in a south by west direction, across Scioto county, and falls into the Ohio river eight miles above Portsmouth.

Little Scioto, also the name of a creek, which rises in Sandusky plains, near the source of Sandusky river. It winds along in a serpentine southwestwardly direction, through and along the southern borders of the plains, and enters the east side of the main Scioto river, five miles above the boundary line.

Little Yellow creek, an inconsiderable stream, putting into the Ohio river, in Columbiana county, six miles below Fawcettstown.

Livingston, a small town, on the northeastern borders of Pickaway plains, three miles southeasterly from Circleville.

Logan, a county, bounded on the north by Indian lands, east by Delaware county, south by Champaign, and on the west by Shelby county. It is 26 miles long from east to west, and 16 broad from north to south, containing 400 square miles. Boques, Mill and Darby creeks, together with Mad river, rise in this county. The land is generally pretty level and fertile. The temporary seat of justice is fixed at Belville. This county is one of the six new ones which were made during the session of the legislature, in 1817-18.

Logan, a town and seat of justice for Hocking county, situated on the north bank of the Hockhocking river, 18 miles southeasterly from Lancaster, and 46 in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 36'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 25'$.

London, New, is a post town, in Union township, and seat of justice for Madison county. It contains three stores, and is becoming a place of some business. Distance, 18 miles east from Springfield, and 25 miles west by south from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 28'$.

Londonderry, a town and township of Guernsey county.

Long Bottom, a settlement of Athens county, in which is kept a post office, in Orange township.

Long reach, a remarkably long and straight portion of the Ohio river, stretching 17 miles along the northeasternmost borders of Washington county.

Long run, a small stream, putting into the Ohio river, near the northeast corner of Belmont county, in Pease township.

Loramie's fort. [See *Fort Loramie*.]

Loramie's creek, is a considerable western water of the Great Miami river, rising in the Indian lands. It runs southwardly, and after crossing the boundary line, at Lora-

mie's station, it runs a southeasterly direction into the western side of Miami river, just above Piqua. It is navigable for batteaux about 30 miles.

Lost creek, a small stream of Miami county, running southwestwardly into the eastern side of Miami river, in Miami county.

Londonville, a post town, in the southeastern quarter of Richland county.

Lower Sandusky, a small settlement called by that name, about fort Stephenson.

Ludlow's line, a name given to the line running from the head of Scioto, to the source of Little Miami river, dividing the United States' lands on the west, from the Virginia military lands on the east.

Lytle's creek, a small southern branch of Todd's fork, in Clinton county.

M

Madison, a county, bounded on the north by Delaware, east by Franklin, south by Fayette, and west by Clark and Champaign counties. It is about 30 miles long from north to south, by 19 broad from east to west; and contains 400 square miles. It is divided into the eight townships of Pike, Darby, Jefferson, Deer Creek, Union, Pleasant, Range and Stokes. London, the seat of justice, situated in Union township, and Lawrenceville in Deer creek township, are the only towns. There are two post offices in the county, one in London, and the other on Darby creek, in the northeastern quarter of the county. It embraces a fertile body of land, peculiarly well adapted for grazing farms. Darby and Deer creeks are the principal waters.

Madison, a township of Columbiana county.

Madison, a township in the northeastern quarter of Highland county.

Madison, an agricultural post township, in the northeastern corner of Geauga county, on the southern shore of lake Erie, and is rapidly improving. Grand river runs through this township from east to west.

Madison, a township of Richland county.

Madison, a township of Licking county.

Madison, the southeasternmost township of Franklin county.

Madison, the northeasternmost township in Pickaway

county, and situated immediately adjoining Madison in Franklin county.

Madison, a township of Guernsey county.

Madison, a township of Gallia county, containing 415 inhabitants.

Madison, a township of Jackson county.

Madison, the northeasternmost township in Scioto county.

Madison, a township of Fairfield county.

Madison, a township of Fayette county.

Madison, a township of Montgomery county, west of the Miami river, and adjoining the county of Preble.

Madison, a post town of Hamilton county.

Madison, a township of Butler county.

Madison, the northeasternmost township of Perry county.

Mad river, a large eastern branch of the Great Miami, rising in the northern parts of Logan county, across which, and Clark, and the northwestern corner of Green county, it runs in a southwestwardly direction above 50 miles, into the eastern part of Montgomery county, and falls into the Miami just above the town of Dayton. It is descriptively named, from its mad, broken and rapid current. East fork and King's creek are among its branches.

Mad river, a township of Champaign county, containing 570 inhabitants.

Manary's block house. [See *Fort Manary*.]

Manchester, a river town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, in Adams county; containing a post office and about 25 houses. Distance, 100 miles south by west from Columbus, and 73 in the same direction from Chillicothe.

Mansfield, a post town and seat of justice for Richland county, containing about thirty houses, and several mercantile stores. Distance, 73 miles northeasterly from Columbus. North lat. $40^{\circ} 47'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 33'$.

Mantua, a flourishing post township, situated in the northern borders of Portage county, and through the southeastern quarter of which runs the Cuyahoga river. It is, chiefly, an agricultural township, and has a number of fine orchards, producing, annually, "50 barrels" of cider each. Beside several common schools, here is, also, a tolerably respectable grammar school. It contains about 90 families, and between 500 and 600 inhabitants.

Margaret's creek, a stream running from the southwest into Hockhocking river, opposite Athens.

Marietta, a post town and seat of justice for Washington county. It was the earliest town of much importance settled in the state: it being laid out by the Ohio company in August, 1787, and settled in the April following, by eight families. It is beautifully situated on the western bank of the Ohio, immediately above the mouth of Muskingum river, in a township of the same name. It contains a large presbyterian meeting house of handsome structure, an academy, the public county buildings, a printing office, a bank, about twenty mercantile stores, and 90 dwelling houses. The people in Marietta are characterized by politeness of address and urbanity of manners, which render their society peculiarly agreeable to persons of taste and refinement. During 7 years previously to the year 1806, ship building was carried on to considerable extent. But since that period it has been suspended; but is now (1816) recommencing. In March last, a large commercial and exporting company was here formed; and in April following, the schooner *Maria*, of fifty tons burden, cleared out from this port for Boston, where she duly arrived. One serious inconvenience experienced by the people, is its being almost annually overflowed; especially Water, and several other streets, sometimes to the depth of eight or ten feet. The post office here is a distributing office for the mail arriving direct from Washington city to this state. Distance, from Washington 315 miles west by north, 93 east by north of Chillicothe, 186 in the same direction from Cincinnati, 109 southeastwardly from Columbus, and 61 southeast from Zanesville. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$. W. lon. $4^{\circ} 28'$.

Marietta, land district of, is a district of country, the lands in which are, and are yet to be sold at the land office in Marietta. It is a small district, including only the southern part of Belmont, and all Monroe counties, and an inconsiderable part of the northeastern corner of Washington county. There are no rivers in this district, excepting the Ohio, which washes its whole southeastern limits.

Market New. [See *New Market*.]

Marlborough, a township in the northern borders of Delaware county, in which is situated the village of Norton.

Mary's, St. [See *St. Mary's*.]

Mary's fort, St. [See *Fort St. Mary's*.]

Massie's creek, a considerable mill stream, rising in the lower and western corner of Madison county, running generally southwestern direction into the east side of the Little Miami river, four miles above Xenia. In this stream seven miles northeasterly from Xenia, are a series of falls for two or three miles. The main stream, after having silently meandered from Madison into the interior of Green county, several miles along the plain, or table land between the Scioto and Miami rivers, approaches the more hilly country near Xenia, and suddenly precipitates itself over a stratum of rock 20 or more feet perpendicularly, and then again silently glides along some miles at the bottom of a chasm 20 feet wide, and from 30 to 60 feet deep, with perpendicular sides of rock, occasionally, however, pitching over falls of from eight to twelve feet perpendicularly. Interspersed at several places along these falls, are mills of various kinds, one of which is a woollen cloth factory. A view of these falls is truly a rich treat to the lover of romantic scenery. The main road from Columbus the civil, to Cincinnati the commercial capital of Ohio, leading directly past and along these falls, will afford the facilities and opportunity for numerous visits by travellers.

Mather's town, a post town of Ashtabula county.

Maumee, a considerable river, rising in the northeastern quarter of the state of Indiana, and flowing northeastwardly across the northwestern borders of the state of Ohio, into the western extremity of lake Erie. Within 33 miles of the mouth, commence a course of shoals and rapids, extending 15 miles below, to within 18 miles of the lake, and which, for that distance, obstruct the navigation. It is generally from 150 to 200 yards wide. The principal tributary streams are the St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, and Great and Little Au Glaize. This river has had a variety of names given it by travellers and others, which circumstance has caused much confusion and perplexity to people abroad, concerning the rivers in this quarter of the western country. By some, it has been called the St. Maurice, but most generally, on modern maps, it is called the "Miami of the Lake," the words "of the Lake," being added, to distinguish it from the Great Miami, which runs southerly into the Ohio river. But, as the original Indian pronunciation of the name of this river is *Maumee*, and as this mode of writing it, had partially obtained, when this work was first compiled, and as this manner of spelling and pro-

nouncing it, would likewise preclude the necessity of the frequent circumlocution of the words "of the lake" in writing and conversation, it is deemed proper to endeavor to establish this mode for its writing and pronunciation.

Maumee bay, a dilation of the Maumee river for several miles from its mouth, into which sets the water of lake Erie.

Mead, a township of Belmont county, situated on the Ohio river.

M^cConnellsville, a town and seat of justice for Morgan county. It was located for the county seat, in May, 1818, on the eastern bank of Muskingum river, 25 miles southeasterly from Zanesville, and about 80 in nearly a similar direction from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 43'$. W. lon. $4^{\circ} 53'$.

M^cCutchensville, a place near the southeastern corner of Pickaway county, at which is kept a post office.

M^cMahon's creek, a stream, rising in the interior part of Belmont county, and running eastwardly into the Ohio river five miles below Wheeling creek.

Mechanicsburg, a thriving post town of Champaign county, in Goshen township, head of Little Darby, containing 21 houses, two stores, a grist and saw mill. Distance, 11 miles easterly from Urbana, and 30 northwesterly from Columbus. It is a valuable situation for water works.

Mechanicsburg, a town, in Washington township, Clermont county, on the north bank of the Ohio river, 23 miles south from Williamsburg. It contains two stores, about 20 houses, and 115 inhabitants.

Medina, a county, lying in the northern parts of the state, bounded on the north by Cuyahoga, east by Portage, south by Wayne, and west by Huron counties. It is 38 miles long from east to west, by 20 broad from north to south, containing 760 square miles. It is divided into the townships of Harrisville, Liverpool, Richfield, and Wolf Creek. County seat, Medina. The head waters of Black and Rocky rivers are the principal streams.

Meigs, an eastern county, bounded on the north by Athens county, east by the Ohio river, south by a bend in said river, and by Gallia county, and west by Gallia and Athens counties. It is about 30 miles long from east to west, by from 12 to 22 broad from north to south, and contains 400 square miles. It is washed, for a considerable extent, by the Ohio river, and interiorly watered by Shade

and Leading creeks. This county was constituted from the counties of Athens and Gallia, in January, 1819.

Meigs creek, a stream, rising in the southeastern quarter of Muskingum county, from whence it runs 18 or 20 miles in a generally south by east direction, into the northeastern side of Muskingum river, in Morgan county, 20 miles above Marietta.

Meigsville, a township, situated on the above mentioned creek in Morgan county.

Meigs, a township of Adams county.

Meigs, fort. [See *Fort Meigs.*]

Mentor, a thriving agricultural township of Geauga county, on the lake shore, immediately west from Painesville.

Mesopotamia, a flourishing post township, the northwesternmost in Trumbull county. It contains one store, and is about 170 miles northeast from Columbus.

Miami river, a considerable river, rising in the Indian lands northward of Logan county, in such a manner as to interlock with the head waters of the Scioto. It runs in a southwesterly direction, above 100 miles across the western borders of Logan, and through Miami, Montgomery, Butler and Hamilton counties, into the Ohio river, exactly in the southwestern corner of the state, by a mouth 200 yards wide. Bordering upon this river, are some of the finest arable lands in the state. But its navigation is not easy, on account of the rapidity of its current: it is, however, navigated to a limited extent, 75 miles, and some of its waters approach so near those of the Au Glaize, a branch of the Maumee, that a communication is effected between them by a portage of five miles. On it are erected numerous valuable mills. Its principal branches are White Water, Southwest Branch, Loramie's creek, and Mad river: those of minor size, are Indian, St. Clair, Elk, Franklin, Bear, Wolf and Fawn creeks on the west, and Stoney, Musketoe, Spring, Lost, Honey, Hole, Clear, and Dick's creeks on the east. Its mouth is in N. lat. $39^{\circ} 4'$, and W. lon. $7^{\circ} 50'$.

Miami-Little. [See *Little Miami.*]

Miami, of the Lake. [See *Maumee.*]

Miami, a western county, through the central part of which runs the Great Miami river. It is bounded on the north by Shelby, east by the counties of Champaign and Clark, south by Montgomery, and west by Dark county.

It is 34 miles in extent from north to south, by 20 from east to west, and contains about 410 square miles. It is divided into the townships of Concord, Essex, Washington, Union, Spring creek, Elizabeth, Newton, Turtle creek, and Beth-el. It contains the towns of Troy the county seat, Piqua, and Staunton. The principal waters are the Miami river, the Southwest branch and Loramie's creek.

Miami, a post town, laid out in the year 1816, on the western bank of the Great Miami river, 15 miles from its mouth. It is situated in Hamilton county, 16 miles north-westerly from Cincinnati, on the road leading from thence to Brookville in the state of Indiana. This town promises to become a place of considerable business.

Miami, a township of Champaign county.

Miami, also a township of Green county.

Miami, a township, in the northwest corner of Clermont county.

Miami country. All the southwestern quarter of the state watered by the two Miami rivers, is frequently designated by this appellation. This tract of country composes the greater part of Cincinnati land district, and a part of the Virginia military lands. It comprises the 14 counties of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Green, Clinton, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Shelby, Miami, and Dark. The Miami country may be estimated, in round numbers, to contain 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres. For a more particular notice, see the description of Cincinnati land district, and of each county respectively. Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, has likewise recently published a correct, extensive and able statistical and topographical account of this section of the state.

Miami University: the name of a literary institution, chartered "in 1809, and located in the town of Oxford, in Butler county, and on the township of land given by Congress for its support, which land, at this time, produces an annual revenue of nearly 4,000 dollars. A building has lately been erected, intended as one wing of the College edifice, in which are taught the Greek and Latin languages. Materials are preparing for the construction of additional buildings. The situation is delightfully pleasant and healthy. The funds of the institution are daily increasing, and it is believed, that in a very short time, they will be exceeded by few in the western country."

Middleton, a township of Columbiana county.

Middletown, a post town of Butler county, containing two mercantile stores. It is situated on the east side of the Miami river, six miles below Franklin, 14 above Hamilton, 29 north from Cincinnati, and 80 southwesterly from Columbus.

Middletown, a small town of Hamilton county.

Middletown. [See *Somerset*.]

Mifflin, a township of Richland county.

Mifflin, also a township of Franklin county.

Mifflin, the westernmost township of Pike county.

Milford, the name of a township in Ashtabula county, adjoining the township of Jefferson on the southeast.

Milford, a small town, near the southwestern corner of Delaware county, in Union township, on the western bank of Darby creek.

Milford, a township of Butler county.

Milford, a post town of Miami township, Clermont county, on the east bank of Little Miami river, 12 miles from its mouth, and 15 northwesterly from Williamsburg.

Milford, a post town of Hamilton county.

Mill creek, a large and valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Logan county, and running from thence in an east by south direction into the west side of Scioto river, six miles below Fulton's creek, in Delaware county.

Mill creek, a large mill stream of Butler and Hamilton counties, running south by west into the Ohio river, one mile below Cincinnati.

Mill creek, a stream running into the Ohio river, a short distance below Marietta.

Mill creek, a settlement designated by this name, in Cuyahoga county, in which is a post office.

Miller, a township of Knox county.

Mill's creek, an eastern branch of Grand river, running westwardly into Grand river, in the town of Austinburg.

Mirville, a post town, in Ross township, Butler county, on the north bank of Indian creek, seven miles westerly from Hamilton.

Military land. [See *Ohio lands*.]

Milton, a post town in Trumbull county.

Milton, a township of Wayne county.

Milton, a post town of Miami county, eight miles southwesterly from Troy.

Milton, a township of Jackson county.

Mingo bottom, a tract of fertile bottom or meadow land, on the west bank of the Ohio river, two miles below Steubenville.

Mohiccan creek, a branch of White Woman's river, rising in the northern parts of Richland county, and running in a south by east direction between 40 and 50 miles across Wayne into the interior of Coshocton county. Its tributaries are Owl creek, Muddy, Clear and Mansfield forks.

Mohiccan, a township of Wayne county.

Monday creek, a stream running southwardly into the northern side of Hockhocking river, in Star township, in the western part of Athens county.

Monroe, a river county, bounded on the north by Belmont county, east by the Ohio river, south by Washington, and west by Morgan counties. It is 28 by 18 miles in extent, and contains an area of about 480 square miles. It is divided into the four following townships, namely: Center or Woodsfield, Salem, Jackson, and Seneca. County seat, Woodsfield. The lands are generally exceedingly hilly and rough, although part is even and fertile. Several mines have been found of stone coal, iron ore, &c. &c. Sunfish, Little Muskingum, and Duck creek, are its principal streams, all running into the Ohio river, which washes its whole eastern boundary.



Monroe, a township in the eastern borders of Ashtabula county. It has Salem north, the state of Pennsylvania east, Pierpont south, and Kingsville on the west. It is seven miles long from north to south, by five broad from east to west.

Monroe, a township of Guernsey county, adjoining the north line of the county.

Monroe, a small town, laid out in the fall of 1817, in the eastern borders of Butler county, 12 miles northeasterly from Hamilton. It contains one store, and some mechanic's shops.

Monroe, a township of Licking county.

Monroe, a post town of Highland county.

Monroe, a western township of Pickaway county.

Montgomery, a populous and wealthy county, bounded on the north by Miami, east by Green, south by Warren



MAP OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch.—

and Butler, and on the west by Preble counties. It is 23 by 24 miles in extent, and contains about 480 square miles. Its principal streams are Miami river, the Southwest branch, and Mad river, together with Wolf, Hole's, Bear, and Twin creeks. The Miami river runs through the county from north to south, eastwardly, however, from the middle. The county is divided into nine townships, as follow, beginning on the north, Wayne, Dayton and Washington, on the east side of the Miami river, and Butler, Randolph, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, and German, on the west. Dayton township, however, extends across to the west side of the Miami river. The towns are, Dayton the county seat, Union, Centerville, Woodbourne, German-town, Liberty, York, and Salem; the three first named of which have post offices established in them. The soil is generally fertile and productive. The face of the country is generally level, although sufficiently rolling and diversified for utility and handsomeness of prospect. The prices of land vary, from five to fifty dollars per acre, according to advantages and fertility. In 1815, it contained a population of 13,735 inhabitants, and a valuation of 2,830,963 dollars.

Montgomery, a central township of Franklin county, in which is situated the town of Columbus.

Montgomery, a post town of Hamilton county, 14 miles northeasterly from Cincinnati.

Moorfield, a pleasant village, or town, in Nottingham township, Harrison county, 11½ miles southwesterly from Cadiz, and 114 easterly from Columbus.

Moorfield, a township of Clark county, containing 570 inhabitants.

Morgan, a county, bounded on the north by Muskingum and Guernsey counties, east by Monroe, south by Washington and Athens, and west by Perry county. It is 38 miles long from east to west, by 18 broad from north to south, and contains about 568 square miles. It is generally a hilly and broken tract of country; but contains, however, some flourishing and valuable settlements. Muskingum river, and Meigs, Olive green, and Will's creeks, are its principal waters. This was set off as a separate county, in the winter of 1817-18, from the counties of Muskingum, Guernsey, and Washington. Seat of justice, M'Connelsville.

Morgan, a post town of Ashtabula county.

Morgan, a township of Knox county.

Morgan, a township in the southwest corner of Butler county.

Morgan, a township of Gallia county.

Morgantown, a small town of Clinton county.

Morris, a township of Knox county.

Morristown, a small post town, in Belmont county, on the great road leading from Wheeling in Virginia to Zanesville, 10 miles west from St. Clairsville, and 120 easterly from Columbus.

Moscow, a small town, containing about 100 inhabitants, in the southern limits of Clermont county. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, 22 miles southerly from Williamsburg, and 120 southwesterly from Columbus.

Mosser's, a place in Tuscarawas county, in which is kept a post office.

Mount Pleasant, a thriving post town, in the south part of Jefferson county, containing 120 dwelling houses, 750 inhabitants, a printing office, a bank, 13 stores, a school and market houses of brick, and a brick meeting house 92 by 62 feet area, two stories high, belonging to the friends, besides two others, likewise of brick, for seceders and methodists; and within 6 miles around, are eleven flouring mills, twelve saw mills, a paper mill with two vats, and a woollen cloth factory, beside two common fulling mills. Distance, 10 miles northeasterly from St. Clairsville in Belmont county, and 20 southwesterly from Steubenville.

Mount Vernon, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Knox county. It is handsomely situated on the north bank of Owl creek, 20 miles from its mouth. This "town contains about 80 dwelling houses, 400 inhabitants, a printing office, a brick court house and goal, 8 stores, a merchant mill and a saw mill, and within six miles there are nine grist and saw mills, three carding machines, one of which is for cotton." Distance, 40 miles west from Coshocton, 50 northwesterly from Zanesville, and 44 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. 40° 24'. W. lon. 5° 32'.

Moxahala, a considerable creek, rising in the northern part of Perry county, and running a northeastwardly direction 18 or 20 miles across Muskingum county into Muskingum river, three miles below Zanesville. Moxahala is the old Indian name of this stream; but it is now most generally known by the appellation of Jonathan's creek.

Muddy creek, a small stream, in the southwestern part

of Clermont county, running southerly into the Ohio river.

Muddy fork, a considerable stream, running through and along almost the whole western border of Wayne county, into the east side of Mohiccan creek.

Muskingum river, the largest river, running its whole distance in the state. It rises in the southern borders of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and flows in a remarkable winding, but, generally, southwardly direction, across Stark, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington counties. into the Ohio river at Marietta, by a mouth 250 yards wide. It is navigable, with large batteaux, to Coshocton, above 100 miles, according to its various windings, and with smaller craft, about as much farther, into a small lake; from whence, with one mile of portage, a water communication is effected through Cuyahoga river into lake Erie. At Zanesville, however, its navigation is materially obstructed by considerable falls; but which afford many mill seats. A company was incorporated, in 1814, for constructing a canal and locks around these falls; and the company are now rapidly progressing in the accomplishment of the object of their incorporation. As the work will be expensive, the estimated expence being from 70,000 to 100,000 dollars, the company intend to unite with the canal, extensive water works, for manufacturing purposes; and are invested with banking powers, under the title of "The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company." The principal branches of Muskingum river are, Licking; White woman's and Will's creeks; beside the main stream, which, above Coshocton, is frequently called Tuscarawas creek or river. Its minor tributaries are Wolf, Coal, Olive green, Meigs, Salt, Jonathan's, Wakatomika, Stillwater, Sugar, Connoten, Nimishillen, and Indian creeks. In numerous places along this river, and its various branches, are considerable tracts of valuable land; although the country bordering upon it, for the distance of above 40 miles below Zanesville, is generally hilly.

Muskingum, Little. [See *Little Muskingum*.]

Muskingum, a large county, bounded on the north by Coshocton, east by Guernsey, south by Morgan, and west by Perry and Licking counties. It is 28 by 27 miles in extent, and contains about 660 square miles. It contains a population of 11,200 inhabitants; among whom are 2238 voters; who are entitled to two representatives and one senator in the state legislature. Total valuation, 1,671,301

dollars. Muskingum county is divided into the seventeen following townships, namely: Zanesville, Perry, Salem, Highland, Union, Rich Hill, on the east side of Muskingum river, Brush creek, Newton, Springfield, Hopewell, Falls, Muskingum, Licking, and Jackson on the west, and Jefferson, Salt creek, and Blue rock, situated on both sides of the river. In this county are, likewise, the following post towns or villages: Zanesville, Putnam, Irville, Dresden, and Uniontown, beside a post office, called Salt creek office, in a township of the same name. Its principal waters are the Muskingum and Licking rivers; Salt, Jonathan's or Moxahala, and Wakatomika creeks. In numerous places adjacent to and in the bed and valley of the Muskingum river, are extensive and almost inexhaustible beds of stone coal, which the people in and about Zanesville

MAP OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

—Scale, 8 miles to an inch.—



chiefly use for the principal part of their fuel. A peculiar kind of clay, suitable for crucibles for the manufacture of glass, is here found, which formerly had to be brought over the Alleghany mountains, at great expence. The land throughout the county, is generally hilly and of a thin soil. But the uncommon natural advantages for mills and factories, to be propelled either by water or steam, which concentrate in and about Zanesville, combine to render this an important point in the state. County seat, Zanesville.

Muskingum, a township of the above described county, lying on the west bank of the river of the same name.

Musqueto creek, a mill stream of Trumbull county, in the vicinity of which is kept a post office.

Musser's mills, a place in Columbiana county, where is kept a post office.

N

Nelson, a very flourishing post township, in the northeast corner of Portage county. It is mostly an agricultural township, settled by practical farmers. Grass and wheat are among the principal productions. Fruit, also, particularly apples, are plenty, and cider, their natural product, is annually becoming more abundant. As a specimen, it may be proper to mention, that "one man, whose property is the result of his own, and family's labor, on the spot where he now lives, has made 78 barrels of cider," in 1818. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

Nelsonville, a small but flourishing town, on the north bank of the Hockhocking river, in Athens county, 14 miles westerly from the town of Athens, and 54 southeast from Columbus. It was laid out in the fall of 1818.

Nettle creek, a mill stream, running southeastwardly into the west side of Mad river, in Champaign county, four or five miles below Urbana.

Nevilsville, a post town, in Washington township, Clermont county, on the Ohio river, 21 miles south by west from Williamsburg, and 121 in the same direction from Columbus. It contains three stores, about 40 houses, and 200 inhabitants.

New Alexandria, a small town of Columbiana county.

Newark, a post town and seat of justice for Licking county. It is situated near the confluence of the principal branches of Licking river, 26 miles west by north from Zanesville, 26 north by east from Lancaster, and

33 east by north from Columbus. It contains a presbyterian meeting house and a court house of brick, eight stores, 70 dwelling houses, and 400 inhabitants. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 26'$.

New Athens, a small town, in the southern part of Harrison county, six miles south from Cadiz. It is situated on both sides of the township line, dividing Cadiz from Short creek; lying, therefore, partly in both of those two townships.

New Boston, an inconsiderable town in Clark county, on the western side of Mad river, four miles southwesterly from Springfield.

New Boston, a township, in which is situated the above mentioned town, and containing 600 inhabitants.

New Brownsville, a new town in Wayne county, on Jerome's fork.

Newburg, a post township in Cuyahoga county, immediately southeastwardly from Cleveland.

Newcomerstown, an inconsiderable settlement, in the southwestern quarter of Tuscarawas county, 18 miles south by west from New Philadelphia, and 14 east from Coshocton.

New Garden, a township of Columbiana county.

New Hagerstown, a small town, in Tuscarawas county.

Newhaven, a post township, in the southern border of Huron county.

New Lebanon. [See *Thornville*.]

New Lexington, a town, in Richland county, on the west bank of Mohican creek, 10 miles from Belville.

New Lexington, an inconsiderable town of Knox county, 13 miles east from Mount Vernon.

New Lexington. [See *Lexington, New*.]

New Liberty, a town of Guernsey county.

New Lisbon, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Columbiana county. It is situated on the north side of the middle fork of Little Beaver, 14 miles from the nearest point on the Ohio river. It contains an elegant court house, and goal, a bank, two brick meeting houses, a printing office, and a public library. "In 1805, it contained seven dwelling houses; on the 1st of January, 1817, one hundred and thirty, six of which are licensed as public houses, and nine mercantile stores, employing a capital of from 60,000 to 70,000 dollars." In the immediate vicinity of the town are, likewise, a furnace, four merchant, and four saw mills, a paper mill, an extensive woollen factory, beside an addi-

tional one now erecting, and a common fulling mill and carding machine, for country work. A glass factory, an academy, and a third meeting house, are among the improvements contemplated shortly to be made in this rapidly improving town. Distance, 35 miles southerly from Warren in Trumbull county, 56 miles northwesterly from Pittsburg, and 160 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 49'$. W. lon. $3^{\circ} 52'$.

New London. [See *London.*]

Newmarket, a post town of Highland county, in a township of the same name, 78 miles southwest by south from Columbus, 42 westerly from Chillicothe, six southerly from Hillsborough, 23 east by north from Williamsburg, and 51 eastwardly from Cincinnati.

New Philadelphia, a post town and seat of justice for Tuscarawas county. It is situated on the east branch of the Muskingum river, on a large, level, and beautiful plain, opposite to the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the county buildings, five stores, and 47 dwelling houses. Distance, 50 miles northeast from Zanesville, and 100 north-eastwardly from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 33'$. W. lon. $4^{\circ} 30'$.

Newport, a post township, on the Ohio river, in Washington county, 11 miles east by north from Marietta.

New Richmond, a flourishing post town, in Ohio township, Clermont county. It contains about 45 houses, 230 inhabitants, and three mercantile stores. It is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio river, 15 miles southwest from Williamsburg.

New Richmond. [See *Richmond.*]

New Rumley, a post town, in North township, Harrison county. Distance, 11 miles northerly from Cadiz, and 130 northeasterly from Columbus.

New Salem, a post town, just within the western limit of Jefferson county, on the head waters of Indian cross creek, and 14 miles westerly by north from Steubenville. It contains about 80 houses, and 500 inhabitants.

Newton, a populous township of Trumbull county.

Newton, a township of Muskingum county, in which is situated the village of Uniontown.

Newton, a village of Hamilton county, on the east side of Little Miami, six miles from its entrance into the Ohio river.

Newtown, a post township of Licking county.

New York, a small town of Champaign county.

Nile, the southwesternmost township of Scioto county.

Nimishillen creek, a considerable stream, rising in the northern part of Stark county, and running from thence a southwardly direction above 40 miles, into the northeastern quarter of Tuscarawas county, where it unites with Sandy creek, when the joint stream flows westwardly five miles into the east side of Tuscarawas river.

Nimishillen, a township of Stark county, situated on the above described creek, northeasterly from Canton.

Nineteen ranges. The United States' Military Lands, sometimes so called; which see.

North, a township of Harrison county, in which is situated the village or town of New Rumley.

Northampton, a post township in the western borders of Portage county, 15 miles west from Ravenna.

North bend, the name of a settlement on the northern bend of the Ohio river, 15 miles below Cincinnati, and six northeasterly from the southwest corner of the state. Here is a post office, and a thriving circumjacent settlement.

North fork, a northern tributary of Paint creek, particularly thus designated by travellers, and its neighbouring inhabitants. It rises in the northern part of Fayette county, and after running between 20 and 30 miles in a southeasterly direction, joins Paint creek three miles southwest-erly from Chillicothe.

Norton, a post town, on the west side of Whetstone river, in Delaware county, nine miles northerly from the town of Delaware, and 34 in the same direction from Columbus.

Norton's creek, a mill stream, rising in Suffield, and running across parts of Springfield, Tallmadge and Portage, in Portage county, falls into the Cuyahoga river, at its most southerly bend.

Norwalk, a post township, and seat of justice for Huron county. It is situated in a central part of the county, about 10 miles south from lake Erie, and 115 north by east from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 16'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 33'$.

Norwich, a township of Franklin county, on the Scioto river, above Franklin township; and containing about 200 inhabitants.

Nottingham, a hilly township of Harrison county, in which is situated the flourishing village of Moorfield.

O

Obannon, a small creek, in the northwestern quarter of Clermont county, which runs westwardly into Little Miami river, five miles above Milford.

Ohio river, which gives name to the state of Ohio, is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania. From thence it flows with a gentle current, in a general, but very serpentine southwestwardly direction, and mingles its waters with those of the Mississippi river, in N. lat. $37^{\circ} 0'$, and W. lon. $11^{\circ} 56'$. It is 908 miles long, from Pittsburg to its mouth, including its numerous meanderings; although it is but 614 miles in a direct line across the country. It varies in breadth, from 400 to 1,400 yards. At Cincinnati, it is about 800 yards* which may be regarded as the mean breadth. This is an excellent river for inland navigation. But its windings are so numerous and extensive, that a passage upon it is rendered rather tedious. Its current is very gentle, and no where broken by any considerable falls, excepting at Louisville in Kentucky, where the waters run with great rapidity for several miles; yet the current is not thereby so broken, but that boats have in numerous instances ascended them. The whole perpendicular descent, in two miles, is found to be $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A canal has been commenced around these falls, which will tend vastly to the improvement and utility of this noble river. Le Tart's rapids, however, 25 miles below Shade river, form a slight obstruction to its navigation in some stages of the water. This broad river embosoms numerous islands, many of which are large and fertile.

"Its annual range, from low to high water, is above 50 feet; the extreme range nearly 10 feet more. When lowest it may be forded in several places above Louisville. The greatest depressions are generally in August, September, and October; the greatest rises in December, March, May, and June. Near Pittsburg, it is almost every winter frozen over for several weeks: this has even been the case, more than 400 miles below that city. Generally the navigation upwards is suspended by floating ice during eight or ten weeks of the winter. Its current, when of mean height, is estimated at three miles an hour; when higher and rising,

*It was, however, there measured on the ice in the winter of 1816-17, when its breadth was found to be 2542 feet, or 847 yards.

it is more; when very low, it does not exceed two miles. The Ohio contains about 100 islands, or one for every nine miles; however, between the states of Kentucky and Ohio, there are none. A few of these islands are cultivated; many are too small and barren for advantageous improvement and a large proportion are liable to occasional inundation. They form no serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, except in low water, when the bars and ripples connected with them, are somewhat dangerous."

Steam boats have been found, by actual experiment, to be peculiarly well adapted for its navigation. It is contemplated by several individuals to operate a partial, and if practicable, a total change in the course of foreign trade; by diverting it from the tedious, expensive, and troublesome conveyance by land across the Allegany mountains, and transferring it, by way of New Orleans, with water carriage, through the channel of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. This it is supposed may be accomplished, to the incalculable benefit of the western country generally.

Ohio company's purchase; a tract of land, containing 1,500,000 acres, lying along the Ohio river, and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia counties. The tract under consideration, was purchased by a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1787; out of which, in the contract for the purchase, the company gave two townships of six miles square each, for the benefit of a college: beside which, a tract of 100,000 acres, in the north part of the purchase, was granted on the express condition of being surveyed into 100-acre lots, and being conveyed in fee simple to actual settlers within five years from the passage of the act. With some partial exceptions, the Ohio company's purchase may be considered as hilly and sterile a body of land as any other of similar extent in the state.

Ohio lands. When Ohio was admitted into the Union as an independent state, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands included within its limits, excepting those previously granted or sold, should vest in the United States. Different portions of them, at divers periods, have been granted or sold to various individuals, companies and bodies politic. The following are the names by which the lands are designated, on account of these different forms of transfer, namely: Congress lands, Connecticut reserve, Fire lands, Donation tract, French

Grant, Ohio company's purchase; Refugee tract, Symmes' patent, United States' military tract, and Virginia military tract. For the sale of Congress and United States' military lands, these are subdivided into the six land districts of Canton, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati. For a particular notice of all these districts and lands, see their descriptions, under their several heads respectively.

Ohio, the southernmost township of Gallia county, containing 285 inhabitants.

Ohio, a township in the southwestern corner of Clermont county.

Old woman's creek, an inconsiderable stream in Huron county, running northwardly into lake Erie, a few miles eastwardly of Huron river.

Olive green, a small creek, running into the Muskingum river in Morgan county.

Olivetown, a town of Morgan county.

Oppossum run, a brook, in the western part of Pickaway county, running southerly into Deer creek.

Orange, a post township on Shade river, in the southeastern part of Athens county, containing two post offices, designated Stedman's, and Long bottom post offices.

Orange, a pleasant township, in the southern borders of Delaware county. Along the borders of Alum creek, which passes through the eastern parts of the township, the land is peculiarly fertile and handsomely situated.

Osnaburg, a small post town, situated in a township of the same name, in Stark county, five miles east from Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon.

Ottowa. [See *Tawa town*.]

Owl creek, a considerable stream, rising in the southwestern corner of Richland county, and from thence running southeastwardly 35 or 40 miles into and across the central parts of Knox county, in an eastwardly by south direction, and forms its junction with Mohican creek, just within the limits of Coshocton county. Bordering upon this creek, are considerable bodies of fertile and valuable land.

Oxford, a township, situated in the northern borders of Delaware county.

Oxford, the northwesternmost township in Butler county, adjoining the state of Indiana. The land belongs, in fee simple, to the Miami University; on the site of which, said University is located. [See *Miami University*.]

Oxford, a flourishing post town in the above township, and adjoining the piece of ground set apart as the permanent site of the Miami University. This town contains a post office, three stores, two taverns, and a number of useful mechanics. Distance, 10 miles northwesterly from Hamilton, 35 in the same direction from Cincinnati, and 110 southwest from Columbus.

Oxford, a township of Tuscarawas county, within the limits of which are laid off the towns of Westchester and Wilmington.

Oxford, a post town of Coshocton county.

Oxford, a township of Guernsey county.

P

Painesville, a very flourishing post township of Geauga county, on the southern shore of lake Erie. "It includes the mouth of Grand river, and is the most populous and flourishing of any in the county. The town or village is situated on the western bank of the river, about three miles from its mouth. On entering the river, the harbor is sufficiently deep and capacious, and a vessel may unload, by placing a single plank from the deck to the shore. It is believed the harbor may be made permanent without very great expence. This town contains a post office, six stores, a saw and grist mill, a felling mill, sundry carding machines, a carding machine factory, a very extensive tannery, a distillery, three blacksmiths' shops, one tinner, three physicians, one lawyer, two taverns, with sundry mechanics not here mentioned. Perhaps no place on the Connecticut reserve is advancing with equal rapidity." In this township is also laid out the town of Grandon. Adjoining Painesville, on the east, a bridge 400 feet long, is thrown across Grand river, where the great east and west road along the lake crosses it. This bridge is free from toll, it being built, "principally by subscription, the industry and public spirit of the citizens of this section of the country superseding the necessity of toll bridges."

Paint, the southeasternmost township of Wayne county.

Paint, a township in the western borders of Ross county. It is watered, on the west and south, by Paint creek, and near the middle, by Buckskin creek, which runs across it from northwest to southeast.

Paint, a township in the northeastern corner of Fayette county.

Paint, a township in the eastern part of Highland county.

Paint creek, a western branch of the Scioto river. It rises in the southwestern corner of Madison county, near the source of Little Miami; from whence it runs southeastwardly 35 miles across Fayette county by Washington, and along the southwestern borders of Ross county, when it turns and runs in a somewhat northeastwardly direction 15 miles, thence eastwardly 10 miles farther, where it joins the Scioto river five miles below Chillicothe. Its principal branches are North, Rattlesnake, and Rocky forks. Paint creek is a remarkably long stream for the quantity of water which it usually contains at its mouth: and, together with its numerous branches, waters an extensive portion of valuable country.

Painter creek, a western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami county.

Paintville, a recently laid off town, in Wayne county, 15 miles southeast from Wooster, on the road leading from that town to New Philadelphia.

Palmyra, a populous and flourishing post township, in the eastern borders of Portage county, containing about 600 inhabitants.

Parkman, a flourishing post township, in the southeast corner of Geauga county. In it is situated a pleasant village of the same name, on some "of the head waters of Grand river. It contains two mercantile stores, one tavern, one grist, and two saw mills, two carding machines, one carding machine factory;" beside the professional men and mechanics, usual in country towns. "On account of the very great water advantages, which this place possesses, it bids fair to become a place of considerable business. The road from Warren to Chardon and Painesville passes through this town."

Paxton, a township, in the southwestern corner of Ross county, in which is situated the town of Bainbridge.

Pease, a township, situated on the Ohio river, in the northeastern corner of Belmont county. The two villages, or towns, as they are called, of Burlington and Canton, are situated in this township. Indian Wheeling creek runs through the southern part of this township, upon which are erected several valuable mills; and along the borders of which are several valuable farms.

Pee Pee, a township of Pike county, in which is a ferry across Scioto river, 19 miles south from Chillicothe, on the road from thence to Portsmouth.

Perkins, a township of Huron county, in which is situated the town called Sandusky city.

Perry, an interior county, bounded on the north by Licking county, east by Muskingum and Morgan, south by Athens and Hocking, and on the west by Fairfield county. It is 24 miles long by 18 broad, containing 402 square miles. A considerable part of Perry county is hilly, and somewhat hard of tillage. It is, however, found to be excellent for the production of wheat. Stone coal is found in several places. It is divided into the eight townships of Madison, Clayton, Bearfield, Pike, Jackson, Reading, Hopewell, and Thorn. It also contains the post towns of Somerset the seat of justice, and Thornville; beside New Reading, Lexington and Burlington, of less importance. Improved lands along the



great road leading from Lancaster to Zanesville, sell at from 15 to 25 dollars per acre; off from that road, from 6 to 15 dollars; and unimproved from three to eight dollars. In the southern borders of the county, are considerable tracts of Congress lands yet to be entered. It has no considerable stream of water within its limits. Some of the tributary streams, however, of the Muskingum and Hocking rivers rise in this county. This county was made and organized during the session of the legislature, in the winter of 1817-18.

Perry, a township of Geauga county, situated between Painesville and Madison, on the southern shore of lake Erie.

Perry, a township of Stark county.

Perry, a township of Wayne county.

Perry, a township of Muskingum county.

Perry, a township of Gallia county.

Perry, a township, in the north part of Brown county.

Perrysburg, a town recently laid out at the lower rapids of the Maumee river, on the southeastern bank of said river, 18 miles from its mouth. Distance, 36 miles west by north from Croghansville, and 140 northwesterly from Columbus. It is particularly so called in honor of captain Perry, who won his celebrated naval victory a short distance from the mouth of that river.

Perrysville, a township of Richland county, on an eastern fork of Mohiccan creek.

Petersburg, a small town, in the eastern borders of Columbiana county, 14 miles easterly by north from New Lisbon.

Philadelphia, New. [See *New Philadelphia*.]

Phillipsburg, a small town, laid out in 1817, in Warren township, Jefferson county, on the Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg in Virginia. Distance, seven miles south from Steubenville. It has an extensive warehouse for merchandize.

Pickaway, a fertile interior county, bounded on the north by Franklin, east by Fairfield, south by Ross, and west by Fayette and Madison counties. It is 22 by 21 miles in extent, containing 470 square miles. It has a population of 9260 inhabitants, and property valued at 1,446,407 dollars. It is divided into the 12 following townships: Harrison, Madison, Walnut, Washington, Pickaway, and Salt creek, east of Scioto river; and Scioto, Jackson, Wayne, Deer creek, Monroe and Darby on the west. "In it are 6 villages or towns

namely: Circleville in Washington township, Jefferson and Livingston in Pickaway, Tarlton in Salt creek, Bloomfield in Harrison, and Westfall in Wayne township. Circleville, Tarlton, and Jefferson, are post towns, and the most flourishing, according to the order mentioned." A considerable portion of the land, especially on the eastern side of Scioto river, is of a very superior quality, and produces almost immense quantities of the different kinds of grain. It was estimated that 10,000 barrels of flour were exported from this county in the spring of 1817, for the New Orleans.

MAP OF PICKAWAY COUNTY.

—Scale, 7 miles to an inch—



market. "It has the four varieties of woodland, barren, plain, and prairie. The plain land equals, and, perhaps, excels any other land in the western country, for the production of wheat, generally producing from forty to forty five bushels per acre of the first quality. The prairies are best for corn and grass, and the barrens produce excellent pastures. These three kinds of land probably compose one fifth part of the land in the county; the other four fifths being now, or not long since, heavily timbered. The shape of the county is nearly that of a parallelogram, the southern line, however, a little crooked." Scioto river runs from north to south through nearly the middle of the county. The other principal streams are Lower Walnut, Darby and Deer creeks.

Pickaway, a township of the county just described.

Pickaway plains, a remarkably level and fertile body of land in Pickaway county, three miles below Circleville. These plains lie a little eastwardly from Scioto river, in somewhat a circular or rather an elliptical form, with the longest diameter from northeast to southwest, being about 7 miles in that direction, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ from northeast to southwest. These are natural plains, without a tree or shrub within reach of the eye, excepting along the distant borders in the surrounding horizon, which is nearly equal to that obtained at sea.

Pierpont, a township in the eastern border of Ashtabula county, adjoining the Pennsylvania state line. It has Monroe north, the state of Pennsylvania east, Wayne south, and Denmark township on the west. It is 10 miles long from north to south, and five broad from east to west.

Pike, a township in the southern part of Stark county.

Pike, a township of Wayne county.

Pike, a new township of Perry county.

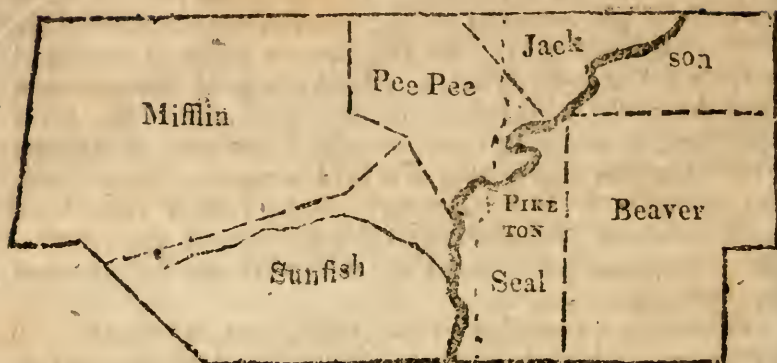
Pike, a township in the northwestern corner of Madison county.

Pike, a township of Clark county.

Pike, a southern county, bounded north by Ross, east by Jackson, south by Scioto and Adams counties, and on the west by Highland county. It is 32 miles long from east to west, by 15 broad from north to south, containing 400 square miles. Population: 2,300. County seat, Picketon. A portion of the land is rough and hilly; but several tracts of valuable land are, however, interspersed in various parts, particularly along Scioto river.

MAP OF PIKE COUNTY.

—Scale, 10 miles to an inch.—



Piketon, a post town and seat of justice for the above described county. It was laid out early in 1815, on the eastern side of Scioto river, 19 miles below or south from Chillicothe, on the great road leading from thence to Portsmouth, and 26 miles north from the town last mentioned.

Pine creek. [See *Hale's creek*.]

Piney creek, a small stream in Jefferson county.

Pipe creek, a stream about 20 miles long, running north by eastwardly across the northwestern corner of Huron county, into the eastern extremity of Sandusky bay.

Pipe creek, also a township of Huron county.

Pipe creek, a small stream, in the southeastern quarter of Belmont county, running eastwardly into the Ohio river in York township.

Piqua, a post town in Miami county, considerably noted for several minor treaties here held with the original natives. It is situated on the western side of the Miami river, eight miles northerly from Troy, 27 west by north from Urbana, and 69 in a similar direction from Columbus. This town has recently been established, as the seat of a land office for the sale of lands, in the western part of the country, recently, acquired from the Indians, in the northwestern quarter of the state.

Plain, a township in the northern part of Stark county.

Plain, a township of Wayne county, immediately west from Wooster.

Plain, a township of Franklin county, containing nearly 300 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township of Fairfield county.

Pleasant, a post township, in the southwest corner of Franklin county, containing 455 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township in the southeast corner of Madison county.

Pleasant, a township in the northeastern part of Clark county, containing 675 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township of Brown county, in which is situated the town of Ripley.

Point Harmar, the name by which that part of Marietta situated on the south bank of the Muskingum river, is usually designated. It is remarkably pleasantly situated, and contains above 30 handsome dwelling houses, a post office and a steam mill, the building for which is erected of stone, and four stories high.

Point Pleasant, a flourishing little town, in Washington township, Clermont county, on the north bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 25 houses, 150 inhabitants, and two stores. It is situated immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 21 miles southwestly from Williamsburg.

Poland, the southeasternmost town and township of Trumbull county. It is a flourishing post town, in which is a forge, furnace, and other mills, and three stores, situated on Mahoning river, and upon the road from Pittsburg to Warren. Distance, from the latter place 18 miles, 65 from the former, and 175 northeastwardly from Columbus.

Poplar creek, a stream running northwestwardly into Clover lick creek, in Clermont county.

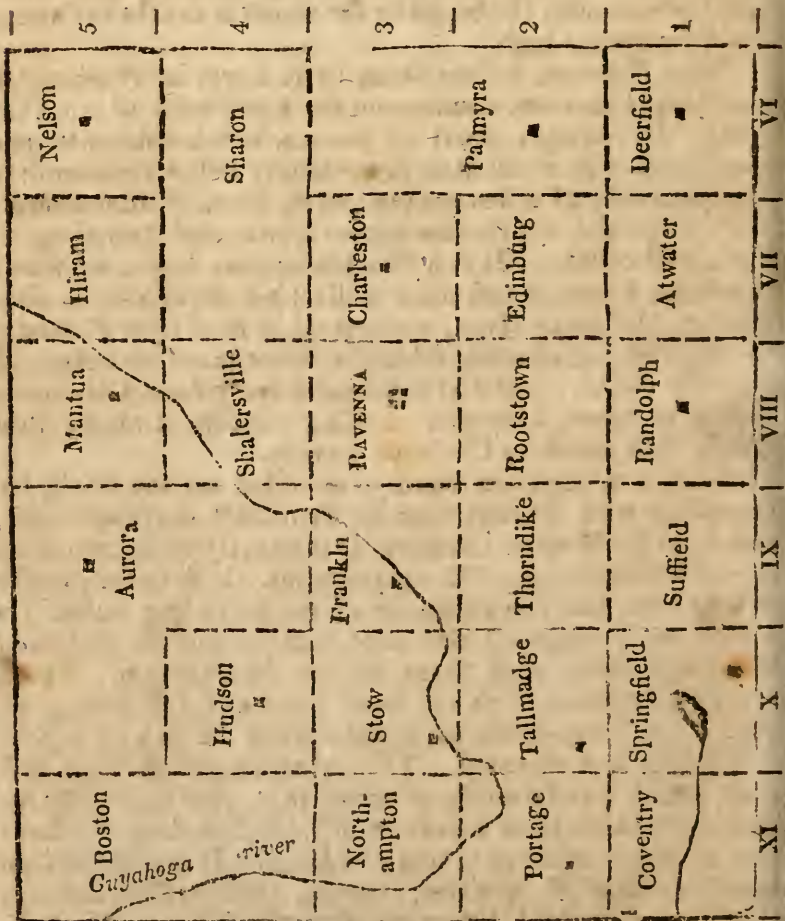
Portage, a northern county, bounded on the north by Cuyahoga and Geauga, east by Trumbull, south by Stark, and west by Medina counties. It is exactly 30 by 25 miles in extent, containing 750 square miles. It is descriptively named from the circumstance of its including within its limits the portage of one mile, connecting the waters of Cuyahoga river with those of the Muskingum. Those streams, together with the head waters of Big Beaver or Mahoning, compose its principal waters. The land is generally high and elevated. The county, together with Medina, which was formerly attached to it, contains 6,000 inhabitants, and a total valuation of 2,495,564 dollars, above half of which belongs to non-residents. It is divided into the townships of Atwater, Aurora, Boston, Charlestown, Coventry, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Hiram, Hudson, Mantua, Nelson, Northampton, Palmyra, Portage, Ran-

dolph, Ravenna the county seat, Rootstown, Sharon, Shalersville, Suffield, Springfield, Stow, Thorndike and Tallmadge.

For the purpose of furnishing a few additional items of information, to those who are not locally acquainted in this county, concerning the proposed connection, by a canal, between Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, the following extract of a letter, received in December, 1818, from the surveyor of Portage county, is here introduced.

MAP OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

—Scale, 8 miles to an inch.—



"On the north side of Coventry township is a pond, about three quarters of a mile in length, which outlets into the Cuyahoga by a handsome brook. This pond is about a foot higher than the Tuscarawas stream, is directly against it, and the height of ground between is not more than two feet above the pond. A little distance, perhaps half a mile, above, opposite the pond, at a rapid of the Tuscarawas, the water is higher than in the pond, and a mill dam is now erecting across the Tuscarawas, by which the Tuscarawas may be taken to supply the summit level of a canal, by carrying it into that pond. It is swamp all the way from the Tuscarawas to the pond. The fall from the pond to the Cuyahoga, is considerable, and would require a number of locks: the most of them might be near together. There is no doubt of a sufficiency of water for the summit level. The distance may be measured on the map."

Portage, a township in the western borders of Portage county. The land is somewhat hilly and broken. The principal production of the farms is grain. The "portage" between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, passes through this township and Coventry, immediately south, as may be seen by reference to the map of Portage county.

Portage river. [See *Carrying river*.]

Portage, New, a town recently "laid out on the north bend of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, and is situated just within the southwest corner of the county of Portage."

Porter, a township on the Ohio river, in Scioto county.

Port Lawrence, a town laid out in August, 1817, at the mouth of Swan creek, on the northern shore of Maumee bay. There being here a sufficient depth of water and a good harbor, for such vessels as usually navigate the great lakes, it is anticipated that this town will become a place of considerable business. Distance, 65 miles southerly from Detroit in Michigan territory, and 148 north by west from Columbus. Until the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio shall be definitively fixed, it will continue to remain a matter of uncertainty, whether this town belongs to the state of Ohio or to Michigan territory.

Portsmouth, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Scioto county. It is advantageously situated for internal commerce, on the eastern bank of Scioto river, just above its junction with the Ohio. It contains a court house and goal, a bank, six mercantile stores, and two commission

warehouses, which do pretty extensive business. Distance, 45 miles south from Chillicothe, and 90 in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 48'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 53'$.

Prairie, the name of a township in Wayne county.

Preble, a western county, bounded on the north by Dark, east by Montgomery, and south by Butler counties, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 by 18 miles in extent, containing 432 square miles. It contains 5,335 inhabitants, and property valued at 798,660 dollars. The settlement commenced in 1804, and this county was organized four years afterward. It now contains the nine townships of Jefferson, Dixon, Israel, Somers, Washington, Harrison, Twin, Lanier, and Gratis, and the two towns of Eaton and New Lexington, the former of which is the county seat. The country is generally level, and of a tolerable good quality, and well calculated for grazing farms. The principal streams are the head waters of Twin, Whitewater, Four mile, and Seven mile or St. Clair's creeks, all of nearly equal size. Iron ore is also here found.

Princeton, a post town, in Liberty township, Butler county, six miles east from Hamilton, on the road from thence to Lebanon, and 100 southwest from Columbus.

Pugh's settlement; the township of Radnor, often so called, five miles northwesterly from the town of Delaware.

Pultney, a town and township, in Belmont county, on the Ohio river, nine miles below Wheeling in Virginia.

Put in bay, a very commodious station for ships, between two islands, near the southern shore of lake Erie, a little northeastwardly from the mouth of Carrying river. It is noted as being the first harbour into which captain Perry ordered the British fleet, after its capture, on the 10th of September, 1813.

Putnam, a flourishing post town, on the western bank of Muskingum river, opposite Zanesville. It contains several handsome brick dwelling houses, a neat two story stone building for an academy, several mercantile stores, mechanical shops, and mills, and about 400 inhabitants. The enterprising citizens of this town have recently erected an elegant, substantial and costly bridge, on hewn stone piers, across the Muskingum river, to facilitate the intercourse between it and Zanesville. This town was called Springfield, until the session of the legislature in 1813-14, when the name was changed to that of Putnam.

R

Raccoon, a considerable creek, rising in the interior and western part of Athens county, and running from thence 50 miles in a southwardly by east direction, falls into the west side of the Ohio river six miles below Gallipolis. Along the borders of this stream, in Athens county, are extensive quarries of stone from which are manufactured burr mill stones, said to be of a quality equal to the best French burrs. Indeed their credit is so good, that orders are continually received for them, from most of the western states.

Raccoon, a township of Gallia county, containing 510 inhabitants,

Raccoon creek, a northern branch of Licking river.

Radnor, a township, adjoining that of Delaware, on the northwest.

Rainbow creek, a valuable mill stream, running southwardly into Muskingum river, in Washington county.

Ralphsville, a township on the lake shore, at the mouth of Ashtabula river, 11 miles north from Jefferson, and 200 northeastwardly from Columbus.

Randolph, an agricultural township, in the southern borders of Portage county. It contains above 400 inhabitants, and some mills.

Randolph, a township of Montgomery county, in which are laid off the town plats of Salem and Uniontown.

Range, a southern township of Madison county.

Rattlesnake fork, a large western branch of Paint creek, rising on the confines of Fayette and Green counties; and from thence runs a southeastwardly direction above 50 miles, nearly parallel with the main creek, when it joins Paint just within the eastern borders of Highland county.

Rattlesnake fork, also a tributary of Eagle creek, so called, in the eastern borders of Brown county.

Ravenna, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Portage county. It contains the usual county buildings, three mercantile stores, and 20 framed dwelling houses. "It is situated in a township of the same name; in which township there is a large woollen manufactory, and a grist and saw mill standing on the waters of the Cuyahoga river; also, a grist and saw mill standing on a branch of the Mahoning. It is a singular fact that in this township, (which is only five miles square) there are good mill seats, on two

streams, one of which empties into the Atlantic through the gulf of Mexico, and the other through the gulf of St. Lawrence." It is situated on a southeastern branch of Cuyahoga river; 35 miles southeasterly from Cleveland, 25 north by east from Canton in Stark county, and 140 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 11'$. W. lon. $4^{\circ} 18'$

Reading, a town of Hamilton county, 10 miles northerly from Cincinnati, on the road toward Dayton, and 100 southwesterly from Columbus.

Reading, a populous and wealthy township of Perry county, in which is situated the town of Somerset.

Recovery, fort. [See *Fort Recovery*.]

Red oak creek, a stream putting into the Ohio river in the southern part of Brown county, immediately above the town of Ripley.

Refugee tract, a body of 100,000 acres of land granted by Congress to certain individuals who left the British provinces during the revolutionary war, and espoused the cause of freedom. It is a narrow strip of country $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad from north to south, and extending eastwardly from the Scioto river 43 miles. It has the United States' XX ranges of military or army lands north, and the XXII ranges of Congress lands south. In the western borders of this tract, is the town of Columbus.

Reily, a township of Butler county.

Reserve, Connecticut Western. [See *Connecticut Reserve*.]

Richfield, a thriving agricultural township of Ashtabula county, situated on Grand river, immediately south of Austinburg.

Rich Hill, a large township, and the southeasternmost in Muskingum county.

Richland, a large county, bounded on the north by Huron, east by Wayne, south by Knox and Delaware counties, and west by lands to which the Indian title has lately been extinguished. Owing, however, to a supposition, by the legislature, that the tract of public land in which the county is situated, contained but XX ranges, or from some other cause, a fractional part of the XXIst range of townships three miles broad, extends along the whole western limits of the county, between it and the Indian country, and according to the letter of the law, belongs to Delaware county. Richland county is 30 miles square, containing 900 square miles. It contains also a population of 3000 inhabitants, and a valuation of 295,333 dollars. It is divided into the

townships of Madison, Jefferson, Troy, Mifflin, Green, Vermillion, Worthington, Bloomingrove, Springfield, and Washington. It has also the five towns of Mansfield, New Lexington, Belville, Trucksville, and Perrysville; the first of which is the seat of justice. The county embraces a tract of country high and elevated. The principal streams are numerous branches of Mohiccan creek, and the head waters of Sandusky and Whetstone rivers.

Richland, a township of Belmont county, in which is situated St. Clairsville the county seat.

Richland, a township of Guernsey county.

Richland, a township in the eastern part of Fairfield county.

Richland, a township in the northeast corner of Clinton county.

Richmond, New, a thriving little post town, laid off in 1811, on the west bank of Salt creek, one mile from its mouth, and on the road from Chillicothe to Gallipolis. It contains several mills, advantageously situated on the falls of the creek adjoining the town, two stores, and between 30 and 40 dwelling houses. It is situated in Jefferson township, Ross county, 14 miles southeastwardly from Chillicothe, and 58 southerly from Columbus.

Richmond, a small post town, in the eastern part of Salem township, Jefferson county, 10 miles northwest from Steubenville, on the road from that place to Canton.

Ridgefield, a township of Huron county.

Ridgeville, a post township in the western borders of Cuyahoga county.

Ridgeville, a pleasant post village, in the northern part of Warren county, seven miles north from Lebanon, and 70 southwest from Columbus.

Ripley, a post town and temporary seat of justice for Brown county. It is situated in Pleasant township, on the north bank of the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Red Oak creek. It contains five stores, about 35 houses, and 180 inhabitants. Distance, 46 miles southeasterly from Cincinnati, and 120 southwesterly from Columbus. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 48'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 40'$.

Robert's Line, one of the two contested lines of demarcation between United States' lands in the western parts of Ohio, and the Virginia military tract, running from the head of Little Miami to the source of Scioto river.

Rock, the northernmost township in Harrison county, containing 54 square miles.

Pock creek, a stream rising near the southern confines of Ashtabula county, and from thence running northwardly 11 or 12 miles into Richfield township, and then westerly three miles into the east side of Grand river.

Rocky fork, a valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Licking county, and running southerly into Licking river, seven miles below or eastwardly from Newark. On this stream are several mills, a furnace, beside a forge for making bar iron.

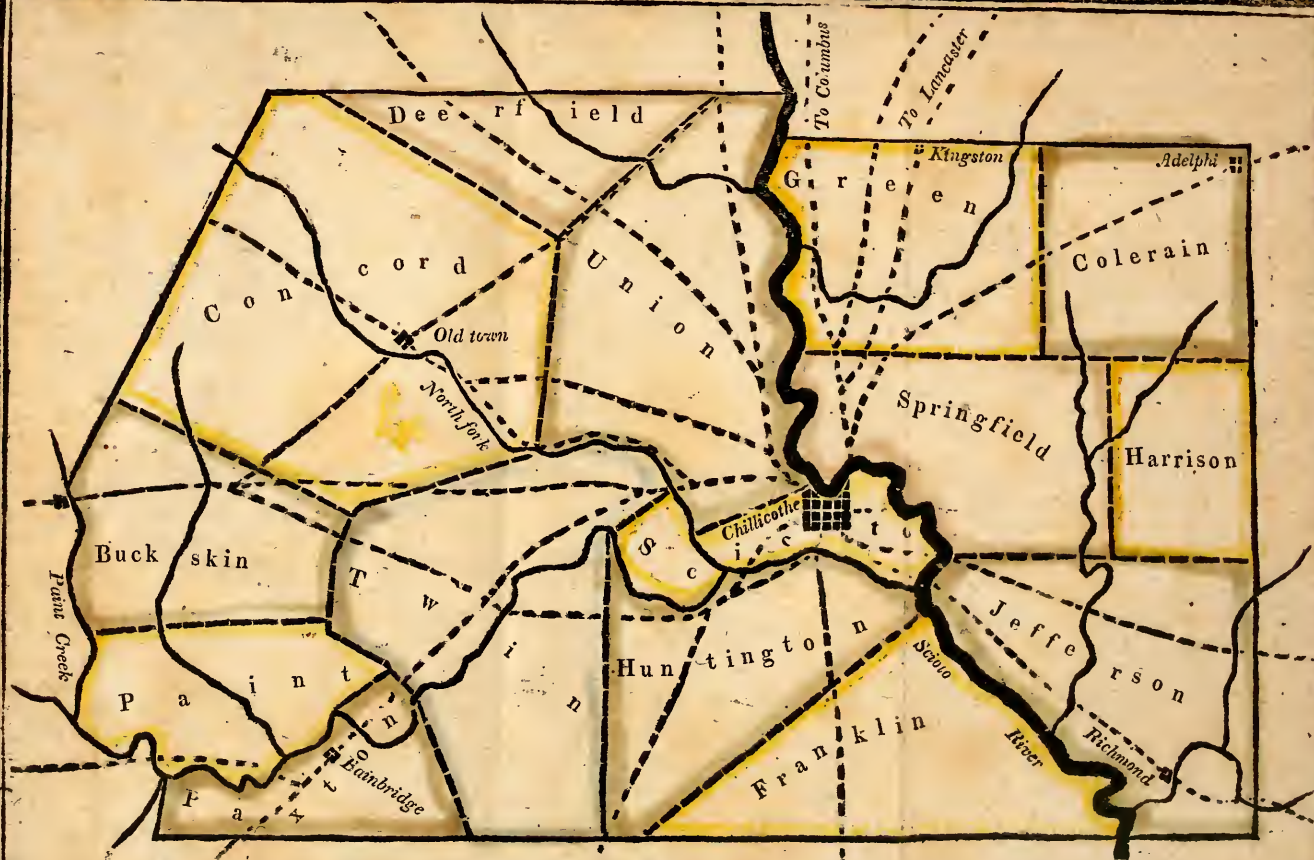
Rocky river, a northern rivulet, rising in Medina county, and running northerly 30 miles across Cuyahoga county, into the southern side of lake Erie, at the town of Granger. The mouth of this river forms a valuable harbor for shipping.

Rootstown, a very flourishing agricultural township of Portage county, containing about 400 inhabitants.

Rome, a township of Athens county.

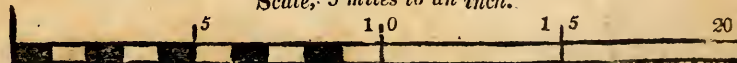
Ross, a populous and wealthy interior county, bounded north by Pickaway, east by Hocking and Jackson, south by Pike, and west by Highland and Fayette counties. It is 34 miles long from east to west, and 22 broad from north to south, containing above 650 square miles. It includes a population exceeding 16,000 inhabitants, and a valuation of 3,681,639 dollars. It contains the towns of Chillicothe the county seat, Kingston, Adelphi, Richmond, Bainbridge, Oldtown, and Clarksburg. It is also divided into the 15 townships of Colerain, Harrison, Jefferson, Springfield, and Green on the east side of the Scioto river, Union, Scioto, Huntington, Franklin, Twin, Paxton, Paint, Buckskin, Concord, and Deerfield on the west. The land is generally fertile and suitably diversified with meadow and upland; the latter of which is peculiarly well adapted to the production of grain. The principal waters are Scioto river, Paint, Deer, Kinnikinnick, Little Walnut; and Salt creeks.

"The face of the country south and southeast of an imaginary line running west and northeast from Chillicothe, is considerably diversified with hills. This imaginary line separates the range of hills which border upon the Ohio, from the level alluvial country of the interior. The hilly tracts affords much good tillable land, but generally in small bodies. The level tract lying northwardly from Chillicothe, is excellent land, with but little exception, and capable of sustaining a dense population. In many parts the farms are



MAP OF ROSS COUNTY, 1819.

Scale, 5 miles to an inch.





beginning to have the appearance of an old settled country.

Ross, a hilly but considerably populous township, six miles square, in the northern part of Jefferson county. Big Yellow creek meanders through this township, along the borders of which are five several salt works in very successful operation. In the hills are found extensive bodies of stone coal, and some iron ore.

Ross, a township of Green county.

Ross, a township of Butler county.

Rossville, a post town of Butler county, on the west bank of Miami river, in St. Clair township, opposite Hamilton, containing three mercantile stores.

Roundbottom. [See *Charlestown*.]

Roundhead's town, the name given to an Indian settlement at the head of Scioto river, 35 miles north by west from Urbana.

Roxbury, a township of Morgan county.

Royalton, a small town of Amanda township, in Fairfield county, 10 miles westerly from Lancaster.

Rush creek, a mill stream rising in the eastern part of Fairfield county, and running thence in a southwestwardly direction into Hockhocking river, seven miles below Lancaster.

Rush creek, also the name of a township in the eastern part of Fairfield county.

Rushville, a thriving post town, on the east side of Rush creek in Richland township, Fairfield county, containing about 25 dwelling houses and three stores, beside several mills in the vicinity. Distance, 10 miles east by north from Lancaster, on the turnpike road leading from thence to Zanesville, and 26 southwestwardly from the latter place. Until December, 1816, this town was called Clinton, when it was changed to the present name.

Rutland, a post township in Meigs county, containing 340 inhabitants.

S

Salem, a flourishing post township, in the northeast corner of the state, in Ashtabula county. Among other mills, it contains one or two iron works; but is principally settled by farmers.

Salem, also a township in Jefferson county.

Salem, likewise the name of a township on Muskingum

river, in Tuscarawas county, in which are situated the villages of Gnadenhutten and Goshen.

Salem, a township in the northern borders of Muskingum county.

Salem, a township on the Ohio river, in the eastern part of Monroe county.

Salem, a township of Washington county.

Salem, also a township of Meigs county, containing 145 inhabitants.

Salem, likewise a township of Champaign county, containing 460 inhabitants.

Salem, also a small but thriving post town of Columbiana county, 10 miles northwestwardly from New Lisbon.

Salem, a small town or village, in a central part of Randolph township, Montgomery county, 12 miles northwestwardly from Dayton.

Salem, New. [See *New Salem.*]

Salisbury, a township of Meigs county, containing 325 inhabitants. Through this township runs Leading creek, which has considerable fertile land upon its borders.

Salt creek, a small stream running into the east side of Muskingum river, nine miles below Zanesville, in the neighbourhood of which is a post office.

Salt creek, a post township of Muskingum county, situated on the above described creek. The post office is nine miles southeast from Zanesville.

Salt creek, a considerable stream running into the Scioto river from the east 15 miles below Chillicothe. It is formed by three principal streams; the southeasternmost rises about the Salines, called the Scioto salt works, near the center of Jackson county: the middle is a small branch; and the northeasternmost, rises in the western border of Fairfield county, and after running across a corner of Pickaway, and the whole breadth of Ross county, in a southwardly direction above 30 miles, joins the other branches about four above the mouth of the joint streams. These several streams furnish many excellent mill seats; several of which are already improved. At the Scioto salt works considerable quantities of salt are annually made. In the neighbourhood of these works is located the seat of justice for Jackson county.

Salt creek, the name of a township in Wayne county.

Salt creek, a township of Hocking county, through which runs one branch of Scioto Salt creek.

Salt creek, the southeasternmost township of Pickaway county, in which is situated the town of Tarlton.

Sandusky bay, a large sheet of water, about 20 miles in length, by from three to four broad, in the north part of the state. It communicates with lake Erie by a narrow straight, and lies in an east and west direction. Carrying river approaches, in its extreme eastern bend, so near the western extremity of the bay, as to leave but a very narrow isthmus; and the land thus almost enclosed by the lake, Sandusky bay, and Carrying river, is called a peninsula.

Sandusky river, a northern river, rising within the western limits of Richland county, whence it runs in a north-westwardly direction about 20 miles, to Upper Sandusky, and thence northwardly 60 miles, across the Indian country, into Sandusky bay, near its western extremity. It is generally a rapid stream, but is still navigable, when the waters are moderately high. Among its branches are Tymochtee, Honey and Wolf creeks. It has been a subject of much speculation, to ascertain whether a direct line of water communication might not be obtained between lake Erie and the Ohio river, through the channels of this and the Scioto rivers. A batteaux navigation, upon this line of communication, is now in fact, frequently had with only four miles portage. But whether this line of communication can ever be effected, so as to become practically beneficial, remains yet to be ascertained.

Sandusky plains, are several extensive regions of champaign and almost perfectly level country, bordering upon and especially around the head waters of Sandusky river. On some parts of these plains are copses of oak and other trees; while great portions of the country, as far as the eye can reach, are totally destitute of timber, and covered, in the summer season, with a rank wild grass, five or six feet high. On these plains, wander and feed numerous herds of cattle, belonging to the Wyandot and other tribes of Indians, and also to several white inhabitants settled at the several stations along Sandusky river.

Sandusky, Upper, and Lower, two stations on Sandusky river, called by these names respectively; as the latter is within a few miles of the mouth of said river, and the former 40 miles above. [See *Forts Ferree* and *Stephenson*.]

Sandusky, a new town latterly surveyed off, in Huron county, on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, 25 miles northeasterly from Croghansville, and about 120 north by

east from Columbus. It contains two stores, and it being a stopping place for the lake Erie steam boat, on its passage up and down the lake, between Buffalo and Detroit, it bids fair to become a place of considerable importance. The name of this town, as recorded, is Sandusky City.

Sandusky, also, another town, laid out, in 1817, on the west bank of Sandusky river, opposite Croghansville.

Sandy creek, a stream of Columbiana and Stark counties, running 15 or 18 miles southwestwardly into Nimishillen creek.

Sandy, a township, situated on a creek of the same name, in the southeastern quarter of Stark county.

Sandy store, a place at which is kept a post office in Columbiana county.

Schaenbrun, a Moravian missionary settlement, on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, three miles below New Philadelphia. The name signifies "clear spring."

Scioto, a river, the second in magnitude of those flowing entirely within the state. It rises in a morass 12 miles northerly of the Indian boundary line above Logan county; runs firstly a northeastwardly direction 10, thence southeastwardly 30 more, where it receives Little Scioto from the northeast, and there it gradually turns into a south by east, and finally into a generally south direction 130 miles further, when it empties into the Ohio river between Portsmouth and Alexandria, by a mouth 150-yards wide. It is navigable 130 miles. Immediately above Columbus it receives Whetstone river from the north, which is navigable in some seasons of the year, to Worthington, nine miles. Its other principal tributaries are, Big Walnut, Lower Walnut, and Salt creeks, from the east, and Paint, Deer, Darby, Mill, and Boke's creeks from the west. On the eastern bank of this river, about five miles northwesterly, or up the river from Columbus, is an almost inexhaustible bed of free stone or marble, which has recently been found to be capable of receiving a very high polish. When quarried, it is nearly white; but when polished, becomes grey. Extensive bodies of valuable land are situated adjacent, either immediately upon, or in the neighbourhood of this river, and that region of the state bordering upon it, is frequently designated by the name of the Scioto country.

Scioto country, is that portion of the interior and southern part of the state, which is watered by the Scioto river and its numerous branches. Delaware, Franklin, Madison,

Fayette, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Jackson and Scioto counties, compose that portion of the state thus designated. The main Scioto river runs from north to south across and nearly through the middle of all these counties, excepting Madison, Fayette and Jackson, which are situated on some of its tributaries. It extends about 130 miles from north to south, and, upon a medium, 40 from east to west. It may therefore be considered, in round numbers, as containing 5,200 square miles, or 3,328,000 acres. The northern parts are very level, fertile, and peculiarly well adapted for grazing farms. But that same quality of the ground which causes its fertility, also renders it very bad for roads, unless considerable labor is bestowed upon them; much more indeed than is actually bestowed. The land in the middle parts, through Pickaway and Ross counties, are more elevated, dry and rolling, consequently, extraordinarily well adapted for the production of grain of the various kinds, which it produces in abundance. South of Ross county, the lands are rough, hilly, and comparatively sterile, excepting the meadows along the runs, and an inconsiderable portion of the upland, which is remarkably fertile.

Scioto salt works, a place where considerable salt is made, on a tract of land reserved by the United States, near the centre of Jackson county, and 28 miles southeastwardly from Chillicothe.

Scioto, Little. [See *Little Scioto.*]

Scioto, a central township of Ross county, on the west side of Scioto river, in which the town of Chillicothe is situated.

Scioto, a township of Delaware county, situated on the western side of Scioto river.

Scioto, a township of Pickaway county.

Scioto, a township of Jackson county.

Scioto, a river county, bounded on the north by Pike, east by Jackson and Lawrence counties, south by the Ohio river, and west by Adams county. It is 28 miles long from east to west, and of very irregular breadth, containing about 575 square miles. It contains 3870 inhabitants, and property valued at 466,748 dollars. Seat of justice, Portsmouth. Scioto river flows through the middle of this county. The land is generally uneven, and of an indifferently good quality. It is divided into the ten townships of Bloom, Vernon, Green, Porter, Madison, Jefferson, Wayne, east

of Scioto river, Union, Washington, and Nile on the west. It also contains the towns of Alexandria and Portsmouth, beside Haverhill, a new town, recently laid out on the bank of the Ohio river, in Green township, opposite the mouth of Little Sandy river in Kentucky.



Seal, a township of Pike county, in which is situated the town of Piketon.

Seneca, a military station, during the late war, on the western side of Sandusky river, nine miles above or southerly from fort Stephenson.

Seneca, a township of Morgan county.

Seneca, a township, the westernmost in Monroe county.

Senecaville, a settlement or town in Morgan county.

Seven mile creek, a stream putting into Four mile creek, a little above the junction of the latter with the Miami river, in Butler county.

Shade river, a rivulet formed by the junction of several very winding creeks in the lower borders of Athens county. It runs southeastwardly into the Ohio river, and turns several mills in its passage.

Shalersville, a post township, of very fertile land, in Portage county, immediately north of Ravenna. It contains about 300 inhabitants.

Sharon, a grazing, agricultural township, in the eastern borders of Portage county. The land is pretty fertile. The post road from Cleveland to Warren passes through the northern part of the town. Its post office is called Windham post office. It contains upwards of 300 inhabitants.

Shanesville, a recently laid out town, on Sugar creek, in Tuscarawas county. It is thriving, having already several mechanics settled in it, and two stores.

Sharon, a post town of Ashtabula county.

Sharon, a township in the northern part of Franklin county, containing 685 inhabitants.

Sharpsburg, the name of a small town of Hamilton county.

Shelby, a county in the western part of the state, bounded on the north by the late Indian country, east by Logan, south by Miami, and on the west by Dark county. It is about 20 miles square, and contains 418 square miles. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries. This county was constituted, in January, 1819, from the northern part of Miami county, and a small portion of the southern part of the Indian country, purchased by a treaty which was ratified at Washington city on the 4th of January, 1819.

Shepherdstown, a village in Wheeling township. Belmont county.

Short creek, the southeasternmost township of Harrison county.

Silver creek, a township of Green county, in which is laid out the village of Jamestown.

Sinking Spring, a post village in Highland county, 53

miles southwesterly from Chillicothe, on the great road from thence to Maysville in Kentucky, and 78 south by west from Columbus. It contains two stores, and eight or ten dwelling houses.

Sippo, a creek, running southwestwardly from the eastern limits of Pickaway county, along the southern borders of Pickaway plains, into the Scioto river, five miles below Circleville.

Smithfield, a small town, on the great road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling in Virginia, 15 miles easterly from Cambridge, and 100 eastwardly from Columbus.

Smithfield, a flourishing post town of Jefferson county, containing about 80 dwellings, 500 inhabitants, seven stores, a bank, and in the vicinity, six merchant flouring mills, and 13 saw mills. Distance, 12 miles southwest from Steubenville.

Solomon's town, an Indian settlement, near the head of the Great Miami river, upon the military road from Urbana to fort Meigs, 17 miles southerly from fort M'Arthur.

Somers, a township of Preble county.

Somerset, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Perry county. It is situated in Reading township, on the great road leading from Zanesville to Lancaster, about 18 miles distant from each; and from this equality of its distance from those two considerable towns, it was formerly called Middletown. It contains six stores, a small market house, and about 60 dwelling houses. Its situation is elevated, and commands an extensive prospect in every direction. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 52'$. W. lon. $5^{\circ} 20'$.

Somerset, a small town of Jefferson county.

Southington, a township in the western borders of Trumbull county.

Southwest Branch, a large western tributary of Great Miami river. It is formed in the western part of Miami county, by the junction of Stillwater and Greenville creeks. From this junction, it runs above 30 miles, in a southwardly by east direction, across the southwestern borders of Miami county into Montgomery, and joins Miami river a short distance above, but opposite the mouth of Mad river.

Sprigg, a township of Adams county.

Springfield, an agricultural township, in the southern borders of Portage county, containing about 400 inhabitants. In this township is the pond or head spring of Tuscarawas river.

Springfield, a township of Columbiana county.

Springfield, a township of Richland county.

Springfield, an improving township in the northwestern part of Jefferson county.

Springfield, the name also of a small village, in Salem township, Jefferson county, 15 miles northwest from Steubenville.

Springfield, also a township of Gallia county, containing 300 inhabitants.

Springfield, a township of Ross county, on the eastern side of Scioto river, opposite Chillicothe.

Springfield, a township in Clark county, containing 1050 inhabitants.

Springfield, a flourishing post town in the above township, and seat of justice for Clark county, containing eight mercantile stores, and the mechanical shops usual in country towns, beside an extensive woollen cloth and cotton factory. It stands on an eastern fork of Mad river, 18 miles southerly from Urbana, and 43 west from Columbus, N. lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 43'$.

Springfield, a township of Montgomery county.

Springfield, the former name of the town of Putnam.

Springfield, a post town of Hamilton county, 15 miles north of Cincinnati, on the road to Hamilton.

St. Albans, a township of Licking county.

St. Clair, Fort. [See *Fort St. Clair.*]

St. Clair, a township of Butler county, in which is situated the town of Rossville.

St. Clair, a township of Columbiana county.

St. Clair's creek, a stream rising in the upper part of Preble county, from thence running southwardly above 30 miles, past the old fort St. Clair into Butler county, where it enters the Great Miami river a little below the town of Hamilton, on the opposite side of the river.

St. Clairsville, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Belmont county. Its position is high and commanding. The circumjacent country is hilly, but produces large crops of grain. This town "contains a court house, goal and market house; also, one house for public worship for friends, one for methodists and one for presbyterians, situated immediately contiguous; also a printing office, 12 stores," a bank, and in June, 1819, contained 106 families, and 675 inhabitants. The township of Richland, including however, the town of St. Clairsville, contained at the same

time, 513 families, and 3251 inhabitants. St. Clairsville is situated on the great road leading westwardly from Wheeling in Virginia to the interior of the state. It is distant 11 miles west from Wheeling, 70 eastwardly from Zanesville, and 130 in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 8'$. W. lon. $3^{\circ} 55'$.

St. Clairsville. [See *Decatur.*]

St. Mary's, a considerable river, rising in the Indian country, near the source of Loramie's creek, running thence northwestwardly 40 miles into the state of Indiana, and from thence 26 miles northwardly into the Maumee river at fort Wayne. It is navigable with batteaux to fort Mary's near its source.

St. Mary's Fort. [See *Fort St. Mary's.*]

Stark, a county, bounded on the north by Portage, east by Columbiana, south by Tuscarawas, and west by Wayne counties. It is nearly 30 miles square, containing 800 square miles. It contains 6,625 inhabitants, and property valued at 1,394,639 dollars. The towns of Canton, Osna-burg, Kendall and Lexington, are in this county; the former of which is the seat of justice. Tuscarawas, Nimi-shillen and Sandy creeks are the principal waters.

Starr, a township of Athens county.

Stanton. [See *Ripley.*]

Staunton, a town of some business on the eastern bank of Miami river, in Miami county, one mile east from Troy.

Steadmansville, a post town of Athens county, in Orange township.

Steubenville, a flourishing post town on the western bank of the Ohio river, and seat of justice for Jefferson county. It was laid out in 1798, with streets all crossing each other at right angles. "The country around it on the Virginia as well as on the Ohio side, is rich and populous. The town was incorporated in 1805, and is governed by a president, recorder, and seven trustees. The town contained, in 1810, but 800 inhabitants;" but in February, 1817, "contained 2032 inhabitants, 453 houses, three churches, an elegant market house, with a town house in the second story," a woollen factory, the machinery of which is put in motion by a steam engine, a steam paper mill, beside a flouring mill and cotton factory, likewise driven by steam power. Here are also a printing office, from which is published a weekly newspaper, an academy, two banks, 27 mercantile stores, 16 public inns, an air foundery, beside a great num;

ber and variety of the most useful mechanics. Distance, 38 miles west bearing south from Pittsburg, 25 northeasterly from St. Clairsville, and 150 east by north from Columbus. It is about 30 miles due north of a line drawn east from Columbus. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$. W. lon. $3^{\circ} 40'$.

Steubenville, land district of, includes all Columbiana, Jefferson and Harrison counties, and parts of Stark, Tuscarawas, Guernsey and Belmont counties. It contains extensive bodies of valuable land. A considerable part of the district, however, is very hilly, and of an indifferently good soil, especially the southern parts.

Stillwater, a creek, rising from several sources in the lower parts of Harrison and the northwestern quarter of Belmont counties, and thence running 25 miles northwestwardly into Muskingum river, eight miles below New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas county.

Stillwater. [See *Southwest branch*.]

Stock, a township of Harrison county.

Stokes, a township in the southwestern corner of Madison county.

Stoner's creek, a small stream of Lawrence county, running southerly into the Ohio river, nine miles above the upper end of French grant.

Stoney creek, a run putting into the east side of the Miami river, in the southwestern quarter of Clark county.

Stonelick, a stream rising in the southwestern quarter of Clinton county, and from thence running southwestwardly 18 miles into the north side of the East branch of Little Miami river in Clermont county.

Stonelick, also the name of a township, in the northern part of Clermont county.

Stow, a post township, in Portage county. Cuyahoga river runs across its southern borders from east to west, on which are erected several mills, and among others, an oil mill. The land is generally timbered with oak. Population, about 370 or 400.

Straight creek, a stream 10 or 12 miles long, running into the Ohio river, in the southern border of Brown county, immediately below Levina

Suffield, an agricultural township, in the southern borders of Portage county. It contains about 800 inhabitants.

Sugar creek, a considerable stream, rising in the upper part of Wayne county, and running southeastwardly into Tuscarawas river.

Sugar creek, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which is laid out the town of Shanesville.

S. gar creek, a township of Wayne county.

Sugar creek, also a township of Green county.

Sunday creek, a stream of Athens county, running from the northeast into Hockhocking river, in Dover township.

Sunbury, a flourishing post township in the eastern part of Delaware county.

Sunbury, also a new town laid off in October, 1816, in a central part of the above mentioned township.

Sunfish, a creek rising in the western part of Monroe county, and running 18 or 20 miles eastwardly into the Ohio river, seven miles below Captina creek, and 22 miles below Indian Wheeling.

Sunfish, a township of Pike county, south of Pee Pee.

Susanna, a little village on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Clermont county, immediately above and adjoining New Richmond. It contains about 50 inhabitants.

Swan creek, a stream rising a few miles northerly from Perrysburg, and running eastwardly into the northwestern side of Maumee bay, eight miles below Perrysburg.

Swan creek, a small stream putting into the Ohio river, in Gallia county, two miles below 18 mile creek.

Sycamore, a township in the northern border of Hamilton county.

Symmes' creek, a stream rising among the barren hills on the confines of Gallia and Jackson counties; whence it runs about 35 miles southwardly into and across Lawrence county, where it joins the Ohio river three miles below Guyandot creek.

Symmes' Purchase, a tract of 311,682 acres of land, in the southwestern quarter of the state, between the Great and Little Miami rivers. It borders on the Ohio river a distance of 27 miles; and extends so far back from the latter, as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for 67 cents per acre. Every 16th section, or mile square, in each township, was reserved by congress for the use of schools, and sections 29 for the support of religious institutions, beside 15 acres around Fort Washington in Cincinnati. This tract of country is now one of the most valuable in the state.

T

Tallmadge, a flourishing post township of Peage county. The principal village is near its southwest corner, on Norton's creek, an excellent mill stream running northwardly into Cuyahoga river. Here is furnace, a forge, and various mills and water machine. Here is also a very respectable academy.

Tarlton, a tolerably pleasantly situated vilge, near the source of the north fork of Scioto Salt creek in the southeastern quarter of Pickaway county. It ccains a post office, a store, and about 20 dwelling houses. It is situated on the great road from Chillicothe to Lancaster, and about 17 miles distant from each of those towns.

Tate, a township in Clermont county, immediately south from Williamsburg, in which is situated theost village of Bethel.

Tawa town, an Indian station in the vinity of Fort Amanda, near the source of the Au Glaizever.

Thompson's salt works, a place at which is kept a post office in Jefferson county.

Thorndike, a township of Portage couy, containing, perhaps, 200 inhabitants. Timber chiefly.

Thorn, a township in the northwestern corner of Perry county, in which is situated the town of Tornville.

Thornville, a post town or village, in the above named township, situated on the road leading fm Lancaster to Newark, and about 14 miles distant fra each, and in the northwest from Somerset. It has three ores. This place was called New Lebanon until 1818.

Tiffin, a township in Adams county.

Tinker's creek, a stream rising in Ptage county, and running thence 12 or 15 miles northwardly into Cuyahoga county, where it also joins Cuyaoga river 11 miles above Cleveland.

Todd's Fork, a creek rising in Clinon county, and running thence 25 miles in a southwestwardly direction to Little Miami river, in Warren county, five miles above Deerfield.

Treacle creek, a western brarch of Big Darby crk, running from the northwest, in Madison county, into the western side of Big Darby, a few miles above Little Day.

Troy, a post town and seat of justice for Miami couy. It is situated on the west bank of the Great Miami r.

eight miles southerly from Piqua, 25 west from Urbana, 68 west by north from Columbus, and 21 north from Dayton. "It contains a handsome brick court house, a goal, four mercantile stores, and fifty dwelling houses." N. lat. 39° 58'. W. long 7° 8'.

Troy, a township of Geauga county.

Troy, a river town and township, situated in Athens county, immediately above the mouth of Hockhocking river.

Troy, also the name of a township in Richland county.

Trucksville, a small town in Richland county, on an eastern fork of Mohican creek.

Trumbull, a large and wealthy county, in the northeastern quarter of the state. It is bounded on the north by Ashtabula county, east by the state of Pennsylvania, south by Columbiana and west by Portage and Geauga counties. It is 35 miles long from north to south, by 25 broad from east to west, containing 875 square miles. It contains a population of 100,000 inhabitants, and a valuation of two million, one hundred and fifteen thousand, and thirty dollars. It is divided into thirty five surveyed land townships, of 5 miles square each. But thirty only of them are as yet organized to civil townships, by the county commissioners: these are, ||Kinsman, ||Vernon, ||Hartford, ||Brookfield, Huard, Coitsville, ||Poland, ||Boardman, ||Youngstown, Liberty, ||Vienna, Fowler, Johnston, Greene, Baretta, Howland, Weathersfield, Austintown, ||Canfield, Ellsworth, ||Warren, Champion, ||Bristol, ||Bloomfield, ||Mesopotamia, Farmington, Southington, ||Braceville, Newton, and ||Milton. All of which marked thus || have post offices, established in them making a total of fifteen post offices in Trumbull county; which circumstance evinces a disposition among the people to become intelligent and well informed. "The most considerable towns, or villages, are those of Wren, Youngstown, Canfield, and Poland. The principal exports are cattle, apples, butter, cheese, whiskey, and bird stuff. In the article of cattle only, the amount would exceed 20,000 dollars annually." This county contains large quantities of valuable land for farming, much of which is improved, in well cultivated farms. Mahoning river and Mqueto creek, are the principal streams. A few miles southeasterly from Warren are salt springs.

Truro, a township of Franklin county, containing 260 inhabitants.

MAP OF TRUMBULL COUNTY.

—Scale, 8 miles to an inch.—



* * Those numeral letters, at the foot of the map, numbered from right to left, indicate the Ranges of Townships in the Connecticut eastern Reserve.—The figures, on the right hand side, are numbers of Townships in the several Ranges.

Turtle creek, the name of a township in Warren county, situated on a stream of the same name, running into the western side of the Little Miami river.

Tuscarawas, a county bounded north by Stark, east by Harrison, south by Harrison and Guernsey, and west by Coshocton counties. It is 30 by 29 miles in extent, containing 680 square miles. It has 3880 inhabitants, and a valuation of 777,707 dollars. It is divided into the nine townships of Goshen, Salem, Oxford, One Leg, Lawrence, Sugar Creek, Wayne, Warren, and Dover. In divers parts of these townships are ten villages or settlements regularly laid out, and denominated towns, namely: New Philadelphia the county seat in Goshen township, Goshen and Gnadenhutten in Salem township, Westchester and Wilmington in Oxford township, Leesburg in One Leg township, Sandyville and Lawrenceville in Sugar Creek township, and Dover not yet settled in Dover township. The principal waters are the Tuscarawas, Sandy, Conoten, Stillwater and Sugar Creek.

Tuscarawas river, the main branch of Muskingum river above the town of Coshocton, is frequently called by this name. It rises in the southeastern quarter of Medina county, whence it runs a south by east direction 50 miles across Stark into the interior part of Tuscarawas county, to the mouth of Stillwater creek, and from thence 30 miles farther in a southwestwardly direction to Coshocton, where it receives White Woman's river from the northwest; and the joint stream, thus united, is called Muskingum river. It is navigable to New Philadelphia with boats of seven or eight tons burthen.

Tuscarawas, a township in the western borders of Stark county.

Twelve mile creek, a stream running southwestwardly into the Ohio river, in the southwest corner of Clermont county.

Twin, the southeasternmost township in Dark county.

Twin, a township of Ross county, through the central parts of which runs Paint creek.

Twin creek, a western branch of Miami river, rising in Dark county, running into the northern and through the eastern borders of Preble, crosses the southeast quarter of Montgomery, and enters the northeast corner of Butler county; soon after which it joins the Big Miami river, on the opposite side from the town of Franklin, but three miles

below. This stream is sometimes known by the name of Franklin creek.

Twin creeks, two small streams running into the Ohio river, 20 miles below the mouth of Scioto river.

Twin, a township of Preble county.

Tyemochetee,* a considerable western branch, falling into the Sandusky river upon the west side, 12 miles below Upper Sandusky.

U

Union, a township in the western borders of Delaware county.

Union, a township of Knox county.

Union, also a township of Belmont county, in which is situated the flourishing village of Morristown.

Union, a township of Washington county.

Union, a township of Lawrence county, containing 435 inhabitants.

Union, a township of Licking county.

Union, a northern township of Ross county.

Union, the northwesternmost township of Highland county.

Union, a township of Champaign county, containing 445 inhabitants.

Union, a large township of Madison county, in which is situated the town of London.

Union, a township of Fayette county, in which is situated the town of Washington.

Union, a township of Clinton county, in which is situated the town of Wilmington.

Union, a township in the northwestern corner of Scioto county.

Union, a township of Warren county, immediately east from Lebanon.

Union, a township of Butler county.

Union, a township in the eastern limits of Muskingum county, through which passes the great road leading from Annesville to Wheeling.

Union, a township in the western borders of Clermont county.

Union, West. [See *West Union*.]

Union or *Shakerstown*, a remarkably neat settlement, inhabited by Shakers, in Warren county, four miles west

*Pronounced *Ty-e-mock-e-ty*.

of Lebanon. The property is all held in common, by the whole society.

Union, a post town, situated on the west bank of South-west Branch, in Randolph township, Montgomery county, 12 miles northwesterly from Dayton, and 70 west by south from Columbus.

Uniontown, a post town, situated on Jonathan's creek, in Newton township, Muskingum county, nine miles southwest from Zanesville.

United States' Military Lands, are 20 ranges of townships, of five miles square each, beside the fractional part of the 21st range, extending 100 miles from the Scioto river eastward, and to an average breadth of 40 miles from the Indian boundary north to the Refugee tract and Congress lands south. These townships are divided into four quarters of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, containing 4000 acres each; and numbered as exhibited in the accompanying figure; the top being considered north.

2	1
3	4

These lands compose parts of Chillicothe, and of Zanesville districts. This tract of country was originally surveyed by order of the general government, and appropriated to the payment of revolutionary officers and soldiers; from which circumstance, is derived the appellation military. It is probably as valuable a portion of the state as can any where be found, of similar extent. The western parts are very level and in some places rather wet, so that the roads are very bad, until improved by considerable labor. The eastern parts, however, are hilly and broken; but still contain considerable bodies of fertile land. The Muskingum and Scioto rivers, together with several of their branches, water this tract of country.

Unity, a township of Columbiana county.

Upper Sandusky, a station so called on the western side of Sandusky river, nearly 60 miles from its mouth.

Urbana, a flourishing post town and county seat for Champaign county, containing a printing office, a court house and goal, a bank, a methodist meeting house, a market house, nine mercantile stores, 120 houses, principally of wood, and 600 inhabitants. It is situated on a fertile and tolerable well cultivated body of country, and therefore is fast improving. Distance, 44 miles west by north from Columbus, and 34 northeasterly from Dayton. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 3'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 41'$.

Urbana, also the name of a township in which is situated the above described town, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

V

Vance, a township of Green county.

Venango, a creek rising in the southeastern quarter of Ashtabula county, and running southeastwardly, and flowing across the northeastern corner of Trumbull county, passes into the state of Pennsylvania.

Venice, a town recently laid out on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, in Huron county, about three miles west from Sandusky city, so called.

Vermillion, a lake rivulet, rising in the northern confines of Richland county, and running 30 miles northwardly across Huron county into the south side of lake Erie, nine miles eastwardly from Huron river.

Vermillion, a township on the above river, in which is a post office, in the northeast corner of Huron county.

Vermillion, a township of Richland county.

Vernon, a pleasant and flourishing township, and post town of Trumbull county, about 20 miles northeasterly from Warren.

Vernon, Mount. [See *Mount Vernon.*]

Vernon, the southwesternmost township of Clinton county.

Vienna, a post town of Trumbull county, eight miles east from Warren.

Violet, the northwesternmost township of Fairfield county.

Virginia Military Lands, are a body of land lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. The middle and northern parts are very valuable. The state of Virginia, from the indefinite terms of expression in its original charter of lands from a former king of England, claimed all the continent west of the Ohio river, and of the north and south breadth of Virginia. But finally, among several other compromises of conflicting claims which were made subsequently to the attainment of American independence, Virginia agreed to relinquish all her claims to lands northwest of the Ohio river in favor of the general government, upon condition of all the land now described, being guaranteed to her. The state of Virginia then appropriated this body

of land to satisfy the claims of her state troops employed in the continental line during the revolutionary war.

W

Wakatomika, a creek rising in the southeastern quarter of Knox county, and thence running southeastwardly into the Muskingum river, 13 miles above Zanesville.

Walnut, the northeasternmost township of Fairfield county.

Walnut, a remarkably level and fertile township of Pickaway county.

Walnut, a township in the southern part of Gallia county; organized in May 1819, immediately south from Perry.

Walnut creek, a small western branch of Big Walnut, in Berkshire township. [See *Big Walnut*.]

Walnut creek, a stream rising along the confines of Licking and Fairfield counties, and running thence thirty miles southwestwardly into Scioto river, six miles above Circleville.

Walnut creek, a stream in the eastern part of Ross county, running southwestwardly 15 or 20 miles into the eastern side of the Scioto river, ten miles below Chillicothe.

Walnut Plains, a body of open prairie, adjacent to Pickaway Walnut creek on the north, and within a few miles of its mouth. There is no soil in the state more fertile and productive than that of these plains.

Wapalconneta, an Indian town on the Au Glaize river, six or eight miles above or southeastwardly from Tawa town.

Warren, a fertile county bounded on the north by Montgomery and Green, east by Clinton, south by Clermont and Hamilton, and west by Butler counties. It is 20 by 19½ miles in extent, scarcely including 400 square miles. It is wealthy and populous, containing 12,065 inhabitants, and a valuation of property amounting to 2,574,586 dollars. The land is peculiarly well fitted for tillage, is well cultivated, and consequently yields considerable quantities of surplus productions for exportation. The Little Miami runs through it, from northeast to southwest, and together with its various branches, fertilizes the land, and furnishes with excellent mill seats almost every part of the county.

Lebanon, which is the seat of justice, Deerfield and Waynesville are among its towns.

Warren, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Trumbull county. It contains the usual county buildings, a printing office, a bank, five mercantile stores, and fifty dwelling houses. It is situated on the eastern bank of Mahoning river, in a township of the same name, 45 miles southeasterly from Fairport, at the mouth of Grand river, 77 northwest from Pittsburg, 70 northwardly from Steubenville, and 180 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 17'$. W. lon $80^{\circ} 56'$.

Warren, a township in the southeastern quarter of Jefferson county, containing 2340 inhabitants.

Warrentown, a post village in Warren township, immediately above the mouth of Indian Short creek, on the Ohio river, in Jefferson county, and 14 miles below Steubenville.

Warren, a township of Belmont county, in which is situated the flourishing town of Barnesville.

Warren, a township of Tuscarawas county.

Warren, a township of Washington county.

Washington, a river county, bounded on the north by Morgan and Monroe counties, southeast by the Ohio river, and west by Athens county. It is 43 miles long from east to west; and from 12 to 22 broad from north to south, containing about 600 square miles. It has a population of 7100 inhabitants, and a valuation of 703,538 dollars. It is divided into the 15 townships of Waterford, Adams, Salem, Grand View, Newport, Lawrence, Fearing, Marietta, Warren, Union, Wooster, Barlow, Belpre, Wesley, and Roxbury. Excepting some parts along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, the land is hilly, broken and of a poor quality. Great and Little Muskingum rivers, Duck and Wolf creeks, are the principal waters, excepting the Ohio river, which washes the whole southeastern borders of the county. Seat of justice, Marietta. [*For Map, see the next page.*]

Washington, a township of Columbiana county.

Washington, a township of Richland county.

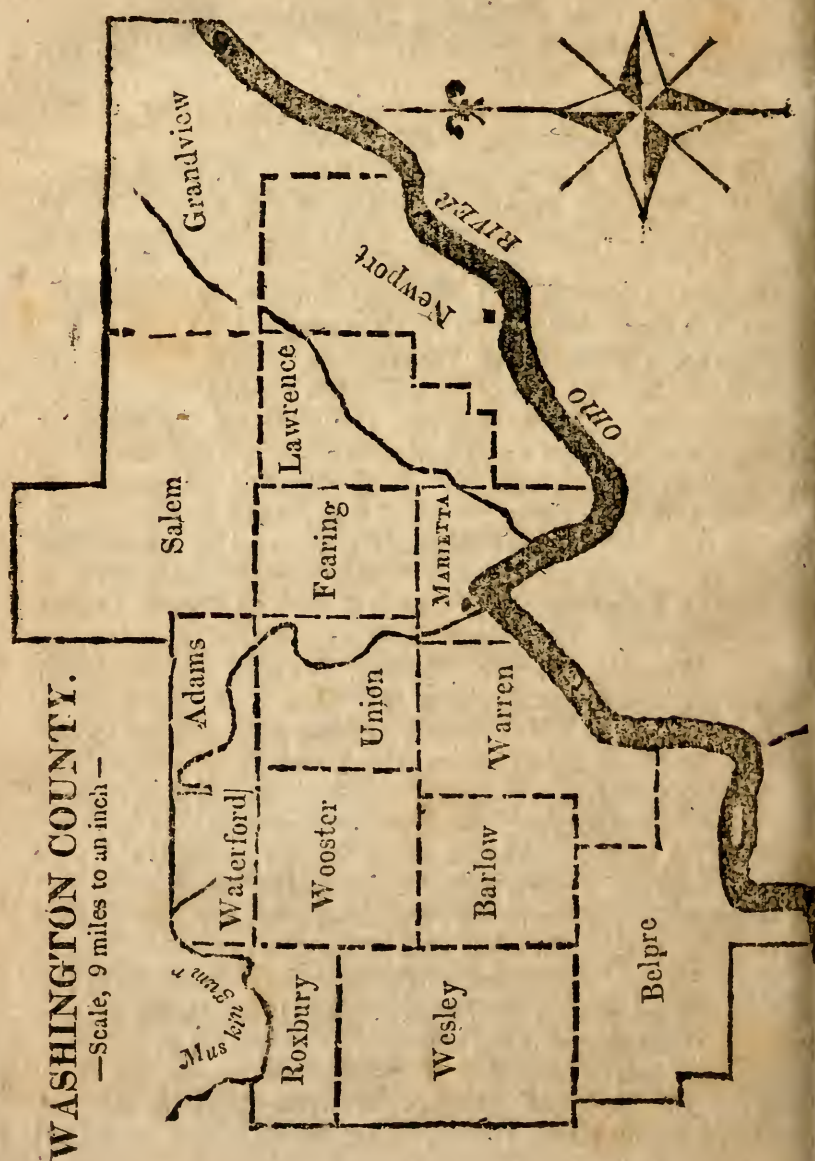
Washington, a township of Licking county.

Washington, a post town of Guernsey county, 10 miles east from Cambridge, on the great road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling in Virginia.

Washington, a township of Scioto county, in which is situated the town of Alexandria, immediately below the mouth of Scioto river.

Washington, a post town and seat of justice for Fayette county. Distance, 40 miles southwesterly from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 33'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 25'$.

Washington, a township in the northwestern part of Franklin county, containing 300 inhabitants, immediately west from Sharon.



Washington, a township of Pickaway county, in which is situated the town of Circleville.

Washington, a township of Montgomery county, in which are located the towns of Centerville and Woodbourn.

Washington, a township of Preble county.

Washington. [See *Piqua*.]

Washington, a township on the Ohio river, in Clermont county.

Washington, a township of Warren county.

Waterford, a post township of Washington county, on the Muskingum river, 16 miles above Marietta. It contains a flourishing settlement, and considerable river bottom or meadow land of an excellent quality.

Wayne, a county, bounded on the north by Medina, east by Stark, south by Coshocton, and west by Richland counties. It is 30 by 29 miles in extent, and contains 720 square miles. It has a population of 3,800 inhabitants, and a valuation of 610,777 dollars. Wayne county is divided into these eighteen townships, namely: Wooster, Wayne, Greene, Milton, Chippeway, Baughman, Sugar Creek, East Union, Paint, Salt Creek, Prairie, Pike, Lake, Mohecan, Plain, Chester, Congress, and Perry. It also contains the four towns of Wooster the seat of justice, New Brownsville, Wilmington, and Paintville. Kilbuck river, and Muddy Fork of Mohecan creek, are among its principal waters. The land as a body is high and elevated. Extensive prairies are interspersed here and there, yielding spontaneously, heavy crops of grass; some of which is of a tolerably good quality for cattle. Two miles northwesterly from Wooster have recently been discovered salt springs. A well 460 feet deep has been sunk, from which salt water is obtained, of a strong quality. [For Map, see the next page.]

Wayne, also the name of a township in Wayne county, situated immediately north of Wooster. In the southwest corner, are salt springs. [See *Wooster*.]

Wayne, the southeasternmost township of Ashtabula county, but as yet not much settled.

Wayne, a township of Columbiana county.

Wayne, a township of Jefferson county.

Wayne, a large township, in the southwestern quarter of Belmont county.

Wayne, a township of Tuscarawas county.

Wayne, a township of Muskingum county.

Wayne, a township of Knox county.

Wayne, a township of Pickaway county.

Wayne, a township of Scioto county, in which is situated the town of Portsmouth.

Wayne, a township of Adams county.

Wayne, a township of Champaign county, containing 560 inhabitants.

Wayne, a large northern township of Dark county.

Wayne, a township of Fayette county.

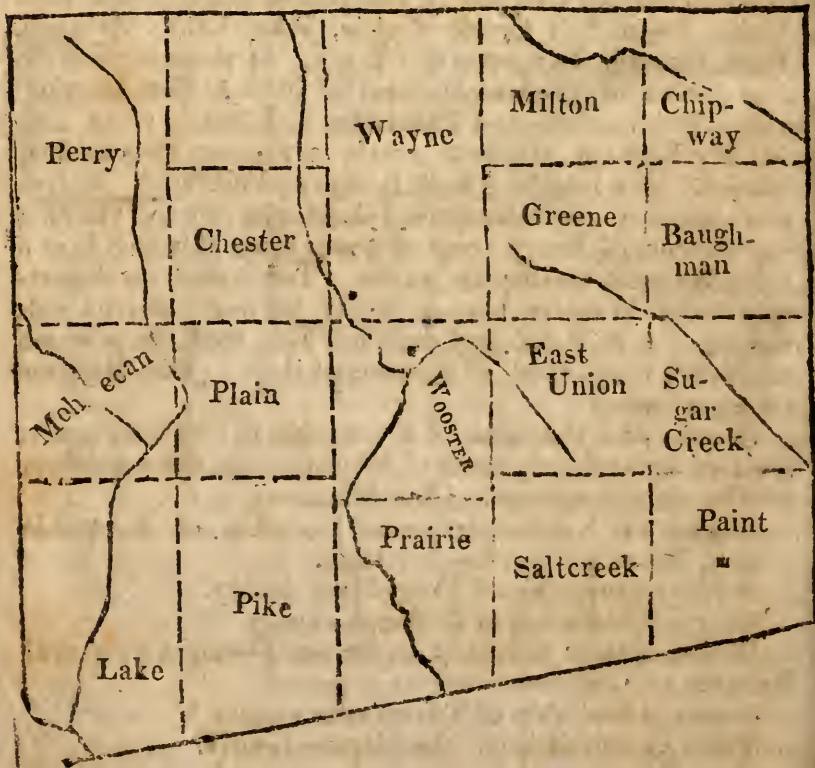
Wayne, also a township in the northeastern corner of Montgomery county.

Wayne, likewise a township in Butler county.

Waynesville, a post town of Warren county, on Little Miami river, 10 miles northeasterly from Lebanon, and 68 southwesterly from Columbus. It is chiefly inhabited by

MAP OF WAYNE COUNTY.

—Scale, 9 miles to an inch.—



friends; who have a large brick meeting house of 80 by 40 feet area.

Weathersfield, a lively town of Trumbull county, five miles southeasterly from Warren, and containing a forge, and furnace, where bar iron and hollow ware are made to a considerable extent. The principal village is situated at the junction of Musqueto creek with Mahoning river, seven miles below Warren.

Wesley, a township in the western borders of Washington county.

West, the name of a township in Columbiana county.

Westchester, a new town in Oxford township, Tuscarawas county.

Western Reserve. [See *Connecticut Reserve*.]

Westfall, a town of Pickaway county, on the west side of Scioto river nearly opposite Circleville, and 30 miles south from Columbus.

Westland, a township of Guernsey county.

West Union, a post town, and seat of justice for Adams county. It contains seven mercantile stores, a bank, and a printing office. Distance, 53 miles southwestly from Chillicothe, and 96 south by west from Columbus. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 51'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 24'$.

West Union, a township of Columbiana county.

Wheatsborough, a post township of Huron county.

Wheeling, a township of Guernsey county.

Wheeling, a township of Belmont county.

Wheeling Creek, Indian. [See *Indian Wheeling*.]

Whetstone, a river rising in the southwestern quarter of Richland county, and running thence southwestwardly across a corner of the Indian country 15 or 20 miles to the boundary line, which it crosses, and then runs a generally south by east direction 35 miles farther, where it joins the Scioto river immediately above Columbus.

White Oak creek, a large stream rising in the western part of Highland county, from whence it runs in a southwardly by west direction above 20 miles, across Brown county, into the Ohio river, four miles above, but opposite Augusta in Kentucky.

White Water, a river of Indiana state, which runs eastwardly into the state of Ohio, 20 miles northwestwardly from Cincinnati, and after crossing the state limit, and proceeding little over a mile, suddenly turns south, as if sensible of its intrusion, and runs about six miles south-

wardly parallel with the state line, and falls into the Great Miami about four miles in a direct line from the junction of the latter with the Ohio.

White Woman's river, one of the main branches of Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluence of Mohiccan and Owl creeks, in the western parts of Coshocton county, runs east by south 16 miles, receiving in its progress Kilbuck creek from the north, and forms its confluence with Tuscarawas river, opposite the town of Coshocton.

Wilkesville, a township of Gallia county, containing 315 inhabitants.

Williamsburg, a post town and seat of justice for Clermont county. It is situated on the East branch of Little Miami river, 28 miles east from Cincinnati, 14 from the nearest point on the Ohio river, 65 west by south from Chillicothe, and 100 southwesterly from Columbus, in N. lat. $39^{\circ} 2'$, and W. lon. $6^{\circ} 52'$. It contains the county buildings, consisting of a court house and goal, the clerk, recorder and commissioners' offices fire proof, all of stone, four mercantile stores, 53 dwelling houses, and 234 inhabitants.

Williamsfield, a post town of Ashtabula county.

Wills, a township of Guernsey county.

Will's creek, a deep sluggish stream, rising in Monroe county, and some of its waters interlocking with the waters of Olive Green creek, runs northwardly across Guernsey county by Cambridge, into the southeastern quarter of Coshocton county, thence westerly into the Muskingum river eight miles below the town of Coshocton. It meanders along the course of its numerous serpentine windings, a total distance of more than 60 miles; and what is a remarkable circumstance concerning it, is that some of its head waters rise within three or four miles of the Muskingum river, 40 miles above Marietta, and run in the creek and river together, a distance of 150 miles, to arrive on the opposite side of a hill from whence they started. It is declared a navigable stream by law, and boats of 75 feet keel navigate it to Cambridge.

Will's creek, also an inconsiderable stream, running into the Ohio river, two miles above Steubenville.

Wilmington, a post town and seat of justice for Clinton county. It was laid out in September, 1810, on an eligible site, in Union township, on Todd's fork, about 60 miles southwestwardly from Columbus, 50 westerly from Chilli-

cothe, and about the same distance northeasterly from Cincinnati. It contains eight mercantile stores, and about 60 dwelling houses. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 26'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 43'$.

Wilmington, a small post town, in Newton township, Licking county, 10 or 12 miles northerly from Newark, on the road from thence to Mount Vernon.

Wilmington, a small town of Wayne county, on Kilbuck creek, 12 miles south of Wooster.

Winchester, a small town of Knox county, nine miles south of Mount Vernon.

Winchester, a small town, in Madison township, Guernsey county, on the road from Cambridge to Cadiz, and 14 miles northeasterly from the former.

Winchester, a recently laid off town, on Anderson's creek in Greene county, seven miles from Xenia.

Winchester, a small town in Champaign county.

Windham, post office. [See *Sharon*, in Portage county.]

Windsor, a flourishing post township and the southwesternmost, in Ashtabula county, lying immediately north of Mesopotamia in Trumbull county.

Wolf creek, a small branch of Sandusky river.

Wolf creek, a stream of Washington county, running northwardly into Muskingum river, 15 miles above Marietta.

Wolf creek, a mill stream, rising in the northwestern quarter of Montgomery county, in Randolph township, and running from thence about 20 miles in a southeastwardly direction, into the west side of Miami river, opposite the town of Dayton.

Woodbourne, a thriving little town, in Montgomery county, on Holes' creek, eight miles southerly from Dayton. It has, in its immediate neighborhood, a grist mill, four or five saw mills, beside a cotton and woollen factory.

Woodsfield, a post town and seat of justice for Monroe county. It was located as the county seat, in June, 1815, and although yet small is improving. Some of the county buildings are to be erected this year, [1816]; and several mills are already erected in the vicinity. It is situated on high ground, in the centre of Woodsfield township, in a central part of the county, 14 miles from Ohio river, 31 southwesterly from St. Clairsville in Belmont county, 35 northeastwardly from Marietta, and 110 east by south from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$. W. lon. $4^{\circ} 5'$.

Wooster, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for

Wayne county. It contains a bank, a printing office, about 60 dwelling houses, six stores, and a land office for the sale of Congress lands in Canton district; also a handsome brick court house 45 feet square, and a goal. Two miles north-west of the town, a well for salt water, has quite recently been sunk 460 feet deep, which furnishes large quantities of very salt water, which it is expected will produce a sufficiency of salt for supplying the inhabitants for a considerable distance around. Wooster is situated in the center of Wayne county, one mile east from Kilbuck creek, which is navigable, in some stages of water, for boats of 10 tons burthen, to this place. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 50'$. W. lon. 5° , and 48 miles south of lake Erie, 23 west of Kendall, 87 northeasterly from Columbus, and 32 east from Mansfield.

Wooster, a central township of Wayne county, containing 1200 inhabitants, and in which is situated the above described town.

Wooster, a township of Washington county.

Worthington, a township of Richland county, immediately southeast from Mansfield.

Worthington, a post town of Franklin county, in Sharon township, 58 miles west from Zanesville, and nine northerly from Columbus. This village is beautifully situated upon a rolling site of ground on the east side of Whetstone river, on the great road leading from Kentucky by way of Chillicothe, Columbus, &c. to lake Erie. In the middle of the public square, in the centre of the town, the post road leading from Zanesville to Urbana, Greenville, &c. crosses the former. Worthington, contains 64 dwelling houses, stores and work shops, including the factory buildings, many of which are large and handsomely built with brick, four mercantile stores, and a building for an academy. On the river, three fourths of a mile below the public square, is an extensive manufacturing establishment for woollen cloths, and other articles.

Wrightsburg, a lake township in the northern borders of Ashtabula county. It is new, but fast settling.

Wrightstown, a small town of Belmont county.

X

Xenia, a post town and county seat of Greene county, situated on Shawnoe creek, three miles east from the Little Miami. It contains "eleven stores, about 600 inhabitants,

two houses for public worship in, and one within sight of the town, two built of brick and one of stone, one associate or secession, one methodist and associate reformed, a brick academy, in one apartment of which are taught the dead languages, and other branches of literature, and in the other apartment is kept an English school. The court house, commissioners' and clerks' offices are of brick, and the gaol is of stone. The houses lately built and now building are principally of brick and stone." Distance, 30 miles southwardly from Urbana, and 54 southwestwardly from Columbus. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$. W. lon. $6^{\circ} 47'$.

Y

Yellow creek, Great and Little, two streams about four miles apart, which enter the Ohio river in the southeastern corner of Columbiana county. Great Yellow rises on the confines of Jefferson and Harrison counties, and thence runs about 30 miles in a northeastwardly direction into the Ohio, just within the limits of Columbiana county. Near the sources of these streams are salt springs, from the water of which are made large quantities of salt.

Yellow creek, a township of Columbiana county.

Yellow Springs, situated in Greene county, nine miles from Xenia, near the source of the Little Miami river, are a curiosity, and are said to possess considerably strong medicinal qualities. Here is also kept a post office.

York, a township in the southeast corner of Belmont county.

York, is a small town of Butler township, Montgomery county, on the east side of Southwest Branch, eight miles above its mouth.

Youngstown, a flourishing post town, on the Mahoning, 14 miles southeastwardly from Warren, on the great road leading from that town to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. Here are five mercantile stores and a post office. Youngstown, Warren, Cleveland, and Painsville, rank among the largest towns in New Connecticut.

Z

Zane, a township of Logan county, containing 315 inhabitants.

Zanestown, a settlement so called, in the above township, in the eastern part of Logan county, near the source of Mad river.

Zanesville, a flourishing inland town, and seat of justice for Muskingum county, containing an elegant court house and public offices, 21 mercantile stores, two glass factories, two banks, two printing offices, and 317 houses, numbers of which are very handsome buildings, and 1250 inhabitants. *Zanesville* is situated on the east bank of the Muskingum river, in a township of the same name, immediately adjoining the falls, on which are erected, and erecting, numerous mills, among which are several flouring and saw mills, an oil mill, a nail machine, and woollen factory. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges within half a mile of each other, of handsome structure, especially the lower, which is a handsome and durable piece of workmanship, connecting this town with Putnam. It bids fair to become a large manufacturing town. *Zanesville* is situated in N. lat. 40°. W. lon. 5° 2', and 80 miles westerly from Wheeling in Virginia, 61 northwesterly from Marietta, 70 northeast from Chillicothe, and 58 east from Columbus. [For a farther notice of several advantages in and about this town, see the articles, *Muskingum county*, and *Muskingum River*.]

Zanesville, land district of, embraces Coshocton, Muskingum and Morgan counties, and parts of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Licking and Knox counties. This is mostly a hilly district of country, yet contains large bodies of valuable land. Coal and iron ore are likewise found in this section of the state, in large quantities.

Zenia. [See *Xenia*.]

Zoar, a thriving little village, in the southwestern quarter of Sunbury township, Delaware county. It contains one store and several dwelling houses. Distance, 12 miles southeasterly from Delaware, and 21 northeasterly from Columbus.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING SEVERAL INTERESTING

TABLES.

Chiefly condensed from the preceding work, for the more ready reference of travellers.

TABLE I.

Containing a List of the several principal Roads and Distances in the state of Ohio.

* * The names of capital towns are printed in SMALL CAPITAL letters, and county seats in *italic*.

PRINCIPAL ROADS ACROSS THE STATE OF OHIO.

1st. From the northeast corner of the state westwardly along the southern shore of lake Erie.			<i>St. Clairsville</i>	10	10
			Morristown	10	20
			Fairview	10	30
			Frankfort	10	40
From the state line to			Washington	5	45
Coneaught creek	1	1	<i>Cambridge</i>	10	55
Harpersfield	28	29	<i>Zanesville</i>	25	80
Painesville	17	46	Licking falls	4	84
Chagrine river	40	56	Irville	8	92
Euclid	10	66	<i>Newark</i>	13	105
<i>Cleveland</i>	10	76	Granville	6	111
Granger	7	83	COLUMBUS	28	139
Black river	15	98	<i>Urbana</i>	40	179
Vermillion river	12	110	<i>Troy</i>	25	204
Haron	12	122	<i>Greenville</i>	25	229
Croghansville	30	152	Indiana state line	12	241
Carrying river	16	168	Another road, for part of		
Perrysburg	20	188	the above distance, on the		
			route from Pittsburg		
2d. Central route through the state, from the Ohio river east, to the state line of Indiana on the west.			From <i>Steubenville</i> , on the Ohio river, to		
			<i>Cadiz</i>	25	25
			<i>Cambridge</i>	42	67
From the Ohio river opposite Wheeling to			Remaining distances as before.		

3d. Another route in a south-western direction, thro' the southern counties from *Wheeling to Cincinnati*.

As before to

<i>Zanesville</i>	80	80
<i>Moxahala, or</i>	}	8 88
<i>Jonathan's creek</i>		
<i>Somerset</i>	10	98
<i>Rushville</i>	8	106
<i>Lancaster</i>	10	116
<i>Tarlton</i>	18	134
<i>Kingston</i>	8	142
<i>Chillicothe</i>	10	152
<i>Bainbridge</i>	18	170
<i>New Market</i>	24	194
<i>Williamsburg</i>	22	214
<i>Columbia</i>	22	236
<i>Cincinnati</i>	6	242
<i>Cleves</i>	16	258
<i>Mouth Great Miami</i>	4	262

4th. A western route from *Cincinnati* northwardly, to fort Meigs *alias* Perrysburg.

From <i>Cincinnati</i> to		
<i>Reading</i>	10	10
<i>Franklin</i>	24	34
<i>Barton</i>	17	51
<i>Tracy</i>	22	73
<i>Piqua</i>	8	81
<i>Lorainie's</i>	17	98
<i>Fort St. Mary's</i>	12	110
— <i>Amanda</i>	12	122
— <i>Jennings</i>	18	140
— <i>Brown</i>	22	162
— <i>Defiance</i>	16	178
— <i>Meigs</i>	45	223

5th. Central route from Kentucky to lake Erie, along the Scioto and Sandusky rivers.

From the Ohio river at *Portsmouth* to

<i>Piketon</i>	26	26
<i>Chillicothe</i>	19	45
<i>Kinnikinnick creek</i>	7	52
<i>Pickaway Plains</i>	9	61
<i>Circleville</i>	3	64
<i>Walnut creek</i>	8	72
<i>Bloomfield</i>	1	73
<i>Big Walnut creek</i>	6	79
<i>COLUMBUS</i>	11	90
<i>Worthington</i>	9	99
<i>Delaware</i>	16	115
<i>Norton</i>	10	125
<i>Boundary line</i>	3	128
<i>Rocky fork</i>	12	140
<i>Upper Sandusky</i>	15	155
<i>Tyemochtee creek</i>	12	167
<i>Seneca village</i>	19	186
<i>Lower Sandusky</i>	9	195
<i>Mouth Sandusky river</i>	10	205
<i>To lake Erie</i>	10	215

6th. A more eastern route from Ohio river to lake Erie, along the Muskingum and Rocky rivers.

From <i>Marietta</i> to		
<i>Olive Green creek</i>	18	18
<i>Zanesville</i>	44	62
<i>Coshocton</i>	30	92
<i>Wooster</i>	40	132
<i>Granger</i>	48	180

ROADS AND DISTANCES TO VARIOUS TOWNS, DIVERGING FROM COLUMBUS, AS A CENTER

<i>COLUMBUS to Delaware</i>			<i>To Croghansville alias Low-</i>
<i>Worthington</i>	9	9	<i>er Sandusky</i>
<i>Delaware</i>	16	25	<i>Delaware</i> 25 25

Norton	10	35	To Zanesville.	
Indian boundary	3	38	Alum creek	3 3
Rocky fork	12	50	Big Walnut	5 8
Upper Sandusky	15	65	Granville	20 23
Tyemochtee creek	12	77	Newark	6 34
Seneca town	19	96	Irville	13 47
Croghansville	9	105	Licking falls	8 55
To DETROIT.			Zanesville	4 59
Croghansville	105	105	To Steubenville.	
Carrying river	16	121	Newark	34 34
Perrysburg	20	141	Wakatomika creek	16 56
Frenchtown	36	177	Coshocton	13 69
Brownstown	18	195	Newcomers town	14 83
DETROIT	18	213	Salem	4 87
To Huron.			Gnadenhutzen	6 93
Worthington	9	9	Cadiz	26 119
Berkshire	14	23	Steubenville	25 144
Fredericktown	24	47	Via Zanesville.	
Clear fork	9	56	Zanesville	59 59
Mansfield	9	65	Cambridge	25 84
Newhaven	25	90	Cadiz	42 126
Huron	25	115	Steubenville	25 151
Another route.			To Wheeling.	
Croghansville	105	105	Cambridge	84 84
Sandusky	25	130	Washington	10 94
Huron	10	140	Frankfort	5 99
To Cleveland.			Fairview	10 109
Fredericktown	47	47	Morristown	10 119
Greentown	15	62	St. Clairsville	10 129
Jeromestown	9	71	Ohio river	10 139
Wolf creek	36	107	Wheeling, Va.	1 140
Northampton	8	115	To Athens.	
Cleveland	30	145	Centerville	14 14
To Salem, in the northeast corner of the state.			Greencastle	4 18
Cleveland	145	145	Lancaster	10 28
Euclid	10	155	Rush creek	7 35
Chagrine river	10	165	Logan	11 46
Painesville	10	175	Monday creek	18 64
Harpersfield	17	192	Athens	9 73
Salem	28	229		

To *Marietta*.

Monday creek	64	64
Junction of Athens } road }	10	74
<i>Marietta</i>	32	106

Another route.

<i>Athens</i>	73	73
Junction of the } Lancaster road }	9	82
<i>Marietta</i>	32	114

To *Chillicothe*.

Big Walnut	11	11
Bloomfield	6	17
Lower Walnut creek	1	18
<i>Circleville</i>	8	26
Pickaway Plains	3	29
Kinnikinnick creek	9	38
<i>Chillicothe</i>	7	45

To *Gallipolis*.

<i>Chillicothe</i>	45	45
Richmond	14	59
<i>Jackson</i>	14	73
Raccoon creek	20	93
<i>Gallipolis</i>	10	103

Another route.

<i>Athens</i>	73	73
Salisbury	25	98
Campaign creek	9	107
Fairhaven	4	111
<i>Gallipolis</i>	4	115

To *Portsmouth*.

<i>Chillicothe</i>	45	45
<i>Piketon</i>	19	64
<i>Portsmouth</i>	26	90

To *Maysville, Ky.*

<i>Chillicothe</i>	45	45
Brush creek	43	88
<i>West Union</i>	9	97
Ohio river	17	114
<i>Maysville</i>	1	115

To *Cincinnati*.

<i>Franklinton</i>	1	1
Georgesville	12	13
Deer creek	8	21
<i>London</i>	4	25
Massie's creek falls	22	47
<i>Xenia</i>	7	54
Waynesville	14	68
<i>Lebanon</i>	9	77
Reading	21	98
<i>Cincinnati</i>	10	108

To *Dayton*.

Darby creek	13	13
Deer creek	9	22
<i>Springfield</i>	21	43
Fairfield	14	57
<i>Dayton</i>	11	68

To *Hamilton*.

<i>Dayton</i>	68	68
Franklin	18	86
Middletown	6	92
<i>Hamilton</i>	15	107

To *Urbana*.

Darby creek	13	13
<i>Urbana</i>	30	43

To *Greenville*.

<i>Urbana</i>	43	43
Troy	25	68
Greenville	25	93
Western limits of } the state. }	12	105

From *Chillicothe* to *Cincinnati*.

Bainbridge	18	18
Newmarket	24	42
Williamsburg	22	64
Batavia	7	71
Newtown	11	82
Columbia	4	86
<i>Cincinnati</i>	6	92

TABLE II.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

Printed in the state of Ohio, in the Spring of 1819.

<i>Titles of Papers.</i>	<i>By whom Published.</i>	<i>Places where Printed.</i> Towns. Counties.
Cleveland Register	A. Logan	Cleveland, Cuyahoga
W. Reserve Chronicle	Hapgood & Sprague	Warren, Trumbull
Ohio Patriot	William D. Lepper	N. Lisbon, Columbiana
Ohio Repository	John Saxton	Canton, Stark
Ohio Spectator	Samuel Baldwin, jr.	Wooster, Wayne
Ohio Register	John P. M'Ardle	Mt. Vernon, Knox
Ohio Luminary	John Harris	Cadiz, Harrison
Western Herald§	James Wilson	Steubenville, } Jefferson
Philanthropist	Elisha Bates	Mt. Pleasant }
Belmont Journal	A. Armstrong	St. Clairsville, Belmont
American Friend	Royal Prentiss	Marietta, Washington
Muskingum Messenger	E. T. Cox	} Zanesville Muskingum
Zanesville Express	Horace Reed	
Delaware Gazette	Drake and Hughes	Delaware, Delaware
Columbus Gazette§	P. H. Olmsted	} Columbus, Franklin
Ohio Monitor§	David Smith	
Ohio Eagle	} John Herman	Lancaster, Fairfield
Ohio Eagle (Dutch)		
Olive Branch	Olds & Thrall	Circleville, Pickaway
Gallia Gazette	Joshua Cushing	Gallipolis, Gallia.
Scioto Gazette§	Bailhache and Scott	} Chillicothe, Ross
Supporter§	George Nashee	
Weekly Recorder§	John Andrews & Son	} Hillsborough, High and
Hillsborough Gazette	Moses Carothers	
Political Censor	James Finley	West Union, Adams
Clermont Sentinel	C. D. M'Manaman	Wm'sburg, Clermont
Liberty Hall*	Morgan, Lodge & Co.	} Cincinnati, Hamilton
Western Spy*	Mason & Palmer	
Inquisitor*	Powers & Hopkins	} Hamilton, Butler
Miami Herald	W. & J. Corron	
Western Star§	Abram Van Vleet	Lebanon, Warren
Reading Room	John Kendall	Xenia, Green
Ohio Watchman§	Robert J. Skinner	Dayton, Montgomery
The Farmer	Gengehegan & Rogers	Springfield, Clark
Urbana Gazette	Allen M. Puff	Urbana, Champaign

Those marked thus * are printed on an imperial sheet, with six columns on a page. Those marked thus § are printed on a super-royal sheet; and the remainder are published on a smaller sheet than super-royal.

TABLE III.

LIST OF CHARTERED BANKS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

NAMES OF BANKS.	WHERE SITUATED.	
	Towns.	Counties.
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Western Reserve Bank	Warren	Trumbull
Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon	New Lisbon	Columbiana.
Farmers' Bank of Canton	Canton	Stark.
German Bank of Wooster	Wooster	Wayne.
Bank of Steubenville	Steubenville	Jefferson.
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville	Mount Pleasant	
Bank of Mount Pleasant	St. Clairsville	Belmont.
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	Marietta	Washington.
Bank of Marietta	Zanesville	Muskingum.
Bank of Muskingum	Granville	Licking.
Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Company	Columbus	Franklin.
Franklin Bank of Columbus	Lancaster	Fairfield.
Lancaster Ohio Bank	Chillicothe	Ross.
Bank of Chillicothe	Portsmouth	Scioto.
Farmers, Mechanics & Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe		
Commercial Bank of Scioto		

Bank of West Union	-	-	-	-	West Union	Adams.
Miami Exporting Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Cincinnati Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton Bank of Butler	-	-	-	-	Hamilton	Butler.
Lebanon Miami Banking Company	-	-	-	-	Lebanon	Warren.
Little Miami Canal & Banking Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dayton Manufacturing Company	-	-	-	-	Dayton	Montgomery.
Urbana Banking Company	-	-	-	-	Urbana	Champaign.
Worthington Manufacturing Company	-	-	-	-	Worthington	Franklin.

The above is a complete list of all the chartered Banks in Ohio. But the fact of their being chartered is no evidence of their goodness; for there are not, probably, one half, if even one fourth of them, which pay their debts in specie, according to contract. But it would be perfectly useless to attempt an enumeration of those which have partially or wholly become bankrupt, as their number is so fluctuating.

There are, also, several unchartered Banks, one of which constantly redeems its notes with specie; but as the most prominent object of enquiry concerning any particular Bank, has heretofore been, Is it chartered? It has been deemed expedient to furnish a complete list of such, and leave information concerning the others to be ascertained from verbal or other information, especially as very few of the unchartered are worth any thing.

In addition to those banks mentioned above, chartered by the Ohio Legislature, are two branches of the United States' Bank; one located in Cincinnati, and the other in Chillicothe.

Banks have, also, been chartered, at Circleville, and Gallipolis, but have never gone into operation.

ADDENDA.

Consisting of several items of information, received too late for insertion in their proper places.

B

Belmont County. From the census of this county in the spring of 1819, it appears that the following table shows the number of voters, and of inhabitants, in the several townships. From this census, it also appears, that the townships of Mead and Somerset, have been made since the copy for the map, facing Belmont county, was made out, in 1818.

Richland	600	3000	Mead	170	850
Pease	340	1700	Pultney	168	840
Union	285	1425	Smith	155	775
Warren	262	1310	York	143	715
Wheeling	259	1295	Colerain	130	650
Goshen	222	1110	Wayne	104	520
Kirkwood	210	1050	Somerset	104	520
Flushing	193	965			
			<i>Totals</i>	3345	16725

C

Carthage, a small town, or village, situated on Mill creek, in Hamilton county, six miles northerly from Cincinnati.

Congress, the name by which a township is designated in the northern borders of Wayne county.

Clark county. Since the former sheets were printed off, information has come to hand, in a newspaper printed at the seat of justice for Clark county, of the number of free white-male inhabitants in the different townships of the county, in June, 1819, as exhibited in the following table. The writer has, however, added his estimated total number of inhabitants, obtained by multiplying the number of voters by five; for the reason of which number, see the last page but one of the Preface to this work.

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>No. Voters.</i>	<i>No. In.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>No. Voters.</i>	<i>No. In.</i>
Springfield	339	1695	Green	134	670
Harmony	240	1200	German	130	650
Bethel	162	810	Moorefield	123	615
Madison	151	755	Pleasant	115	575
Mad River	143	715	Pike	76	380
			<i>Grand Totals</i>	1613	8065

E

Eagle, a township of Hocking county.

F

Fairport, a flourishing town, situated on the east bank of Grand river, at its mouth, in Geauga county. It lies also, on the southern shore of lake Erie, and has a tolerably good harbor for vessels usually navigating the lakes. Vessels and water craft of different kinds, arrive and depart, to a greater or less extent, weekly, and almost daily. Distance, 32 miles northeast from Cleveland, and 178 in the same direction from Columbus.

Franklin county. The following table shows the numbers of electors in the several townships of this county, in May, 1819, as returned by the listers. The second column of figures shows the total numbers of inhabitants, as in the table of *Clark county*, on the preceding page.

Mont omery	360	1800	Plain	43	215
Sharon	212	1060	Norwich	68	340
Franklin	181	905	Harrison	67	335
Hamilton	167	835	Jackson	52	260
Madison	190	950	Mifflin	42	210
Clinton	100	500	Jefferson	88	440
Pleasant	104	520			
Truro	99	495			
Washington	97	485			
			<i>Totals</i>	1870	9350

G

Gauga county, is now divided into the seventeen following townships, namely: Mentor, Painesville, Perry, and Madison, situated on the shore of lake Erie; and Thompson, Huntsburg, Middlefield, Parkman, Burton, Burlington, Bondstown, Chardon the county seat, Newburg, Troy, Bainbridge, Chester, and Kirtland to the south.

J

Jackson, a new township of Wayne county, containing about 160 inhabitants.

K

Kingston, a small but pleasantly situated town in Green township, Ross county. It contains twelve or fifteen dwelling houses, one store, and several mechanics shops. It is situated immediately adjoining the north line of the county, on the great road leading from Lancaster to Chillicothe, 10 miles northeasterly from the last mentioned town, and

eight southwest from Tarlton. [See the map facing the article *Ross county*.]

R

Ross County, By the return of the census of electors in this county, taken in May, 1819, the following appears to be the result.

Colerain	170	850	Twin	302	1510
Jefferson	307	1535	Parson	102	510
Springfield	271	1355	Paint	137	685
Green	260	1300	Buckskin	216	1080
Union	400	2000	Concord	362	1810
Scioto	649	3245	Deerfield	194	970
Franklin	65	325			
Huntington	205	1025	Totals	3640	18200

S

Stark county. From the Census, taken by authority of the state, in the spring of 1819, it appears that the following are the names and number of the several townships, and the number of electors, or free white males over twenty one years of age, in those townships respectively.

Bethlehem	92	Lake	105	Pike	125
Brown	61	Lawrence	101	Plain	131
Canton	272	Lexington	84	Rose	67
Franklin	70	Nimishillen	94	Sandy	92
Green	74	Osnaburg	116	Sugar Creek	71
Harrison	82	Paris	78	Tuscarawas	126
Jackson	80	Perry	116		
				Total	2036

Which number of 2036 electors, being multiplied by five, the supposed ratio between the relative numbers of electors and inhabitants, gives 10,180, as the present total population of Stark county.

Starr, a township in the eastern part of Hocking county, formerly belonging to Athens.

W

Wayne county. By a number of the Ohio Spectator printed in June, 1819, it appears that the following is the return of the late Census of electors in that county,

Wooster	271	Sugar Creek	93	Green	60
Salt Creek	146	Boughman	92	Jackson	32
Prairie	138	Paint	89	Congress	27
Wayne	114	Chippeway	89	Milton	24
Lake	111	Chester	88	East Union	—
Pike	105	Perry	83		
Mohecan	101	Plain	77	<i>Total</i>	1740

Allowing 60 electors to East Union, which made no return, we shall have a grand total of 1800 electors in the county; which number, multiplied by five, will give 9000 as the total population of the county: but which is, probably, much below the real number.



As many copies of the Ohio Gazetteer have been observed to fall into the hands of emigrants from the eastward, the following notices of several offices, in the western country, where more particular and minute information concerning the quality, prices, &c. of Lands can be obtained; together with some general remarks concerning taxes and the conveyance of Lands, are not deemed irrelevant to the general scope and design of the present work.

An Office for the purchase and sale of Lands

Has recently been established at Chillicothe by ALLEN MATHAM, Esq. and is furnished with copies of all the *important records* relative to the land titles in this quarter of the country, together with an extensive collection of maps, connection plats, &c. &c. His object is to collect all the information, practicable, that may be of service to such as are any way interested in the purchase or sale of lands. Those who have any to sell may, by leaving with him their description, with the terms of sale, &c. have them registered in books kept for that purpose, which are opened at all times for the inspection of those who may wish to purchase. Notices of lands, so registered, are inserted in the public papers here, and full advertisements distributed through those states from which the emigration to this country is the greatest. An establishment of this kind may be looked

upon as both serviceable to the buyer and seller, as well as the country at large, inasmuch as it may tend to bring into market many of our extensive tracts of unimproved land.

An office for the purchase and sale of lands is, also, established at Cincinnati, by Messrs. *Embree & Williams*. One at Brookville, Indiana, by Messrs. *M'Carty & Drew*. One at St. Louis, Missouri territory, by Messrs. *Crane & Beck*. And another at Edwardsville, Illinois, in the vicinity of the Illinois bounty lands, by *Chester Ashley, Esq.*

Land Taxes in Ohio.

First rate land is taxed at \$2 50 per 100 acres; second rate at \$1 75; and third rate at \$1 00. No lands have been sold for taxes since 1809. By the law, now in force, a penalty of 100 per cent, on the amount of tax, and interest on the tax, is incurred by neglecting to pay them when due.

DEEDS for the conveyance of lands in the state of Ohio, if made *out of the state*, must be signed by the grantor, in presence of two subscribing witnesses, acknowledged or proven before a magistrate, or other proper officer, and recorded in the county where the land lies within *one year*, from the date of their execution. If made within the state, they must be executed in the same manner, and recorded as above, within six months from their date.

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